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THE
ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN
ISLAND

—
VOLUME THREE





James Lawrence delin.

A. Dowling Sculp.

FEDERAL HALL

The Seat of CONGRESS

Printed & Sold by A. Dowling New-York 1793.

VERRAZZANO

HVDSON

THE
ICONOGRAPHY
OF
MANHATTAN
ISLAND

· 1498 * 1909 ·

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By I. N. PHELPS STOKES

TO
THOSE RUGGED LEADERS IN THOUGHT AND ACTION
WHO DISDAINING DIFFICULTIES
HAVE LABOURED HONESTLY
TO MAKE NEW YORK WHAT IT IS
THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED
MAY
THEIR DESCENDANTS
WHILE EMULATING THEIR VIRTUES
AND AVOIDING THEIR FAULTS
ADD NEW LUSTRE TO
OUR CITY'S
FAME

“Calm soul of all things! make it mine
To feel, amid the city’s jar,
That there abides a peace of thine,
Man did not make, and cannot mar.”





NEW YORK



INTRODUCTION

THE present volume completes our survey of the history and development of Manhattan Island. There remains only to record, in chronological order, such extracts and summaries from the primary and secondary sources consulted as may prove of value in connection with further or more detailed researches. This material will be found arranged, and to a certain extent annotated, in the fourth volume, which, in addition to the Chronology, and the Index, will contain also the Bibliography, which could not be completed in time for inclusion in the third volume. In the Addenda to the present volume will be found reproduced, and very briefly described, such important maps, plans, and views, as have come to light during the progress of the work, too late to be included in their chronological sequence. Although, doubtless, many gaps still exist which time, chance, and further research, will fill, it is gratifying to the author to feel that, through the generous co-operation of collectors and custodians of public documents, wherever appealed to, it has proved possible to include among the reproductions every important map, plan, and view, of Manhattan interest known to him to exist.

Since the appearance of the first volume of the *ICONOGRAPHY*, the splendid collection of views of American cities formed by Mr. Percy R. Pyne, 2d, has been dispersed.* In the number and importance of its early New York views, this collection rivalled that of Mr. Edward W. C. Arnold, who, through acquisitions made at the sale, now possesses the finest and most complete collection of New York City prints in existence, and one unlikely ever to be surpassed. Although Mr. Pyne's collection and Mr. Arnold's have been formed since the work on the *ICONOGRAPHY* began, and were therefore not available when the original selection of

* The Pyne Collection was sold at public auction at the American Art Galleries, on February 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1917.

plates was made, they have proved of the greatest value during the later progress of the work, serving as a source of ready information whenever a knotty question required reference to the original print, as well as in determining, comparing, and describing, "states," and checking titles and dimensions. They have also supplied much otherwise unavailable collateral information for the historical notes.

It is a very real pleasure to add to the list of those who have generously contributed to the work the name of Mr. Harris D. Colt, whose ever ready advice and encouragement have been most helpful, and also that of Mr. Henry Goldsmith, whose enthusiasm as a collector and whose affection for his prints have proved a frequent incentive to renewed effort on the part of the author.

I should be lacking in a proper sense of appreciation if I failed to record also my thanks to the F. A. Ringler Co., and to Mr. Charles Furth, who have spared no pains to reach and to maintain a high ideal in the execution of the photogravure plates, as well as to L. van Leer & Cie., of Amsterdam, whose gelatine reproductions of the maps in the second volume deserve high praise.

Finally, I must add a word of explanation and regret for the long delay attending the issue of this volume, a delay due, in part at least, to a period of exile from New York—at a time when no man has the right to give much thought, or his best effort, to a hobby, even if it happen to be a serious one.

I. N. PHELPS STOKES

Washington,
July, 1918.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	ix
CHAPTER V. THE WAR OF 1812 (1812-1815); PERIOD OF INVENTION, PROSPERITY, AND PROGRESS (1815-1841).	475
Historical Summary	577
Plates 80-122	533
Plate Descriptions*	535
CHAPTER VI. PERIOD OF INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (1842-1860)	631
Historical Summary	633
Plates 123-150	681
Plate Descriptions	683
CHAPTER VII. THE CIVIL WAR (1861-1865); PERIOD OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (1865-1876)	727
Historical Summary	729
Plates 151-155	767
Plate Descriptions	769
CHAPTER VIII. THE MODERN CITY AND ISLAND (1876-1909)	781
Historical Summary	783
Plates 155A-173	833
Plate Descriptions	835

*The descriptions are divided into two parts: (a) technical information of special interest to the collector, such as medium employed, date depicted, date issued, dimensions, author or artist, engraver, provenance, other copies, states, etc.; (b) information of general history, antiquarian, or topographical, interest relating to the buildings or sites depicted.

	PAGE
ADDENDA PLATES	
A. Plates 1-31	857
Plate Descriptions	859
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF PRINTS, DRAWINGS, ETC.	887
LANDMARK MAP	
Plates 174-180	917
Plate Descriptions	919
Reference Key	923
Block Key	1013

LIST OF PLATES

THE PRINTED OR CONTEMPORARY MANUSCRIPT TITLES OF ALL MAPS, PLANS, AND VIEWS ARE GIVEN IN CAPITALS AND SMALL CAPITALS. THE NAMES BY WHICH THE PRINTS ARE KNOWN TO COLLECTORS ARE GIVEN IN BRACKETS, IN CAPITALS AND SMALL LETTERS. WHEN THE REPRODUCTION IS BEFORE LETTERS, OR WHEN THE TITLE IS GIVEN IN TRANSLATED FORM, OR IS QUOTED, PARENTHESES ARE USED. THE DIMENSIONS, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ARE TAKEN BETWEEN THE INSIDE BORDER LINES.

FRONTISPIECE I FEDERAL HALL THE SEAT OF CONGRESS [The Lacour-Doolittle Federal Hall] 1789
Owner: I.N.P.S.

FRONTISPIECE II [The Collect or Fresh Water Pond] 1798
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.

FOLLOWING CHAPTER V

PLATE 80-a A VIEW OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FROM BROOKLYN HEIGHTS (ETC.) [The St. Mémin Panorama] 1796
Owner: I.N.P.S.

PLATE 80-b MAP OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND ISLAND OF MANHATTAN AS LAID OUT BY THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE LEGISLATURE APRIL 3^d 1807 [The Bridges Map or Randel Survey] 1811
Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection)

PLATE 81-a [The Strickland View of Broadway and St. Paul's Chapel] 1809-13
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society

PLATE 81-b [The Strickland View of Broadway, showing Grace and Trinity Churches] 1809-13
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society

PLATE 82 MAP OF THE COUNTRY THIRTY MILES ROUND THE CITY OF NEW YORK [The Eddy Map] 1811
Owner: I.N.P.S.

- PLATE 82A A MILITARY TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF HAERLEM HEIGHTS
AND PLAIN 1814
Owner: City of New York, deposited in N. Y. Historical Society
- PLATE 82B-a MILL ROCK AND HELL GATE FROM FORT STEVENS 1814
Owner: City of New York, deposited in N. Y. Historical Society
- PLATE 82B-b GATE AT M^cGOWAN'S PASS 181
Owner: City of New York, deposited in N. Y. Historical Society
- PLATE 28B-c VIEW AT FORT CLINTON M^cGOWAN'S PASS 1814
Owner: City of New York, deposited in N. Y. Historical Society
- PLATE 83-a LAUNCH OF THE STEAM FRIGATE FULTON THE FIRST, AT
NEW YORK, 29TH OCT^R 1814 1814
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 83-b (STONE BRIDGE, TAVERN AND GARDEN, CANAL AND BROAD-
WAY, 1812) 1812?
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- PLATE 84 NEWYORKS HAMN OCH REDD FRÅN BROOKLYN PÅ LONGIS-
LAND [The Klinckowström View] 1820
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 85 BROADWAY-GATAN OCH RÅDHUSET I NEWYORK 1819
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 86 [Randel's MS. Map of Farms] 1819-20
Owner: City of New York, filed in the Bureau of Topography,
Office of the Commissioner of Public Works (Manhattan)
- PLATE 87-a HELL GATE 1819
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 87-b SPITEN DEVIL'S CREEK 1819?
Owner: Harris D. Colt, Esq.
- PLATE 88 VIEW OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL [Broadway Elevation]
Owner: I.N.P.S. 1811-41
- PLATE 89 (NEW YORK FROM GOVERNORS ISLAND) [The Wall Street
View from the Harbour] 1820
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 90 A VIEW OF COOKE'S TOMB (ETC.) 1821
Owner: I.N.P.S.

LIST OF PLATES

xv

PLATE 91	(Interior of the Park Theatre, New York City, November, 1822) Owner: N. Y. Historical Society	1822
PLATE 92	NEW YORK FROM WEEHAWK [The Wall View from Weehawken] Owner: I.N.P.S.	1820-3
PLATE 93	NEW YORK FROM HEIGHTS NEAR BROOKLYN [The Wall View from Brooklyn] Owner: I.N.P.S.	1820-3
PLATE 94-a	LANDING OF GEN. LA FAYETTE (ETC.) Owner: Henry Goldsmith, Esq.	1824
PLATE 94-b	LANDING OF GEN. LAFAYETTE (ETC.) Owner: Henry Goldsmith, Esq.	1824
PLATE 95-a	GRAND CANAL CELEBRATION (View of the Fleet Preparing to form in Line) Owner: I.N.P.S.	1825
PLATE 95-b	NEW YORK CITY HALL PARK (ETC.) Owner: N. Y. Historical Society	1825
PLATE 96	NEW YORK FIRE ENGINE N ^o 34 Owner: R. T. H. Halsey, Esq.	c. 1830
PLATE 97	CITY HALL [The Wall View of City Hall] Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection)	1826
PLATE 98	BROAD WAY FROM THE BOWLING GREEN [The Bennett View of Bowling Green] Owner: Down Town Association	c. 1826
PLATE 99	A MAP OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK [The Goodrich Plan] Owner: N. Y. Historical Society	1836
PLATE 100	PARK, N. Y. 1827 Owner: William Loring Andrews, Esq.	1827
PLATE 100A	[The Battery and Harbour] Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.	1828?
PLATE 101-a	(GRACE, & TRINITY CHURCHES, BROADWAY) Owner: N. Y. Historical Society	1830
PLATE 101-b	(COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL, NEW YORK) Owner: N. Y. Historical Society	1830
PLATE 102-a	SHOT TOWER Owner: I.N.P.S.	1831

- PLATE 102-b NEW YORK THEATRE 1826-8
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 103-a LEROY PLACE c. 1830
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 103-b LA GRANGE TERRACE—LA FAYETTE PLACE (ETC.) c. 1831
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 104-a SOUTH ST. FROM MAIDEN LANE [The Bennett View of
South Street] 1828
Owner: Down Town Association
- PLATE 104-b FULTON ST. & MARKET [The Bennett View of Fulton Street]
c. 1834
Owner: Down Town Association
- PLATE 105 [Wall Street] c. 1830
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- PLATE 106-a VIEW OF ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, FROM THE PARK 1829
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 106-b CASTLE GARDEN, N. YORK 1825-8
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- PLATE 107 KIPS BAY BEI NEWYORK 1830
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 108 VIEW OF ST. PAULS CHURCH AND THE BROADWAY STAGES,
N. Y. 1831
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.
- PLATE 109-a THE RESIDENCE OF W^M B. CROSBY ESQ^R RUTGERS PLACE
NEW YORK (North Front) 1830-5
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 109-b THE RESIDENCE OF W^M B. CROSBY ESQ^R RUTGERS PLACE
NEW YORK (South Front) 1830-5
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 110 NEW-YORCK [The Garneray View] 1834
Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection)
- PLATE 111 WALL STREET AND THE HEIGHTS OF BROOKLYN (ETC.) [The
Maverick View of Wall Street] 1834
Owner: Mr. George D. Smith

LIST OF PLATES

xvii

- PLATE 112 MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK 1834
Owner: Mr. Robert Fridenberg
- PLATE 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK (ETC.) [The Hornor View of Broadway] 1834?
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 114-a VIEW OF THE GREAT FIRE IN NEW-YORK, DEC^R 16TH & 17TH 1835 AS SEEN FROM THE TOP OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, COR. OF WALL & W^M ST. 1835
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 114-b VIEW OF THE RUINS AFTER THE GREAT FIRE IN NEW-YORK DEC^R 16TH & 17TH 1835 AS SEEN FROM EXCHANGE PLACE 1835
[This view and that reproduced as Plate 114-a are known as the Calyo Fire Prints]
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 115 THE GREAT FIRE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 16 DECEMBER 1835 1835
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 116 NEW-YORK. TAKEN FROM THE BAY NEAR BEDLOWS ISLAND [The Chapman-Bennett View] 1834-5
Owner: From the Lander-Daly-Borden Collections
- PLATE 117 NEW YORK, FROM BROOKLYN HEIGHTS [The Hill-Bennett-Clover View] 1837
Owner: Robert Goelet, Esq.
- PLATE 118 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, NEW YORK 1837?
Owner: From the Holden Collection
- PLATE 119 ST. MARKS CHURCH NEW YORK 1836
Owner: From the Pyne Collection
- PLATE 120 NEW YORK FROM BROOKLYN [The Hornor View] 1833-9
Owner: J. Clarence Davies, Esq.
- PLATE 121 ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN STEAM SHIP, OFF NEW YORK ON MONDAY, 23RD APRIL 1838 1838
Owner: I.N.P.S.

- PLATE 122 TRINITY (OLD) CHURCH, NEW YORK 1839
Owner: William Loring Andrews, Esq.

FOLLOWING CHAPTER VI

- PLATE 123-a PANORAMIC VIEW OF NEW YORK (TAKEN FROM THE NORTH RIVER) [The Havell North River View] c. 1839
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 123-b PANORAMIC VIEW OF NEW YORK, FROM THE EAST RIVER [The Havell East River View] c. 1843
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 124 TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, AND THE ADJACENT COUNTRY (ETC.) [The Colton Map] 1840
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 125 CITY HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK 1839-41
Owner: Nicholas F. Palmer, Esq.
- PLATE 126-a CROTON WATER CELEBRATION 1842 1842
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- PLATE 126-b THE TIMES 1837
Owner: J. P. Whiton-Stuart, Esq.
- PLATE 127 38TH REGIMENT JEFFERSON GUARDS NEW YORK STATE ARTILLERY 1843?
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 128 FIRST DIVISION NEW YORK STATE ARTILLERY 1844?
Owner: From the Lander-Daly-Borden Collections
- PLATE 129-a SUBURBAN GOTHIC VILLA [The Waddell Villa] 1844
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 129-b CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, NEW YORK 1846-7
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 130-a FRONT VIEW OF THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE 1844
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 130-b NORTH INTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE 1844
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 131 NEW-YORK. TAKEN FROM THE NORTH WEST ANGLE OF FORT COLUMBUS, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND [The Catherwood-Papprell View] 1846
Owner: I.N.P.S.

LIST OF PLATES

xix

- PLATE 132 (NEW YORK FROM THE STEEPLE OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
LOOKING EAST, SOUTH AND WEST) [The Papprell View from
St. Paul's Chapel] 1848
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- PLATE 133-a VIEW OF BROADWAY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK WITH THE
PROPOSED ELEVATED RAIL-WAY INVENTED BY JOHN RANDEL,
JUN^R C. E. 1846
Owner: J. P. Whiton-Stuart, Esq.
- PLATE 133-b PROPOSED ARCADE RAILWAY. UNDER BROADWAY. VIEW
NEAR WALL STREET 1869
Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection)
- PLATE 134 (New York from the Heights above St. George's, Staten
Island) 1849
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 135 NEW-YORK [Union Square looking South] 1849
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 136 VIEW OF UNION PARK, NEW YORK, FROM THE HEAD OF
BROADWAY 1849
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 137-a BAY OF NEW YORK TAKEN FROM THE BATTERY [The Bor-net
View from the Battery] 1851
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.
- PLATE 137-b VIEW ON THE HARLEM RIVER, N. Y. (ETC.) 1852
Owner: Down Town Association
- PLATE 138 MAP OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK EXTENDING NORTHWARD
TO FIFTIETH ST. [The Dripps Map] 1851
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- PLATE 138A MAP OF THAT PART OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
NORTH OF 50TH ST. [The Dripps Map] 1851
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- PLATE 139 NATIONAL GUARD 7TH REG^T N. Y. S. M.
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 140 [Broadway at Grand Street] 1852
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- PLATE 141-a THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE, AND LATTING OBSERVA-
TORY 1853
Owner: Henry Goldsmith, Esq.

- PLATE 141-b HIPPODROME 1853
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 142-a [View of the Battery] 1853
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- PLATE 142-b [View of Columbia College] 1853-4
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- PLATE 143-a THE LIFE OF A FIREMAN. The Race:—"Jump her boys,
Jump her!" 1854
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 143-b THE LIFE OF A FIREMAN. The night alarm—"Start her
lively boys" 1854
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 144 (NEW YORK) 1852
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- PLATE 145 NEW YORK, 1855. FROM THE LATTING OBSERVATORY 1855
Owner: Down Town Association
- PLATE 146-a (THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH IN GARDEN STREET, ETC.) c. 1807
Owner: Reformed Dutch Church
- PLATE 146-b (NORTH REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, ETC.) c. 1856
Owner: Reformed Dutch Church
- PLATE 147 [View of Wall Street and Trinity Church] 1856-7
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.
- PLATE 148-a CEREMONIES OF DEDICATION OF THE WORTH MONUMENT
(NOVEMBER 25, 1857) 1857
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 148-b ROW OF DWELLING HOUSES, FIFTH AVENUE, (MURRAY HILL,)
NEW-YORK 1858-9
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 149-a [Original Design for the Central Park; by Messrs. Olmsted
and Vaux] 1858
Owner: City of New York, Department of Parks
- PLATE 149-b [Photographs of Central Park] 1862 *et seq.*
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 149A-a MAP OF LANDS INCLUDED IN THE CENTRAL PARK (ETC.) 1855
Owner: City of New York, Department of Parks

LIST OF PLATES

xxi

PLATE 149A-b	CENTRAL PARK	c. 1910
	Owner: City of New York, Department of Parks	
PLATE 150-a	[Broadway and City Hall Park, looking North]	1859
	Owner: N. Y. Historical Society	
PLATE 150-b	[Nassau Street and the Post Office, from Wall Street]	1866-7
	Owner: N. Y. Historical Society	

FOLLOWING CHAPTER VII

PLATE 151	(CENTRAL PARK)	1864
	Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection)	
PLATE 152-a	[Wall Street]	1864
	Owner: N. Y. Historical Society	
PLATE 152-b	PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE, NEW YORK	1864-5?
	Owner: Robert Goelet, Esq.	
PLATE 153-a	THE VILLAGE OF BLOOMINGDALE IN 1867	1867
	Owner: I.N.P.S.	
PLATE 153-b	TAKING AWAY ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, ERECTED BY TRINITY CHURCH, 1749	1868
	Owner: I.N.P.S.	
PLATE 153-c	THE GRANGE IN 1869. ALEX. HAMILTON'S HOME	1869
	Owner: I.N.P.S.	
PLATE 153-d	COSTER "MANSION" HOMESTEAD OF ANSON G. PHELPS	1860
	Owner: I.N.P.S.	
PLATE 154	THE CITY OF NEW YORK	1879
	Owner: I.N.P.S.	
PLATE 155-a	[Panorama of New York from the Post Office]	1874
	Owner: John N. Golding, Esq.	
PLATE 155-b	SANITARY & TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE CITY AND ISLAND OF NEW YORK [The Veille Map]	1864
	Owner: I.N.P.S.	
PLATE 155-c	[Panorama of New York from Brooklyn]	1875-6
	Owner: I.N.P.S.	

FOLLOWING CHAPTER VIII

PLATE 155A	COLTON'S NEW MAP OF THE CITY & COUNTY OF NEW YORK (ETC.)	1878
	Owner: N. Y. Public Library	

PLATE 155B	[Funeral of General Grant] Owner: I.N.P.S.	1885
PLATE 156-a	[Steamship Row and Produce Exchange] Owner: Charles F. W. Mielatz, Esq.	1898
PLATE 156-b	[Coenties Slip and Produce Exchange] Owner: Charles F. W. Mielatz, Esq.	1890-1
PLATE 157-a	"THE PAST AND THE PRESENT" ETC. [Comparison of Sky- lines of New York from Jersey City in 1873 and 1898] Owner: J. Clarence Davies, Esq.	1873 and 1898
PLATE 157-b	GENERAL MAP OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, (ETC.) Owner: N. Y. Public Library	1900
PLATE 158-a	[St. Paul's Chapel and Cemetery from the Corner of Fulton and Church Streets] Owner: N. Y. Public Library	1904
PLATE 158-b	[Trinity Church looking East along Rector Street] Owner: N. Y. Public Library	1908
PLATE 159-a	[Broadway, looking North from the Washington Building, No. 1 Broadway, showing the North End of Bowling Green] Owner: N. Y. Public Library	1897
PLATE 159-b	[Broad Street and the Stock Exchange, looking South from the Steps of the Sub-Treasury] Owner: N. Y. Public Library	1909
PLATE 160-a	["Sky-scrappers" and the East River Bridges] Owner: I.N.P.S.	1908
PLATE 160-b	[Lower Broadway, looking South from the Corner of Fulton Street] Owner: I.N.P.S.	1905
PLATE 161-a	[Broadway and Grace Church, looking North from 10th Street] Owner: N. Y. Public Library	1909
PLATE 161-b	[Fifth Avenue looking South from 60th Street] Owner: Harper & Brothers	1906
PLATE 162	GENERAL MAP OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK Owner: I.N.P.S.	1907

LIST OF PLATES

xxiii

- PLATE 163 [City Hall Park and Broadway, looking South from the Dun Building, on the North-east Corner of Broadway and Reade Street] 1908
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 164-a [The Battery Park, looking North] 1909
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 164-b [Central Park and Fifth Avenue looking North from the Roof of the Plaza Hotel] 1909
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 165 [View of the Bowling Green and the new Custom House] 1909
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 166 [Wall Street looking West from a Platform erected over William Street] 1909
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 167-a [Roger Morris House or Jumel Mansion] 1909
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 167-b [Fraunces Tavern] 1909
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 168 [Madison Square] 1909
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 169-a [View of the City, looking South from the Top of the Metropolitan Tower] 1909
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 169-b [View of the City, looking North along Madison and Fourth Avenues, from the Top of the Metropolitan Tower] 1909
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 170 [Columbia University] 1909
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 171-a [Panorama of Manhattan Island taken from Woodcliff, N. J.] 1909-11
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 171-b [Panorama of Manhattan Island taken from the Palisades] 1914
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 171-c [North End of Manhattan Island] 1915
Owner: N. Y. Public Library

- PLATE 171-d [Riverside Drive looking North from 96th Street toward Grant's Tomb] 1917
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 171-e [Riverside Drive looking North from 72d Street] 1912
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 171-f [Harlem River and High Bridge, showing Washington Bridge in the Distance] 1917
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 171-g [Hell Gate Bridge from New York City] 1916
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 171-h [New York from Governors Island] 1906
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- PLATE 172 [Panorama of Manhattan Island and the Hudson River during the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Parade, on Saturday, September 25, 1909] 1909
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- PLATE 173 [The "Half Moon" at the Water Gate] 1909
Owner: I.N.P.S.

ADDENDA PLATES

THE ADDENDA CONTAINS SUCH IMPORTANT VIEWS, PLANS, AND MAPS AS HAVE COME TO THE AUTHOR'S ATTENTION DURING THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK, TOO LATE TO BE INCLUDED IN THEIR PROPER CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER IN THE TEXT.

- A. PLATE 1-a NOVI BELGII NOVÆQUE ANGLIÆ NEC NON PARTIS VIRGINIÆ TABULA (ETC.) Map, prob. shortly before 1651
[Early issue of the N. J. Visscher Map] View, 1651-6
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- A. PLATE 1-b NOVI BELGII NOVÆQUE ANGLIÆ NEC NON PARTIS VIRGINIÆ TABULA (ETC.) Map, prob. 1651 or shortly thereafter
[Early issue of the Hugo Allardt Map] View, 1651-6
Owner: J. Clarence Davies, Esq.
- A. PLATE 2-a A MAP OF THE ENGLISH POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA AND NEW FOWNDLAND (ETC.) 1699
Owner: Library of Congress, Div. of Maps and Charts
- A. PLATE 2-b A MAP OF THE COUNTRY OF THE FIVE NATIONS (ETC.)
Owner: N. Y. Public Library 1724

LIST OF PLATES

xxv

- A. PLATE 3-a MAP OF THE GROUND AND IMPROVEMENTS BELONGING TO THE STATE OF NEW YORK ON THE SOUTH OF THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE (ETC.) 1808
Owners: Francis W. Ford's Sons, Surveyors
- A. PLATE 3-b [Manuscript Survey of Trinity Church Property] 1751
Owners: Francis W. Ford's Sons, Surveyors
- A. PLATE 4-a SKETCH OF THE STATE HOUSE AT NEW YORK 1767-70
Owner: Ridgway Branch, Library Company of Philadelphia
- A. PLATE 4-b [Caricature showing the Park, Gaol, Liberty Pole, etc.] 1770
Owner: Ridgway Branch, Library Company of Philadelphia
- A. PLATE 5-a PLAN OF THE GROUND BETWEEN COENTIES SLIP AND WHITE-HALL SLIP 1772
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- A. PLATE 5-b A MAP OF THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR PETER WARREN LYING AT GREENWICH IN THE OUTWARD OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK 1773
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- A. PLATE 6-a BUNKER'S HILL ON N. YORK ISLAND 1776?
Owner: Library of Congress, Div. of Maps and Charts
- A. PLATE 6-b A VIEW FROM PAULUSHOOK, OF HORSIMUS ON THE JERSEY SHORE & PART OF YORK ISLAND 1778
Owner: Library of Congress, Div. of Maps and Charts
- A. PLATE 7-a CAREENING PLACE, NEW YORK, ABOVE COL. RUTGERS EAST RIVER c. 1776
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- A. PLATE 7-b HELLGATE 1776?
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.
- A. PLATE 8 RUINS OF TRINITY CHURCH c. 1780
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.
- A. PLATE 9-a A PLAN OF THE COMMONS BELONGING TO NEW YORK 1785
Owners: Francis W. Ford's Sons, Surveyors
- A. PLATE 9-b A MAP OF THE COMMON LANDS (ETC.) 1796
Owner: City of New York, Real Estate Bureau of Comptroller's Office

- A. PLATE 10-a [North Elevation of the Government House] *c.* 1790
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- A. PLATE 10-b [Plan of the Government House] *c.* 1790
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- A. PLATE 10-c [Plan of the Government House] *c.* 1790
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- A. PLATE 11-a FRONT ELEVATION OF THE NORTH DUTCH CHURCH *c.* 1769
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- A. PLATE 11-b [Elevation of Murray Street Church] 1811
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- A. PLATE 11-c [Plan and Three Elevations of St. John's Chapel] *c.* 1803
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- A. PLATE 12-a ST. PAULS CHURCH, NEW YORK *c.* 1809
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.
- A. PLATE 12-b BRANCH BANK OF U. S. 1825
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- A. PLATE 13 A VIEW OF THE FIRST CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES *c.* 1815
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- A. PLATE 14-a (COLLECT GROUND ARSENAL & STONE BRIDGE GARDEN, ETC.) 1812
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.
- A. PLATE 14-b [The Tea Water Pump, Water Wagon, etc.] 1807
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.
- A. PLATE 15 THE CITY OF NEW YORK AS LAID OUT BY THE COMMISSIONERS WITH THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY [The Randel Plan] 1814
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- A. PLATE 16 [Wall Street, Trinity Church, and the First Presbyterian Meeting] *c.* 1820
Owner: Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt
- A. PLATE 17 [Murray Street] 1822
Owner: Frank H. Kinnicutt, Esq.
- A. PLATE 18-a [Junction of the Bowery and Broadway in 1828] 1828
Owner: J. Clarence Davies, Esq.

LIST OF PLATES

xxvii

A. PLATE 18-b	VIEW OF THE JET AT HARLEM RIVER Owner: I.N.P.S.	1842
A. PLATE 19-a	[Broadway and Trinity Church] Owner: I.N.P.S.	1830
A. PLATE 19-b	[City Hall and Park Row] Owner: I.N.P.S.	1830
A. PLATE 20-a	VIEW OF THE SPOT WHERE GEN. HAMILTON FELL AT WEEHAWK Owner: I.N.P.S.	c. 1806
A. PLATE 20-b	BAPTISING SCENE (ETC.) Owner: Mr. Robert Fridenberg	1834
A. PLATE 21-a	(GOVERNOR'S ROOM CITY HALL) Owners: James C. Smillie and Ralph Smillie, Esqrs.	1830
A. PLATE 21-b	[Modern Interior of Governor's Room] Owner: N. Y. Public Library	1918
A. PLATE 22-a	PARK HOTEL Owner: From the Pyne Collection	1834
A. PLATE 22-b	FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.	c. 1860
A. PLATE 23	THE BRITISH STEAMER SIRIUS (ETC.) Owner: I.N.P.S.	1838
A. PLATE 24-a	(VILLA ON THE HUDSON, NEAR WEEHAWKEN) [Showing the North End of Manhattan Island] Owner: J. Clarence Davies, Esq.	c. 1836
A. PLATE 24-b	CASTLE GARDEN, NEW YORK Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.	c. 1850
A. PLATE 25-a	HOWARD HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK Owner: Henry Goldsmith, Esq.	c. 1845
A. PLATE 25-a	FRANKLIN HOUSE, NEW YORK Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.	c. 1845
A. PLATE 26-a	BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK Owner: Mr. Robert Fridenberg	1847
A. PLATE 26-b	WASHINGTON MEMORIAL Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.	1844
A. PLATE 26-c	THE GRAND "WASHINGTON MONUMENT" PROCESSION (ETC.) Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.	1847

- A. PLATE 27-a VIEW OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK FROM EXCHANGE
ALLEY TO MORRIS STREET WEST SIDE 1855
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.
- A. PLATE 27-b BROADWAY, N. Y. 1856, WEST SIDE FROM FULTON TO
COURTLAND STREET 1856
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.
- A. PLATE 27A (BRICK CHURCH. BEEKMAN ST, & PARK ROW 1856)
1856
Owner: Wm. Loring Andrews, Esq.
- A. PLATE 27B-a [Union Square and Vicinity] c. 1860
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- A. PLATE 27B-b [First Trip on the Elevated Railroad] 1867
Owner: Frank Hedley, Esq.
- A. PLATE 27C [The Old New York Hospital in 1867] 1867
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- A. PLATE 28-a [New York from Brooklyn] 1909
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- A. PLATE 28-b-c [Panorama taken from the Roof of the New Equitable
Building; looking South, West, and North] 1917
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- A. PLATE 29-a [The Curb Market, Broad Street] 1910
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- A. PLATE 29-b [Excavation for the Municipal Building] 1910
Owner: I.N.P.S.
- A. PLATE 30-a FIFTH AVENUE ELEVATION THE NEW YORK PUBLIC
LIBRARY (ETC.) 1897
Owner: Thomas Hastings, Esq.
- A. PLATE 30-b [New York Public Library] 1917
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- A. PLATE 31 [View of New York from the East River, with the
Battleship "New York"] 1917
Owner: N. Y. Public Library

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

CHAPTER V

THE WAR OF 1812
1812-1815

PERIOD OF INVENTION, PROSPERITY
AND PROGRESS
1815-1841



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PERIOD OF INVENTION, PROSPERITY, AND PROGRESS

1815-1841

AN event of the utmost importance for the topographical development of the city occurred at the beginning of this period. On March 22, 1811, was published the report of Gouverneur Morris, Simeon De Witt, and John Rutherford, the commissioners who had been appointed by legislative enactment of April 3, 1807, to lay out streets, roads, and public squares in that part of the City of New York which lay to the northward of "a line commencing at the wharf of George Clinton on Hudson River [foot of the present Gansevoort Street], thence running through Fitzroy-road, Greenwich-lane, and Art-street [Astor Place] to the Bowery-road; thence down the Bowery-road, to North-street [Houston Street]; thence through North-street in its present direction, to the East River." The report was accompanied by a map, drawn in triplicate by John Randel, Jr., from surveys made by him for the commissioners. One copy was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, the second in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, and the third (the one reproduced in Volume I, as Plate 79) was to belong to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City

of New York. In November, 1811, William Bridges published an engraved plan based on the Randel Survey or Commissioners' Map (see Plate 80-b), and with it a small volume containing the legislative acts of April 3, 1807, and March 24, 1809, and the remarks of the commissioners upon their work, together with references explaining the map, and a list of subscribers. The report of the commissioners was accepted, and the plan proposed by them became a very large factor in determining the later development of the city. Indeed, we may well say that the work of this commission marks the division between old and modern New York.

In defence of their work, the commissioners explain in their report that they chose a rectangular plan because they bore in mind the fact that "a city is to be composed principally of the habitations of men, and that strait sided and right angled houses are the most cheap to build, and the most convenient to live in." To forestall any surprise that might be felt at the few vacant spaces left "for the benefit of fresh air and the consequent preservation of health," they ingeniously argued that

if the City of New York were destined to stand on the side of a small stream, such as the Seine or the Thames, a great number of ample spaces might be needful; but those large arms of the sea which embrace Manhattan Island, render its situation, in regard to health and pleasure, as well as to convenience of commerce, peculiarly felicitous; when therefore, from the same causes, the price of land is so uncommonly great, it seemed proper to admit the principles of economy to greater influence, than might, under circumstances of a different kind, have consisted with the dictates of prudence and the sense of duty.^[1]

The commissioners evidently feared that they might be criticised for providing in their plan for such a large city, for in their report they remark:

To some it may be a matter of surprise, that the whole Island has not been laid out as a City; to others, it may be a subject of merriment, that the Commissioners have provided space for a greater population than is collected at any spot on this side of China. They have in this respect been governed by the shape of the ground. It is not improbable that considerable numbers may be collected at Haerlem, before the high hills to the southward of it shall be built upon as a City; and it is improbable, that (for centuries to come) the grounds north of Haerlem Flat will be covered with houses. To have come short of the extent laid out, might therefore have defeated just expectation, and to have gone further, might have furnished material to the pernicious spirit of speculation.

[1] *Map of the City of New York and Island of Manhattan with Explanatory Remarks and References.* By William Bridges, New York, 1811.

The commissioners' plan divided the space in question into rectangular blocks, through which avenues one hundred feet wide extended from south to north. Such of these avenues as could be extended as far north as the village of Harlem were numbered consecutively from one to twelve, beginning with the most easterly, which passed west of Bellevue Hospital and east of the Harlem Church. East of First Avenue were four short avenues, lettered A, B, C, and D. The cross streets were laid out as far north as 155th Street. Ground for the public market was reserved between 7th and 10th Streets, First Avenue and the East River. The Parade extended north from 23d Street to 32d and 34th Streets, and west from Third Avenue and the Eastern Post Road to Seventh Avenue. Its greatest length, from east to west, was little more than 1,350 yards, and its breadth, from north to south, not quite a thousand yards. It contained two hundred and thirty-eight and seven-tenths acres. Several squares and other open spaces were planned. Bloomingdale Square was placed between 53d and 57th Streets, and Eighth and Ninth Avenues, and contained eighteen and one-tenth acres. Manhattan Square, with an area of nineteen and one-tenth acres, lay between 77th and 81st Streets, and Eighth and Ninth Avenues; Observatory Place, containing twenty-six and three-tenths acres, lay between 89th and 94th Streets, and Fourth and Fifth Avenues; Harlem Marsh lay between 106th and 109th Streets, and extended from the Sound to Fifth Avenue. Harlem Square lay between 117th and 121st Streets, and extended from Sixth to Seventh Avenue. Hamilton Square extended from 66th to 68th Street, and from Third to Fifth Avenue.

A description of the country in the neighbourhood of Canal Street, as it appeared in the years 1808, 1809, and 1810, before the changes made in accordance with the commissioners' plan had been begun, has come down to us. It was written from memory years afterwards by John Randel, Jr., who acted as secretary and surveyor to the commissioners while they were making their plan for the city. It was published in Valentine's *Manual of the Common Council* for 1864. Randel tells us that in the course of his work he was in the habit of going "almost daily from the city to our office, then in the country, at the northeast corner of Christopher and Herring streets, previous to performing field work in the suburbs of the city," and it was on these journeys that he gathered the information which appears in his description. After setting out from the city, Randel was accustomed to cross a ditch cut through Lispenard's

salt meadow (now a culvert under Canal Street) on a plank laid across it about midway between a stone bridge on Broadway and an excavation then being made, and said to be for the foundation of the present St. John's Chapel in Varick Street. From the plank crossing over the ditch a well-beaten path led to the village of Greenwich, passing "over open and partly fenced lots and fields, not at that time under cultivation." So far as Randel could remember, there was no dwelling-house near this path "except Colonel Aaron Burr's former country seat, on elevated ground, called Richmond Hill . . . and . . . then occupied as a place of refreshment for gentlemen taking a drive from the city."

On Broadway north of Lisenard's salt meadow, near the bend at the present 10th Street, stood a handsome brick building bequeathed by Captain Robert Richard Randall to the trustees of "Sailors' Snug Harbor." Broadway from 10th to 21st Street, at that time called the Bloomingdale Road, had perhaps six or eight houses. The Bowery, then the principal road leading out of the city to Harlem and Manhattanville, was partly settled to a point near North Street. At 16th Street the Bowery joined Bloomingdale Road, which continued thence northward through Manhattanville to and beyond Kingsbridge. For the most part only scattered country residences were to be found along the upper stretches of this thoroughfare.

The Eastern Post Road, or East Road, as it was often called, diverged from the Bloomingdale Road at 23d Street and Fifth Avenue, and ran in an irregular north-easterly direction south of the United States magazine and the "Old Pottersfield," between 24th and 26th Streets. Continuing, it crossed the Middle Road near 29th Street, and entered Third Avenue near the south-east corner of Hamilton Square (66th Street); at 83d Street it diverged to the west, and followed an irregular line to 90th Street, where it joined the Middle Road. At 92d Street the Eastern Post Road again diverged to the west, and continuing between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, where it was called the Kingsbridge Road, passed through McGown's Pass at 107th Street and the village of Harlem from 116th to 125th Street, and thus continued until it reached Harlem Bridge.

The Middle Road turned northward from the Eastern Post Road near 29th Street and Fourth Avenue, and ascended Inklangbergh (Murray) Hill. At 42d Street it connected with Manhattan (Fifth) Avenue, continued along that thoroughfare to 90th Street, and thence in a straight line to Harlem Bridge at 130th Street and Third Avenue. These were

the principal thoroughfares in the upper part of the island. As the commissioners' plan went into operation, these old roads were absorbed in the new streets and avenues, or were discontinued.

It is not to be inferred that the work of the commissioners met with universal approval from the citizens of New York. Even at the beginning there was wide-spread opposition to the making of the necessary surveys. John Randel, Jr., speaks feelingly of his experiences while engaged on this work. He was arrested by the Sheriff in numerous suits instituted against him, as the agent of the commissioners, for trespass and damage committed by his workmen in passing over grounds and cutting off the branches of trees, all of which was absolutely necessary to the work. In consequence of these suits, the commissioners reported that it was impossible to complete the duties assigned to them unless they were protected from such vexatious interruptions. Thereupon, the Corporation obtained an act of the Legislature, passed March 24, 1809, which authorised the commissioners and all persons under them to enter upon grounds to be surveyed, and "to cut down trees, and do other damage," and allowed a specified time thereafter within which to compensate the owners for such damage.

After the commissioners' plan had been adopted and the work of opening streets had been begun, the opposition was even stronger and more bitter. A landowner of Greenwich published a pamphlet in 1818 setting forth some of his reasons for objecting to the laying out and opening of streets, as the work was then being done. One cause of criticism arose from the fact that the commissioners had taken into consideration merely the courses, widths, and lengths of the avenues and streets, and had paid no attention to the levels at which they were to be constructed. The map of the city showed where the avenues and streets were to be; but the elevations and depressions which must be made before an avenue or street could be finally regulated were to be determined by the Corporation:

Were the whole plan prepared, that is, were the profiles, as well as the courses and widths of the avenues and streets, all determined, and then merely the execution of this plan committed to the corporation, much less inconvenience would ensue. But at present the aldermen and common-council are expected to contrive as well as to execute the most difficult, expensive, and obnoxious part attendant upon the making of public ways.[1]

[1] *A Plain Statement addressed to the Proprietors of Real Estate in the City and County of New York.* New York, 1818.

Criticism was heaped upon the Corporation because its temporary character and the lack of technical training on the part of its members made it necessary for it to rely entirely upon the Street Commissioner in this matter; and, it was argued, this conferred upon him an authority too great to be entrusted to any one individual. In 1818 the landowners of Greenwich Village were so opposed to the measures adopted for the regulation of the streets in that vicinity that they remonstrated with the Corporation, and even petitioned the Legislature.

The Corporation was further criticised on the ground that its movements were attended by uncertainty. Even after it had determined the level of a given piece of land, the decision might be altered at a subsequent meeting of the board; or, after a new election, the whole plan might be changed. A street might be actually pitched and paved in accordance with an ordinance of the board, and yet the owner of a building subsequently erected would not be secure, for, as a result of the regulation of different parts of the city at different times, and without any comprehensive plan, it was sometimes found necessary to alter the elevations and depressions of parts already determined, in order that all might be made to agree. Much of the levelling was condemned as being unnecessary, and as entailing an unbearable expense upon the owner of the property. Finally, the "changes wrought in the face of this island by the present mode of levelling and filling, and thus reducing it to a flat surface" were "lamented by persons of taste as destructive to the greatest beauties of which our city is susceptible." But, to judge from appearances, the Corporation was

resolved to spare nothing that bears the semblance of a rising ground. . . . These are men, as has been well observed, who would have cut down the seven hills of Rome, on which are erected her triumphant monuments of beauty and magnificence and have thrown them into the Tyber or the Pomptine marshes.

In spite of these severe criticisms, the work of laying out the avenues and streets continued, practically as the commissioners had planned.

Of the new buildings erected in New York in the opening years of the nineteenth century, undoubtedly the most important was the City Hall,^[1] which was in process of erection from 1803 to 1811, and which still stands in the Park, a monument to the taste and skill of its designers. The Common Council first considered the question of building a new City Hall on August 24, 1800. The committee then ap-

[1] See Vol. I, pp. 397, 460-7.

pointed offered a premium of three hundred and fifty dollars, by an advertisement of February 20, 1802, "for such plan to be presented prior to the first of April next, as may afterwards be adopted by the Board." The advertisement specified that

The interior arrangement of the building must comprize four court rooms, two large and two small; six rooms for jurors, eight for public offices, one for the common council, and appropriate rooms for the city watch, and the house-keeper, in the vestibule or wings. Occasional purposes may require other apartments, which may also be designated.

On October 4, 1802, the board voted upon the several plans submitted to them, and chose by ballot the one signed by Joseph T. Mangin and John McComb, Jr., to whom they assigned the reward. At a later meeting, held on March 7, 1803, the committee appointed McComb "their particular agent" to obtain samples of marble, to determine the expense of working it, and to find out the cost of brownstone. Both the *Minutes of the Common Council* and McComb's *Diary* show that after that date he, under the direction of the committee, had sole charge of building operations.^[1] The corner-stone was laid by Mayor Livingston on May 26, 1803, and the building was first occupied by the Common Council on August 12, 1811, although not completed until some years later. It was handsomely furnished for the times, even the purchase of "a set of tapestry" for the Council Chamber being considered. In 1814, two thousand dollars was spent in furnishing the Governor's room, and in 1818 a gilt eagle was placed over the president's chair in the Council Chamber. The portraits of generals, naval commanders, and statesmen, to whom the city had shown honour by hanging their pictures—painted by such artists as Peale and Trumbull—on the walls of the old City Hall, were transferred to the new building, where they still constitute the most important collection of pictures owned by the city.

Blunt's Stranger's Guide to the City of New-York, published in 1817, pronounced the new building "the handsomest structure in the United States; perhaps, of its size, in the world." "This chaste and beautiful edifice" stood "near the upper end of the Park, and though somewhat encumbered by the near vicinity of the Bridewell and Jail," was "seen to considerable advantage from almost every quarter." The building was two storeys and a basement in height, with an attic over the central

[1] See Vol. I, Plate 75, for discussion regarding the relative shares of McComb and Mangin in connection with the designs.

portion and a wing at each end. It was 216 feet long, with a breadth of 105 feet, and the height, including the attic storey, was sixty-five feet. The south front and both ends above the basement storey were built of native white marble, and the rest of the building was constructed of brown freestone. The roof was covered with copper brought from abroad, and there was a balustrade of marble entirely around the top. Rising from the middle of the roof was a cupola, surmounted by a figure of Justice, holding in her right hand—which rested upon her forehead—a balance, and in her left a sword pointing to the ground. The principal entrance—on the south front of the building—was beneath a portico supported by sixteen Ionic columns, and was reached by a flight of twelve marble steps. Five arched openings led into a vestibule, the vaulted roof of which was supported by square piers of marble. To the right and to the left, galleries stretched to each end of the building. The chief offices of the city government were placed on this floor. The floor above was reached by three staircases, and there were found the Common Council room, the Governor's room, the Comptroller's office, and the rooms in which the Court of Sessions, the District Court, the Mayor's Court, the Supreme Court, and the United States District Court were held.

Nothing was more important for the development of New York than improvement in the means of transportation. Although successful experiments in the application of steam power to navigation had already been made, until 1812 the use of steamboats was confined to the Hudson and the Delaware Rivers.

East of New York city, not one existed, but such was the commercial importance of that city that eight found employment in administering to the wants and conveniences of its citizens. Three of them—the Paragon, the North River [Clermont], and the Car of Neptune—belonged to the Fulton-Livingston Company, ran between Albany and New York, and were undoubtedly the finest specimens of their kind afloat. For that day they were swift, could make five miles an hour against the tide, and rarely spent more than thirty-two hours in going from one city to the other. Each was thus enabled to accomplish one round trip a week, and as at least two nights had to be passed on the river, enough berths and sofas were provided to afford sleeping accommodations for one hundred passengers.[1]

On the northward trip, the "Paragon" was advertised to leave New York every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock, the "Car of Neptune" every Tuesday, and the "North River" every Thursday at the same hour. On

[1] McMaster, *History of the People of the United States*, IV: 397-8.

the same days, the southbound boats left Albany at nine in the morning. The station in New York was at the foot of Cortlandt Street. The boats stopped at all the large towns along the way, from Kinderhook to West Point and Newburgh. Way passengers paid five cents a mile; through passengers were charged seven dollars; but no fare, however short the distance, was less than one dollar. A fourth steamer, called the "Firefly," plied between New York and Newburgh, stopping on the way at Sing Sing, Verplanck's Point, and West Point. The other four steamboats running in the vicinity of New York at this time were ferry-boats.

In 1811 and 1812 two steamboats were built under Robert Fulton's direction to be used as ferry-boats in crossing the Hudson River, and soon afterwards another of the same description was built for the East River. These were twin-boats or catamarans, each composed of two complete hulls united by a deck or bridge, with a wheel in the space between them, and a rudder at each end. The machinery for driving the boats was placed on the deck, amidships, and there was space for horses and wagons on both sides. By means of a floating bridge on each side of the river, carriages and horses were driven on to the deck of the ferry-boat without the necessity of the occupants alighting, and with perfect comfort and safety. The boat was constructed with both ends alike, and never turned in crossing, but went back and forth by simply reversing the motion of the wheel. Fulton used great ingenuity in constructing for the reception of these boats floating docks so designed that the landing was effected without any shock, and without any inconvenience arising from changes in the tide. In July, 1812, two steam ferry-boats, the "Jersey" and the "York," replaced the sail-boats on the ferry from New York to Paulus Hook. One was advertised to start each half hour during daylight, and, lest travellers miss the boat because of incorrect clocks, the management announced that the clock on St. Paul's steeple should mark the time. When the weather was calm and the tide favourable, the boats crossed the water, which was a mile and a half wide, in fourteen minutes; the average time was twenty minutes. The boats could accommodate eight four-wheeled carriages, twenty-nine horses, and four hundred persons. The Paulus Hook ferry had always been considered one of the most inconvenient and difficult in the United States. With headwinds and a strong tide, it often required three hours for a sail-boat to make the passage, and, in a calm, it was next to impossible for such a

boat as could carry a horse and carriage to get over. Such conditions were really a serious bar to intercourse between New York and Philadelphia. Another steamboat, the "Raritan," ran between New Brunswick and New York. In July, 1812, this boat was advertised to make a round trip to Amboy on Sundays. Breakfast and dinner were served on board, if requested.

Until the summer of 1813, these boats to Paulus Hook and to New Brunswick had a monopoly of all business between New York and Philadelphia, but, in that year, Governor Ogden of New Jersey built a steamer, which he called the "Seahorse," and opened a rival ferry from Elizabethtown Point to New York. The "Seahorse" was remarkably swift for the time, covering nine miles an hour, easily, and could make four trips a day. Fulton and Livingston attacked Governor Ogden for infringing their rights to the monopoly of steam navigation within New York waters, and he was forced to discontinue the use of his steamboat within those limits. The monopoly which Fulton and Livingston held drove men to develop other types of power-driven boats. One result was the so-called team-boats. The first boat of this kind was built by Moses Rogers, who put it on the ferry from New York to Paulus Hook. Like the "Jersey" and the "York," it was a twin-boat, with the wheel placed between the two hulls, so that it might not be injured by floating ice. The power to turn the wheel was furnished by eight horses, walking in a circle on the deck. Before the end of the summer of 1814, a second team-boat was built, and put into commission on the ferry from Corlears Hook to Williamsburg. In his controversy with the Fulton-Livingston Company, Governor Ogden had been worsted, and was prevented from bringing the "Seahorse" within New York waters. He met the difficulty by sending "a safe ferry-boat, impelled when necessary by oars," from New York to meet the steamer at a point within the jurisdiction of New Jersey. "This vessel left Marketfield Street wharf daily at ten in the morning and at three in the afternoon, and ran down to the flats near Ellis Island, where the Seahorse met it, and after exchanging passengers each returned to its place of departure." After the development of the team-boat, however, Ogden secured one—the "Substitution"—which took the place of the "safe ferry-boat," and met the "Seahorse" near Bedloes Island, where the transfer of passengers was accomplished. In October, 1813, a dry dock, said to have been the first in the United States, was completed at the steamboat works in Jersey

City, and was first used by the "Clermont," on the 4th.[1] As early as 1812, a bridge was projected to span the East River at an altitude of two hundred feet, so that ships of war might sail under it with their masts standing, and a "grand Model of T. Pope's Flying, Pendent, Lever, Bridge" was advertised as being on exhibition in New York.[2]

The development of the city had been going on rapidly. The new City Hall had reached such a stage of completion that it was possible to dispense with the old City Hall in Wall Street, which, accordingly, was advertised to be sold at auction on Wednesday, May 13, 1812, a condition of the sale being that the building should be removed before the first of the following July. The sale took place as advertised, the building being purchased for four hundred and twenty-five dollars. At the same time one of the lots of ground on which it stood, at the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, was sold for nine thousand five hundred dollars. The three adjoining lots were put up for sale, but they were not disposed of until January 20, 1813, when they were sold at auction at the Tontine Coffee House.[3] The old Hall was spoken of as being in a "tattered" condition, and a nuisance, as it projected about thirty feet into Wall Street and almost stopped up the entrance into Nassau Street. Its removal was looked upon as tending "to beautify the handsomest street in the city."

In front of the new City Hall was the Park, "a piece of enclosed ground . . . consisting of about four acres, planted with elms, planes, willows, and catalpas, the surrounding foot-walk encompassed with rows of poplars. This beautiful grove in the middle of the city" combined "in a high degree ornament with health and pleasure, and, to enhance the enjoyments of the place, the English and French reading-room, the Shakespeare gallery, and the theater" offered "ready amusement to the mind, while the mechanic hall, the London hotel, and the New York gardens" presented "instant refreshment to the body. Though the trees" were "but young and of few years' growth, the Park" might "be pronounced an elegant and improving place."

Corporation improvements were made in the region of Bayard Hill and Canal Street at this time. The Canal Street section had presented difficult problems to the engineers. The ground thereabouts was low

[1] Robert Fulton's manuscript account book, 1809-14, in N. Y. Hist. Society.

[2] See original sketches reproduced in report for 1914 of N. Y. Bridge Department.

[3] *New-York Gazette & General Advertiser*, April 1, 1812. After passing through several hands, the four lots were brought together again in ownership by the United States government, which used them for the erection of the new Custom House, 1834-42 (see Chronology, May 13, 1812-January, 1813).

and marshy, and much of the surface was actually under water at certain seasons of the year. It was asserted that at high tide the waters of the East and Hudson Rivers met here in the centre of the island. By 1808 the line of houses along the Bowery had crept up as far as Bond Street. Already Canal Street had been laid out—on paper—by various boards of engineers, and several plans for opening the street had been suggested without the city authorities and the landowners being able to agree upon any one. The plan that met with most favour provided for a canal one foot below low-water mark, which should pass entirely across the island between the East and Hudson Rivers. This could be made to drain so much of the Collect as had not yet been filled in, and would carry off the drainage from the slopes to the north and to the south. A petition was at length presented to the Legislature asking that a commission be appointed to regulate and open the street. Gouverneur Morris, Simeon De Witt, and John Rutherford, who had been appointed April 3, 1807, "Commissioners of Streets and Roads in the City of New York," declined to serve in this matter, and a special commission was, therefore, appointed by the Legislature in 1809. The commission later resigned, and another was appointed in its place; but this, too, accomplished little, for many obstacles and difficulties hindered its work. At one time it was planned to make an open canal through the centre of the street, but the scheme was never carried out and great perplexity and confusion reigned. In 1811 it was determined to build a sewer, or "paved channel," from the Collect to the North River; but it was not until 1819 that the first actual work on the sewer of which record has been found was done. The sewer was reported finished in August of that year.^[1]

In 1810 Colonel Henry Rutgers gave to the Free School Society^[2] two lots on Henry Street, on condition that a school building be erected on the site before June, 1811. Citizens of New York subscribed thirteen hundred dollars, and the corner-stone was laid in the autumn of 1810 by Colonel Rutgers, in the presence of a large company. The building was opened as School Number 2 on November 13, 1811. There was also an African Free School, in Cliff Street, which, "altho' not sufficiently commodious for its object," had, in November, 1811, over one hundred students. In December, 1810, the vestry of Trinity

[1] See Plate 83-b.

[2] The name under which the society was incorporated in 1805 was "The Society for establishing a free school in the city of New-York, for the education of such poor children as do not belong to or are not provided for by any religious society." In 1808 the name was changed to the "Free School Society of the City of New York."

Church gave two large lots on the west side of the city to the society, and a third lot in January, 1811. When the state established its public school system, in 1812, the Free School Society of the City of New York was granted a share of the funds, and it was given power to raise a similar sum from the city by taxation; but it continued to carry on its work in its own way, without coming under the control of the school authorities of the state. It was not until many years later that the public schools of New York City became a part of the public school system of the state.

Several other public or semi-public buildings were in process of erection in 1811. On May 30th of that year, the corner-stone of a Presbyterian church was laid in Murray Street, in the rear of the college. The building was intended to be one of the largest places of public worship in the city. On July 29, 1811, the corner-stone of the new Almshouse at Bellevue was laid. The site for this building had been selected May 11, 1811, when the Common Council met at Bellevue and chose for the purpose six acres of land adjacent thereto, which had recently been purchased from Samuel Kip for \$22,494.50. A plan for the buildings was adopted at that time. The erection of the Almshouse seems to have been delayed, perhaps on account of the war of 1812-15, for it was not completed until April, 1816, when it and the Penitentiary were ready for occupation.

New York suffered from two fires in this year (1811). On May 19th, Sunday, between nine and ten in the morning, a fire broke out in Lawrence's coach factory in Chatham Street, and raged for about three hours, destroying nearly one hundred houses in Chatham, Augustus, William, and Duane Streets. It was said that the city had never been in such danger since the great fire of 1776. The cupola of the Gaol, the roof of the Scotch Church, on Cedar Street, and the steeple of the Brick Church were on fire. The Gaol was saved by the activities of the prisoners, and the Brick Church by a sailor, who climbed the steeple by means of the conductor and beat out the flames. The trustees of the church rewarded him by a gift of three hundred dollars. Many of the buildings destroyed were old and of wood, so that the property loss was probably not so great as that caused by the fire of 1804. A second fire occurred on December 18, 1811, and destroyed four or five buildings on Broadway at the corner of Warren Street.

On June 13, 1811, the Corporation of Trinity Church resolved

"that from the Circumstances and Situation of the Congregations associated with Trinity Church, it has become expedient that the Connection between Trinity Church and St. George's & St. Paul's Chapels be dissolved, and that the said Chapels be endowed and Established as separate churches in like Manner as Grace Church has been Established." On November 4th, "the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church" agreed to the terms of separation, in so far as they affected St. George's Chapel, and determined that the church should be incorporated under the name of "The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. George's Church in the City of New York." An interesting item in the *Trinity Minutes* of July 6, 1812, states that the committee of repairs was authorised to put up chains across the streets in front and on each side of St. Paul's Chapel, which were to be kept up during the time of divine service, pursuant to an order of the City Corporation.

In 1811, the annual commencement of Columbia College, which was held on August 7th in Trinity Church, was marred by disorder and riot. The disturbance arose from the fact that John B. Stevenson, whose graduation oration had been altered by the professors, refused to accept the changes which they had asked him to make, and delivered the oration in its original form, even though he had been told that such action on his part would result in the withholding of his degree. He mounted the platform, demanded the diploma, "in the name of the Trustees," and then turned to the audience to explain the cause of the diploma's being refused. Here began a wild uproar—hissing, shouting, and clapping—which lasted nearly an hour; the exercises were entirely interrupted, and the professors left the church without completing the commencement ceremonies. Stevenson and eight of his friends were indicted for riot, and were brought before the Court of General Sessions.^[1]

The *Observer*, the first Sunday paper published in New York, appeared in 1811. Announcements made in February stated that it would be published every Sunday morning and evening, at the sign of the Ledger, No. 114 Water Street, opposite the Phœnix Coffee House. In October, 1812, a public law library was opened in the north-west corner of the City Hall, on the same floor with the Mayor's and Recorder's offices, for the use

[1] This incident seems to have made Maxwell and Verplanck, two fellow-students who had been leaders in supporting Stevenson, the inveterate enemies of De Witt Clinton, who, as mayor, preferred the charge against Verplanck, Maxwell, and their associates; for in 1814 Verplanck, under the name of Abimaleck Coody, a mechanic of the place (see Hammond, I: 397-8), attacked Clinton in the New York papers, and Clinton, in replying to him, explained the attack as being the result of this earlier affair.

of the Common Council, the other city officers in the building, and the judges and lawyers who attended courts.

One of the first efforts to introduce the use of illuminating gas in New York, if not the very first, was made in February, 1812, when a petition to the Legislature to obtain for a few individuals the exclusive privilege of lighting cities and factories for fourteen years was circulated, and signatures solicited. The project was opposed as being injurious to the manufacturing interests of the state.

The peace of the city at this time was in the care of the Police Magistrates (or Justices), who employed watchmen and special constables, as the situation might require. Their administration was not without room for improvement, and one critic, writing in January, 1812, suggested, among other reforms, that the city watch, instead of sitting in "snug boxes," should be provided with warm caps and coats and kept in constant motion. On the first of the following July, a riot occurred in James Street. The mob was dispersed, before it had done much damage, by the arrival of a force under the Police Magistrates. In this affair the civil authority called for and promptly received aid from the cavalry under Captain Storms and Captain Pierce, Captain Wilson's rifle company, and Captain Hartell's company of light infantry, as well as from several other officers and privates of the artillery and other corps. The Police Justices reported the matter to the Mayor and the Common Council, whereupon the latter body presented their thanks to the above-named persons for their assistance in preserving the peace of the city. The *Morning Post*, in commenting upon the affair, said that they did so principally with a view to assuring their fellow-citizens of the excellent system and state of readiness for instant exertion to which the police establishment had attained.

The state election of 1810 was sharply contested, as the important office of governor was to be filled. The candidate of the Federalists was Jonas Platt, of Whitesborough. The Republicans nominated Governor Daniel D. Tompkins and Lieutenant-Governor Broome for re-election, and won an overwhelming victory, electing not only Tompkins and Broome, but their candidates to the State Senate, and securing a majority in the Assembly of almost two to one. In the City of New York, only, did the Federalists make some gains. There, the election was very close, six Federalists and five Republicans being chosen to the Assembly. The success of the Republicans may be partly attributed to

the action of Congress on March 1, 1809, in substituting the Non-Inter-course for the Embargo Act, which seemed to business men to relieve them somewhat from the burden under which they had been labouring.

Although the Republicans controlled New York City, New York State, and the nation, the party was not in complete accord. George Clinton of New York, Vice-President in the first administration of Madison, until his death in 1812, found the control of the "Virginia dynasty" somewhat irksome, and consequently was not in complete harmony with the national administration. His nephew, De Witt Clinton, Mayor of New York in 1809-10, supported his uncle's policy, and in his own state was the leader of the Clintonian Republicans, as opposed to those who recognised the influence and leadership of the Livingstons. This division in the party was to be found also in New York City. There, those Republicans who opposed Clinton were headed by the so-called Martling Men (later Tammany), and they were undoubtedly supported by certain members of Madison's administration. In August, 1810, occurred the death of Lieutenant-Governor Broome, and an election to fill the vacancy thus caused was set for the following April. The Federalists nominated Nicholas Fish. A Republican caucus, held at Albany, nominated De Witt Clinton. His nomination roused intense opposition on the part of the Martling Men in New York City. A meeting was immediately held in Martling's long room, in a public house fronting the Park, called Tammany Hall, which was claimed as the headquarters of the Republican party in New York. This meeting adopted a statement in which it declared its belief that Mr. Clinton cherished interests distinct and separate from the general interest of the Republican party, that he was determined to establish in his person a pernicious family aristocracy, and that they could no longer consider him a member of the party. The meeting then nominated Marinus Willett for the office of lieutenant-governor. An opposition meeting was held about this time by the Clintonian Republicans in New York City at the Union Hotel, but the Martling Men rushed in upon them, and the meeting was broken up in confusion. In New York City, the election resulted in 590 votes for Clinton, 678 for Willett, and 2,044 for Fish; but Clinton's great popularity in the state was little affected by this opposition in his home town, and he was elected lieutenant-governor. The schism between Clinton and the Martling Men, backed by Madison, continued, and in 1812 Clinton was supported for the Presidency by New York Republicans who were

opposed to war with Great Britain, and by Federalists; but in this struggle he was defeated.

At this time the question of incorporating additional banks was causing intense political agitation throughout the state. There was in the public mind an unwillingness to create new banking institutions which seems quite remarkable to men of the present day, accustomed as they are to the existence of many banks. The Bank of New York was the first organisation of the kind within the state. Although it began business in 1784, it was not chartered until 1791. In 1792 the Bank of Albany was chartered, and, in 1793, the Bank of Columbia, at Hudson. No other bank was incorporated within the state until 1799. At that time the Bank of New York was controlled by Federalist interests, and Burr, leader of the Republicans within the city, contended that the influence of the bank was being used to the political advantage of the Federalists. The desire to neutralise this influence led to the plan to incorporate another bank, which should be under Republican control; but, as both branches of the Legislature were at that time Federalist, it was considered impossible to secure the necessary charter if the purpose of the new organisation were openly avowed. For this reason the Manhattan Company was organised, ostensibly to furnish the city with pure water, but the charter which the Legislature granted to the company carried with it the privilege of using the company's surplus capital in a banking business. In 1803 the New York State Bank at Albany was chartered, but two other companies, the Mercantile Company of Albany, and the Merchants' Bank of New York, failed to secure the charters that they asked for. At its next session the New York Legislature, instead of incorporating these joint stock companies, passed a restraining act, by which all incorporated companies were prohibited from engaging in the banking business and compelled to wind up their affairs.

In 1805 the company composing the Merchants' Bank renewed its efforts to secure a charter. It was opposed by De Witt Clinton and other influential men of New York and of Albany, who were interested in the banks already chartered, not so much on the ground that there was no need for another bank, or that it would be injurious to the interests of their institutions, but because the applicants were "Federalists" and "Tories," and that to grant their petition would be injurious to the Republican party. When the bill came up in the Assembly, complaint was made that the company had resorted to bribery in the effort to in-

duce the Legislature to act favourably upon its petition. Nevertheless, the bill passed the Legislature.

In 1811 the Bank of the United States went out of existence, through the failure of Congress to re-charter it. This event stimulated the demand for other banks, particularly in New York, where the opinion had come to be general that it, and not Philadelphia, was destined to become the commercial centre of America. In February, 1811, a petition was presented in the New York Assembly from Thomas Stagg, Jr., and others of New York City, asking to be incorporated as a banking company. The matter is interesting because of the reasons which led the committee of the Assembly to which the petition was referred to report favourably upon it. New York, it was stated, contained the greatest number of inhabitants of any city in the United States; the tonnage of its port was more than double that of Philadelphia, and nearly three times that of Baltimore; New York surpassed Philadelphia and Baltimore in exports and imports even more than in tonnage, and paid from one-fourth to one-third of all the import taxes of the United States; yet the actual bank capital of Philadelphia and Baltimore exceeded that of New York by about two million dollars, a circumstance which placed New York at a serious disadvantage with her principal rivals in the transaction of business.

But the request for a bank charter which aroused the greatest excitement of all was that for a charter for the Bank of America, which came before the Legislature in 1812. The bank was to be in New York City, and was to have a capital of six million dollars. Advocates of the measure were charged with having bribed the members of the Legislature, and Governor Tompkins resorted to the extraordinary expedient of using his constitutional authority to prorogue the Legislature, so as to prevent the bill being pushed through by corrupt means. Before the Legislature met again, an election had taken place. Consideration of the bank charter was resumed, and the bill was finally passed. The effect of the agitation and scandals connected with the chartering of the Bank of America was sufficient to deter any others from a similar attempt for a long time afterwards. Undoubtedly, the remembrance of this and similar disgraceful transactions caused the State Constitutional Convention of 1821 to insert in the new constitution a clause requiring the consent of two-thirds of both houses of the Legislature to incorporate a moneyed institution. The intention of the convention was good, but it failed to have the de-

sired effect, as may be seen in the proceedings attending the incorporation of the Chemical Bank and other institutions in 1825.

In the spring of 1812, George Clinton, Vice-President of the United States, died. The event was made the occasion of a display which showed the honour and esteem in which the citizens of New York City held him. On May 19th the procession, consisting of "the numerous and respectable bodies of corporate orders, professional characters, and public officers, and the brigade of artillery belonging to this city, including the horse or light artillery, several corps of horse, the officers of infantry not on duty, private citizens, etc.," formed at the City Hall and Park, and proceeded through the streets to the newly rebuilt Presbyterian church in Wall Street, where a discourse in honour of the deceased was delivered by Gouverneur Morris. The bells of the churches were tolled, and minute-guns were fired at Fort Columbus and at the Battery. Flags on the public buildings, the vessels in the harbour, and the forts in the vicinity, were at half mast; stores and shops were closed, and business in general was suspended. In order that Clinton might have the same honour that had been paid to Washington and Hamilton, an organisation called the George Clinton Society was formed.

In the meantime, the United States had become involved in war with Great Britain. Reference has already been made to the series of incidents inflaming the public mind in the United States which precipitated the declaration of war on June 18, 1812. These incidents, for the most part, were the outgrowth of the gigantic struggle then going on in Europe between Great Britain and the Emperor Napoleon. Each, in striving to weaken the other, adopted measures restrictive of neutral commerce. Napoleon, after his victories in 1806 and his alliance with Czar Alexander in 1807, controlled the continent of Europe from the Baltic to the Adriatic,^[1] and the United States became the most important neutral nation engaged in commerce. The business was one of large profit. Many new ships were built in the United States, and foreign ships were changed to American registry that they might reap the harvest. To man these ships sailors were drawn from foreign as well as native sources. As a result, the British merchants found themselves at a disadvantage in competing with their American rivals, for they were obliged to pay heavy rates of insurance to provide against loss in case of capture by the French, while the Americans were free from this danger

[1] Except Denmark and Portugal, which, however, soon afterward came under his control.

and expense. In addition to this, the rush of sailors into the American merchant marine made it difficult for England to man the ships of her navy. As a result, Great Britain adopted more stringent measures to hinder American trade between France and her colonies, and a policy of greater activity in impressing men on American ships. Undoubtedly, the Republican policy of Jefferson, in weakening our navy and in dependence upon small gunboats for the defence of our coast, invited these measures on the part of Great Britain. Impressment of American seamen occurred during the administrations of Washington and Adams, but on a much larger scale in that of Jefferson.

Both British merchants and the navy favoured this more restrictive policy; the merchants because it limited the advantages enjoyed by their rivals in the struggle for trade, and the navy because it shared in the prizes. In 1806, the death of William Pitt, head of the British ministry under whom this severe policy had been put into operation, was followed by a modification of it under Charles James Fox, the new head of the Foreign Office. He announced a blockade of the European coast from Brest to the Elbe, although naval officers were ordered to enforce it only from the Seine to Ostend. Consequently, neutral ships bound for ports outside this narrow limit were allowed to go unmolested, although the old restrictive regulations were still unrepealed.

Napoleon then took a hand in the matter of regulating trade, and, affecting to believe the British blockade in force, issued the Berlin Decree, November 21, 1806. This declared a complete blockade of all British possessions in Europe; all British property, public or private, and any merchandise coming from Britain were to be prize of war; no ship coming from Great Britain or her colonies was to be admitted to a port controlled by France; and the confiscation of all ships attempting to evade this rule was ordered. The British ministry replied by two Orders in Council. The first forbade neutrals to trade with ports of France or her allies; the second forbade neutral trade with the entire coast of Europe from Trieste to Copenhagen, unless the neutral vessel first entered and cleared from a British port, under regulations made by the British government. George Canning, who had become British Minister of Foreign Affairs, hoped that these regulations would compel Napoleon to give up his policy, or at least to accept, with Great Britain's permission, foodstuffs from America, without which he thought France could not exist. Napoleon, however, did not yield, but answered with

the Milan Decree of 1807, declaring any neutral ship that submitted to British search or complied with British regulations in the matter of entering and clearing from a British port to be lawful prize of war. The resulting situation of our commerce was one of deep distress. Any American vessel trading to any port outside of Sweden, Russia, or Turkey became liable to capture by one side or the other. The protests of American merchants deluged the administration of which Jefferson was the head.

The situation in which our government found itself was one of great difficulty. Jefferson abhorred war. Neither he nor a majority of his party thought that the United States was equal to a European struggle. Moreover, while they did not lack patriotism, they represented the rural population of the country, which did not feel the attacks on commerce so keenly as the merchants, who were chiefly Federalists. For these reasons, Jefferson tried to meet the situation by a policy of peaceful defence. In pursuit of this object, a non-importation act was passed in 1806, providing that certain articles which could be produced in the United States or in countries other than Great Britain should not be imported from the ports of the latter after November 24th. This act was followed by an attempt to settle the differences with Great Britain through negotiations. Both failed miserably. Then Jefferson advanced the policy of an embargo, which should solve the problem by keeping American ships in port. The act became law December 21, 1807. The embargo proved to be as much of a failure as non-importation. At first merchants refused to abide by it, and it was necessary to pass two supplementary acts to make it effective. The result of the embargo was immediate and most disastrous to our shipping; and its effects were soon felt by the farmers, who saw the prices of their products, hitherto high because of the demand resulting from the European war, drop ominously as soon as the foreign market was cut off. At this juncture the presidential election of 1808 occurred. It resulted in a large Federalist gain, all New England except Vermont coming again under the control of that party; although James Madison, the administration candidate, was elected President, and George Clinton, a Republican of New York, Vice-President. Jefferson was forced to recognise the failure of the embargo, and in 1809 gave his signature to a non-intercourse bill. This prescribed non-intercourse with both England and France, but gave the President the option of suspending the operation of the law in favour of

whichever of the two nations first gave up her restrictions upon American commerce.

Jefferson almost immediately retired from office, and James Madison, the new President, was left to deal with the situation. For a year, conditions remained practically unchanged. Attempted negotiations failed; and finally, in May, 1810, another act regulating trade was passed. This is known as Macon's Bill, Number 2. By it all restrictions on American commerce with France and Great Britain were removed, but the President was authorised to put them again in operation against either nation when the other repealed her offensive orders or decrees.

Towards American commercial legislation, both Great Britain and France maintained an attitude of apparent indifference. Both continued to seize our ships; but, as England's navy was greater than that of France, her captures were more numerous, and popular wrath in the United States was stronger against her than against France. Great Britain also continued to impress American sailors, and this aroused intense feeling in the United States. In addition to this, the British Foreign Office, under the direction of George Canning, adopted a course that was the reverse of conciliatory. The British government did not want war with the United States; on the other hand, it did nothing to soften the harsh policy which it had inaugurated as a means of starving its opponent into submission.

Napoleon's attitude was equally offensive to the United States. In April, 1808, after the passage of the Embargo Act, he ordered the confiscation of all American ships then in French ports, acting on the assumption that they could not really be American ships, since the embargo forbade these to leave their home ports. Two years later, in 1810, Napoleon issued a second confiscatory decree, under which several hundred ships were taken. His next step was designed to embroil us in war with Great Britain. He gave Madison to understand that the Berlin and Milan Decrees would be repealed November 1, 1810. Madison was glad to accept the French promise, and, on November 2d, notified Congress that the French decrees had been repealed. Congress thereupon restored non-intercourse with Great Britain. In reality, Napoleon had not reversed his policy of reprisal upon American commerce at all, and our ships found it just as difficult as ever to trade in French ports. Great Britain, moreover, protested against our act as discriminating against her in favour of her enemy.

By this time public sentiment here had become so inflamed against the English that the people cared but little how England might feel or act, and several collisions between British and American ships at sea had already actually occurred. In 1811 the Indians in Indiana, supplied with guns and ammunition from Canada, made war upon our frontier, and worked considerable damage. The elections of 1810 had shown the effect of this popular resentment against Great Britain, for seventy members of Congress, most of whom had been in favour of peace, lost their seats. The new members were, for the greater part, Republicans, but they were opposed to the Virginia leadership of the administration. Under the able guidance of Clay of Kentucky and Calhoun of South Carolina, this faction of the Republican party demanded war with Great Britain as a means of vindicating the national honour, but with the ulterior motive of annexing Canada. President Madison finally yielded to their demands, even though the British government had recently adopted a more conciliatory attitude, and had actually repealed the obnoxious Orders in Council on June 3d. Reluctantly, he sent a war message to Congress, which was followed by a declaration of war, June 18, 1812.

The United States was ill prepared for war. Both army and navy had been allowed to deteriorate during the Republican régime. The officers who had made their reputations during the Revolution were gone, and the new men who had been appointed to military positions were chosen because of political influence rather than military ability. It was hard to raise money by taxes, and the abandonment of the United States Bank made it doubly difficult for the government to negotiate the needed loans. Moreover, the country was seriously divided on the issue. New England Federalists, who were vitally interested in commerce, opposed the war as absolutely inimical to their interests. As a result, New England not merely failed to respond to the requests of the administration for men and money to prosecute the war, but actually, at the Hartford Convention, contemplated active opposition to the government, and, it was even charged, the dissolution of the Union, if that were necessary, to rid them of the hated war. For the time being, however, the war party had its way, and formulated its plans for carrying on the struggle. These included an active campaign for the annexation of Canada, which they thought would be easily accomplished, as they expected the active co-operation of the Canadians themselves, and a plan for the seizure of Florida, if Spain, its owner, joined Great Britain in the war.

From the first, affairs on land went badly for the Americans. Hull's disgraceful surrender of Detroit, Dearborn's failure to take Montreal, the repulse of Van Rensselaer's attack on Queenstown—all served to check the war party's ardour. After the middle of 1813, the Americans somewhat retrieved themselves in the North-west. Detroit was recovered, and the control of Lake Erie was secured by Perry in September, 1813. A second attempt on Montreal failed. The year 1814 opened with dark prospects for the American cause. The Federalists of New England appeared to be on the point of withdrawing their section from the Union; Napoleon had been checked in Europe, and, as a consequence, England would be free to prosecute the American war more vigorously. Yet, in some respects, the year proved fortunate for the Americans. Brown won a victory on Canadian soil at Chippewa, and, in conjunction with Scott, a later victory at Lundy's Lane. On Lake Champlain, McDonough defeated the English, and checked their contemplated invasion of New York. In August, however, the American cause suffered a great humiliation in the capture and wanton destruction of the city of Washington by a British force under Ross and Cockburn.

At the beginning of the war, the American navy made a better showing than the land forces, and a series of successful engagements roused great hope and enthusiasm. Later, Great Britain, realising that she must put forth greater effort, to win the war, sent some of her best ships and men to our waters. The result was that American ships were either shut up in the harbours, or, if they succeeded in getting to sea, were attacked and defeated; and an effective blockade of our coast was established. From the beginning of 1814, our navy was able to accomplish little. American privateers, however, continued until the end of the war to inflict enormous damage upon British shipping. The opening of 1815 was marked by the signal success of Andrew Jackson and his force of militia at New Orleans, but peace had already been made between the warring nations, at Ghent, on December 24, 1814. By it neither nation lost materially, and the questions of impressment and the right of search, which had been chiefly responsible for the war, were not even mentioned.

New York's position as one of the leading ports of the United States gave her a vital interest in the events that led up to the war, and in the outcome of the struggle. Although the State of New York was controlled by the Republicans, the party leaders were not thoroughly in sympathy with the national administration. In spite of George Clinton's official

connection with Madison, he was not in harmony with the Virginia faction's control of the Republican party. After his death, in 1812, his nephew, De Witt Clinton, became the leader of the Clintonian Republicans of New York, and in 1812 was supported for the office of President, not only by his own party, but by the Federalists, who at this time were considerably strengthened by disaffection in the Republican ranks, due to the general ill-success of the war and particularly to the disgust of the New York militia at the fiasco resulting from Van Rensselaer's attempt to take Queenstown in 1812. Clinton was beaten in the election, and his connection with the Federalists, who soon became unpopular because of their unpatriotic attitude towards the war, and particularly because of their action in 1814 at the Hartford Convention, was used to discredit him and break his political influence. Consequently, that faction of the Republican party which supported the national administration maintained its control over New York State during the entire war.

A conspicuous leader of this faction was Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor from 1807 to 1817. He gave capable and enthusiastic support to the war, even borrowing large sums of money on his own personal credit to use in the public cause. In New York City, the Martling Men (Tammany) supported Madison. Martin Van Buren, who was already becoming prominent in Republican councils, supported De Witt Clinton for Vice-President in 1812, but later joined Tompkins and worked in harmony with him. In this way, New York City, although naturally opposed to the war, because of the great losses that must necessarily result to her trade, and in spite of the opposition of De Witt Clinton and his numerous following, was held loyal to the national leadership in this trying crisis.^[1] But the war was never popular in New York, and at its beginning the majority of the people were thoroughly opposed to it, even preferring a continuation of the Embargo and Non-Importation Acts.

News of the declaration of war reached New York City on Saturday morning, June 20th, through an official notice to General Joseph Bloomfield, then in command of the troops and defences in and near the harbour of New York. General Bloomfield issued his general orders with the announcement to the troops. On the same day, General Stevens, of

[1] New York newspapers generally voiced an opinion against the war. De Witt Clinton was mayor of New York during this time. The fact that the Governor was commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State of New York, and had large power to appoint officers in the militia, enabled him to do effective work in support of the war. The Council of Appointment at this time was Federalist, but Tompkins was able largely to counteract its influence.

the militia, communicated General Bloomfield's general orders to the Common Council. Two days later, that is, on Monday, June 22d, the Common Council enlarged its standing Committee of Defence. The new members of the committee were the Recorder and Augustus H. Lawrence, Elisha W. King, George Wilson, and Alderman George Buckmaster. On Wednesday, the 24th, a meeting was held in the Park on the call of the Republican General Committee, and resolutions supporting the action of the government were unanimously adopted. The meeting was poorly attended. This may have been due to the fact that it had been poorly advertised, and that the followers of Clinton as well as the Federalists held aloof from responding to the call of their political opponents. Copies of the resolutions were sent to the President and to both houses of Congress, and were published in some of the newspapers.

Some attempt at fortifying the harbour of New York had been made before war actually broke out. Under an act of the New York State Legislature of March 28, 1800, works were erected under the direction of the national government, but at state expense. These included fortifications on Governors Island, Bedloes Island, Ellis Island, and at the Battery, a battery off the foot of Hubert Street in the North River, and two magazines in the city.[¹] Later, the situation of our foreign affairs, and the evident approach of war, roused public opinion on the subject of New York's defences. The Federal government was slow to act, and the state took matters into its own hands. A State Board of Fortifications was appointed.[²] The next year, 1808, Colonel Jonathan Williams of the United States Corps of Engineers, at the request of the State Board, drew up an elaborate plan of defences for New York City and its approaches.[³] The construction of the proposed works was undertaken by the Federal and state governments, the supervising officer being Colonel Williams, who acted under the authority of the Secretary of War. The state was authorised to take the land required and to cede it to the Federal government.

Work on these fortifications was well advanced during the year 1808. A letter of October 9th, published in the *American Register*, describes Fort Columbus on Governors Island as nearly finished, while the front

[¹] The state took this way of liquidating its indebtedness to the national government on account of Revolutionary expenses. See Vol. I, pp. 403-4.

[²] It consisted of De Witt Clinton, James Fairlie, Jacob Morton, Peter Curtenius, and Arthur Smith.

[³] Colonel Williams's report included plans for Fort Columbus, Castle Williams, works on Ellis Island, Bedloes Island, and Staten Island, and positions on Manhattan Island. See S. R. Guernsey, *New York City and Vicinity in the War of 1812-15*.

wall of a mortar battery on Bedloes Island was almost completed. On Manhattan Island, foundations were being prepared off the Battery for the erection of a fortification similar to that on Governors Island, and the foundation for a battery of twenty guns was already laid in the Hudson River off the foot of Hubert Street. This last, with the works at the Battery, would make it impossible for an enemy ship to lie in the North River. At the same time, the "laboratory, magazine and arsenal" at the Potter's Field (Madison Square above 23d Street) were being built under the direction of Colonel Williams.

In 1808, the Corporation offered to the State Legislature its choice of one of three lots lying between Elm and Collect Streets for the erection of an arsenal. The state accepted the offer and appropriated thirteen thousand dollars for the building. The corner-stone was laid on June 16th, and Governor Tompkins, in his message to the Senate dated November 4, 1808, speaks of the building as being calculated to accommodate all the ordnance, arms, and military stores in the City of New York.[¹] On December 31, 1808, the foundation stone of a fortification, which, when completed, would mount thirty guns, was laid on the shore of Staten Island, near Signal Hill.

As a result of the combined activity of the state and the War Department, when the war broke out, in the spring of 1812, there were four arsenals in New York City. The state arsenal stood on the corner of Elm and Franklin Streets; on Bridge Street, back of the Government House and near the South Battery, stood a United States arsenal; at the foot of West 12th Street stood a magazine, arsenal, and laboratory; and there was also the United States arsenal on the east side of Broadway, at the junction of the old Boston Road and the Middle Road (Madison Square). These arsenals were built of stone and brick, and each was enclosed by a high and substantial wall. The state also had a powder house, standing near Fifth Avenue between 64th and 65th Streets.[²] The Southwest Battery, later known as Castle Clinton, and later still as Castle Garden, stood in the water off the western extremity of the Battery, with which it was connected by a causeway and drawbridge. It was built of red sandstone and could mount twenty-eight heavy cannon. Off Hubert Street, in the Hudson River, about two hundred yards from the shore, stood the North Battery. It, too, was built of red

[¹] The building was completed before January 6, 1809.

[²] Where the arsenal in Central Park, built in 1848-50, now stands.

sandstone, and was commonly known as the Red Fort. It was placed in such a way as to cross fire with the Southwest Battery, so as to make it difficult for an enemy successfully to attack the city from the North River.

In the immediate vicinity of Manhattan Island were the several forts already mentioned, of which the most important were on Governors Island, at the western point of which, close to the channel, stood Castle Williams, built in 1809-10 of red sandstone, with walls forty feet high and from seven to eight feet thick, and mounting one hundred and eleven heavy guns. This fort was named in honour of Colonel Williams, who had planned the work and supervised its construction. Fort Columbus, which stood near the middle of the island, was built on the site of Fort Jay in 1808, was capable of mounting ninety-six guns, and completely commanded the East River. A battery on the south point of the island completed this strong group of fortifications. On Bedloes Island, nearly opposite Castle Williams on the west, was Fort Wood, a mortar battery that commanded the channel and anchoring ground. Back of Fort Wood lay another battery, which protected it as well as Ellis Island. On Ellis Island, opposite Fort Columbus, was a circular battery mounting fourteen guns. On the east side of Staten Island, at Signal Hill, were three batteries, called Fort Richmond, Fort Morton, and Fort Hudson. Fort Tompkins, which stood a short distance south of Fort Richmond, was so placed as to command these, but in the spring of 1812 was not completed above the foundations. All of these works and buildings, whether erected by the state or by the Federal government, were under the supervision of the latter. Altogether, they mounted two hundred and eighty-four guns,[1] and it was estimated that three thousand seven hundred men were necessary to garrison them.

Other fortifications were built after the war began. The cornerstone of Fort Gansevoort was laid on the shore of the Hudson River off Gansevoort Street in the summer of 1812, and the fort was completed in the following November.[2] During the next year, additional works were completed at the Narrows, on Staten Island, and on the Jersey shore, and temporary breastworks were erected at the Battery.

In the summer of 1814, when Prevost's expedition was advancing southward from Montreal, and the English force under Ross was in

[1] This number does not include the guns in the arsenals of the city.

[2] It was built of red sandstone, and was whitewashed, a circumstance which accounts for its being commonly called the White Fort.

Chesapeake Bay, an attack on New York seemed not improbable, and the citizens were thrown into a fever of apprehension. The blockade of New York was more rigidly enforced by the British, and there was hardly a day when news did not come from Sandy Hook announcing that enemy war-ships could be seen hovering off the coast. Up to this time New York City had done little to protect itself, but had left the matter of defence to state or Federal action. Now, however, the imminence of the danger led the Common Council and the Mayor, De Witt Clinton, to new exertions. Appeals to the citizens were issued, calling upon them to rally for the defence of the city. The forts already erected were so placed as to defend the city from an attack by ships from the south, but no provision had been made to meet an attack by way of Long Island Sound through Hell Gate, or from the north, or to prevent the enemy from landing troops at a convenient place on Long Island, and then seizing Brooklyn Heights from the land side, a course that had been followed successfully during the Revolution, and had led to the evacuation of New York City. Fortifications were needed at Brooklyn, at Hell Gate, and in the upper part of Manhattan Island. On August 3d, Mayor De Witt Clinton issued an appeal to the citizens to volunteer their services for the work, and seven days later a large number of citizens gathered in City Hall Park to consider measures for the defence of the city,^[1] and more especially for the purpose of devising means for inducing citizens to volunteer for work on the fortifications. The response to the call was both wide-spread and hearty, and, for the time, party feuds were forgotten, while all worked to meet the crisis.

General Joseph Swift, of the United States Corps of Engineers, drew up plans for the work, which was executed, for the most part, by means of volunteer labour, under the supervision of Colonel Swift and his associates.^[2] Work was actually begun on August 9th, and four days later the Committee of Defence reported that three thousand persons were at work with pickaxe and shovel. Various organisations took part, collectively, in the work. Men volunteered by crafts, as the weavers, the butchers, and the printers. The newspapers of the city actually suspended publication in order that their employees might work on the fortifications. Several new forts and batteries resulted from this activity. To defend

[1] The call for a meeting was widely published and generally approved. Some of the newspapers, however, objected to it. It had originally been called for August 8th, but on account of rain was not held until August 10th.

[2] The best account of this work is in General Swift's *Report*, preserved by the New York Historical Society.

Hell Gate at the mouth of Harlem River, two forts were erected, one on the Long Island shore at Hallett's Point, the other on Mill Rock in the middle of the East River and commanding the mouth of the Harlem. Fort Clinton was erected on the elevation at the eastern side of McGown's Pass, a position now included in the north-eastern corner of Central Park. To the north-west of Fort Clinton, on the west side of the pass, and connected with it, stood Fort Fish. North-west from Fort Fish, and on a line following a range of rocky heights which extend to Manhattanville, several blockhouses were placed. These reached almost to the Bloomingdale Road. The one nearest the road was called Fort Laight. From it a line of intrenchments extended westward to the high bank of the Hudson River at the present 123d Street, where it ended in a strong stone tower.^[1]

The soldiers engaged in the defence of New York City were for the most part militia. In April, 1812, the

uniformed corps of the militia of the city and county of New York . . . consisted of ten regiments of infantry, . . . one battalion of riflemen, one squadron of cavalry, three regiments of artillery, one company of flying artillery, one company of veteran artillery volunteers, comprising in all about 3,000 men.

These organisations formed a part of the state militia, and were under the command of the Governor—in 1812 of Governor Tompkins. Not all of these men came from New York City itself. Some were from towns and villages in the near vicinity, and when the city was threatened with attack men were sent to its defence even from New Jersey. In September, 1812, the total number engaged in the defence of the City of New York and its immediate surroundings did not exceed 3,500. Of these, 2,200 were New York militia, 500 were New Jersey militia, and there were 800 regulars from the United States army. Independent companies and battalions were organised in the city, each with its own peculiar uniform, of red, grey, green, blue, or other colour, as the case might be.^[2] Additional companies were brought by Governor Tompkins from the Hudson River counties, and were stationed at the forts in the harbour. When news of the capture of Washington on August 24, 1814, reached New York, the city called upon Governor Tompkins for 20,000 additional

[1] These fortifications are laid down on the general map of the north end of the island which forms the frontispiece of *Swift's Report* (see Pl. 82-A).

[2] Among these may be mentioned the "Iron Greys" and the famous "Sea Fencibles." The latter organisation was composed of sailors and boatmen, and was commanded by Commander Jacob M. Lewis. In addition to these, there were many unauthorised organisations, that practised drilling but had no arms, and never held commissions. Such were the "College Greens," composed of students of Columbia College.

troops, and every able-bodied man in the city contributed either personal service or money to the cause of defence. Many times during the war hostile ships appeared off the entrance to New York Harbour, but the city escaped actual attack.

New York was active in helping to carry on the war at sea. When news of the declaration of war reached the city in June, 1812, five ships of the navy, under Decatur and Rodgers, lay in the harbour, and within an hour they were at sea searching for a British convoy known to be on the ocean. New York was also very active in fitting out privateers. By the middle of October, 1812, only four months after the declaration of war, twenty-six privateers had left the port. The city was second only to Baltimore in commissioning these swift sailing-vessels to prey upon British commerce. Federal gunboats, stationed in the harbour for its protection, were put in charge of Commander Jacob M. Lewis, of the "Sea Fencibles." The gunboats were active, but were unable to accomplish anything of importance. However, during the early months of the war, several encounters between American and British ships resulted in victory for the former.^[1]

New York's commerce suffered severely from the war. Particularly in the spring of 1813, when Great Britain tightened her blockade upon the eastern coast, British cruisers entered the harbour, and the port was virtually closed. Foreign trade was almost entirely cut off, and such goods as did find their way to the city were smuggled in through some port on the Jersey coast, and were hauled in wagons overland to New York. The whole period from 1806 to 1815, during which such stringent restrictions were being laid upon commerce, naturally was one of hardship and distress to the city, one of whose most important sources of wealth was foreign trade.

All classes welcomed the advent of peace as the beginning of a new era of prosperous development; in this, however, they were for a while doomed to disappointment. The first effect of the peace was to open our ports again to European trade, which action was immediately followed by the arrival of an immense quantity of foreign goods. In New York City alone, during April, May, and June, 1815, three million nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars was paid in at the Custom House. During

[1] It was the usual custom of the city to honour a victorious captain by giving him a banquet, by inviting him to sit for his portrait, which was then hung in the City Hall, and by presenting him with the freedom of the city in a gold box. Such honours were bestowed upon Captain Hull and Commodore Perry; Captain Lawrence was given the freedom of the city and a dinner.

three days in August, there came into the port from foreign countries sixty-five vessels, laden with cargoes worth in several instances fifty thousand pounds sterling. American merchants bought the goods eagerly, for the long period during which foreign trade had been cut off made the public urgent in its demand for these articles. When the demand of the merchants was satisfied, cargoes of goods were put up at auction and sold directly to the consumer, in many cases at an advance in price. The result was that many merchants who had purchased more than they could pay for found their market cut off, and numerous failures resulted. The citizens, too, ran in debt for articles which were really luxuries. The effect upon American manufactures was disastrous. Much home industry had sprung up during the war while the domestic market was free from foreign influence. This business now collapsed completely, for the infant industries, often established without sufficient forethought, could not withstand the strong foreign competition. By the autumn of 1815, the wool and cotton industries were prostrate, and during the next year the country suffered from a decided business depression.^[1] The effect of this experience upon the policy of the national government was a movement resulting in the passage of the tariff act of 1816, which was designed to give some measure of protection to American manufacturers.

In New York, the winter of 1815-16 saw great distress among the poor. To relieve this suffering, citizens organised themselves and appointed committees in each ward. On February 1st, a soup-kitchen was opened, which cared for twelve hundred applicants in twenty-four hours, and, by March 1st, six thousand six hundred persons were thus being daily supplied with food.

The period of depression soon passed, and by the end of the decade, which had opened under conditions so adverse to the growth of population, New York showed an astonishing increase. Whereas from 1810 to 1816 her gain had been only four thousand two hundred persons, from 1816 to 1820 it was more than twenty-three thousand. By 1820 New York had become the most populous state in the Union, and New York City, which had been the largest town in the country for a number of years, had far outstripped all competitors in the speed with which it advanced in population. This growth was partly due to the fact that the city had become the favourite place for landing immigrants from England and Ireland, and that many of those who came went no

^[1] These conditions were not peculiar to America. In England, also, the end of the war was followed by a period of hard times and great distress.

farther. Many of these strangers came without funds or the means of securing them. In fact, it was felt here that Great Britain and the Continent were using our shores as a dumping-ground for their paupers and undesirable citizens.[¹]

The problem of caring for destitute persons became so serious that in 1817 public-spirited citizens of New York united to organise the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism. Nine standing committees were chosen to report on idleness, lack of employment, intemperance, pawnbrokers, gambling, ignorance, and other causes of poverty. It was found that within the city itself there were more than sixteen hundred groceries licensed to sell liquor in small quantities. The managers of the society proposed that petty dram-shops be closed, that street begging be stopped, that houses of industry be established, and that more churches and Sunday-schools be organised in the outlying wards of the city. They also proposed that the poor be encouraged to invest their money in savings banks, benefit societies, and life insurance. During the next year the managers opened a Saving Fuel Fund Society, and in 1819, in the basement of the Almshouse, a savings bank, the first in New York and the third in the United States.[²] They also secured from the city new regulations concerning pawnbrokers and lotteries, and roused the Common Council to call on the Mayor for information regarding grog-shops. His investigation showed that there were in the city nineteen hundred licensed grog-shops, besides six hundred other places where rum was sold in small quantities. These were largely frequented by street beggars and vagrants—the very persons who were receiving public aid.

Increased provision for the care of the criminal, the sick, and the poor was seen to be necessary, and in 1816 the new Almshouse and the Penitentiary—the latter intended for minor offenders—and other buildings connected with them, were reported ready for occupancy at Bellevue. Ten years later Bellevue Hospital was built near by. Other institutions designed to render social service, but of a somewhat different kind, were organised during this period. In 1816 the American Bible Society was formed in New York, and the same year saw the establishment of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, for which a building

[¹] Cadwallader D. Colden, who was appointed mayor in 1818, records that in the twenty months preceding November, 1819, no less than 18,930 immigrants had arrived in New York and had been reported at his office.

[²] The plan of the savings bank was devised by John Pintard. The deposits in the bank from July 3 to December 27, 1819, reached the sum of \$153,378, representing 1,527 depositors. The bank was the result of long-continued efforts on the part of Thomas Eddy and John Pintard.

was erected east of the Bloomingdale Road at 117th Street, on land now occupied by Columbia University, and was opened for use in 1821.[1] In 1817 the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was incorporated, and the next year it was allowed to occupy a room in the old Almshouse.

Proposals for lighting the city with gas were made as early as 1812, but nothing of importance was accomplished until 1817, when the Common Council decided that gas should be used to light portions of the Bowery, Division, Chatham, and Pearl Streets, and all of Catherine Street. The rate was to be ten dollars a year for each lamp, and the Corporation was to bear the expense of conducting the gas to the lamps, and of lighting and extinguishing them. Nothing further, however, was done at this time; and it was not until 1823 that the New York Gas Light Company was incorporated, with a capital of one million dollars, and entered into an agreement with the city by which it was granted the exclusive privilege of laying pipes under ground, and of conducting gas to the public lamps and the houses in that part of the city extending from the East River to the Hudson, south of Grand, Sullivan, and Canal Streets. The first residence lighted by gas was No. 7 Cherry Street, in 1825. The Chatham Garden Theatre was lighted in the same year. The first street gas-lamps actually installed were on Broadway from the Battery to Grand Street, in 1828. Other companies were incorporated shortly afterwards, and within a comparatively few years the whole city was supplied with gas.

In 1817 the city had seven daily newspapers, five semi-weeklies, and five weeklies. Of these, the *Daily Advertiser*, which began publication in 1785, was the second daily published in the United States, the first having appeared in Philadelphia the year before. Another was the *Commercial Advertiser*, which first appeared in 1793 as the *Minerva*; and a third, the *Evening Post*, which began publication in November, 1801. The last two remain today the oldest papers in New York.

The city was divided in 1817 into ten wards, the boundaries of which were defined by the Legislature. There were eight public markets,—the Fly, Washington, Duane, Catherine, Spring Street, Greenwich, Gouverneur, and Grand Street. Many new buildings were erected in the city during this period. In August, 1818, an observer stated in the *Commer-*

[1] A separate building connected with the New York Hospital had been erected for the care of the insane and opened July 15, 1808. Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane was a branch of the New York Hospital and was managed by a delegated committee.

cial Advertiser that 1,969 buildings were then being built south of Spring Street, of which more than a thousand were intended for dwelling-houses. There were no lodgings or furnished apartments in New York at this time. Unfurnished rooms might sometimes be had, but they were difficult to obtain, because of the rapid increase of population. The usual time for letting houses was before the first of May. The principal hotels in 1817 were the City Hotel, Mechanics' Hall, and Washington Hall, on Broadway, the Tontine Coffee House and Merchants' Hotel, on Wall Street, the Bank Coffee House on Pine Street, Tammany Hall on Nassau Street, and the Commerce Hotel on Pearl Street. President Monroe, who visited the city in 1817, stayed at Gibson's Merchants' Hotel, and received his visitors in the "Picture Room" in the City Hall, which was illuminated in his honour. The next year (1818), the Rotunda was built, at the north-east corner of the Park, for the exhibition of the large panoramic paintings of John Vanderlyn.

In 1817, according to John Palmer,^[1] the things that most struck the stranger wandering about the streets of New York were "the wooden houses, the smallness, but neatness of the churches, the coloured people, the custom of smoking segars in the streets (even followed by some of the children) and the number and nuisance of the pigs permitted to be at large." As to the rest, it was "much like a large English town." Broadway was the finest street and the most frequented promenade. Except for a few shops and private houses, Wall Street was already occupied by banking houses and money exchanges. Pearl Street contained all the large warehouses and wholesale establishments.

Europeans thought New York less clean than their own cities of the same size. The police regulations were good, but were not enforced, and dust and ashes were thrown out into the streets, which were swept but once in a fortnight or a month. Wells and pumps were to be met with in almost every street, and provided the only available drinking water for the inhabitants. Overseers were appointed annually by the magistrates to examine the wells and pumps regularly and keep them in proper condition, but even this precaution did not secure an adequate or pure supply of water. The sanitary condition of the town was still far from good; an epidemic of yellow fever appeared in 1819, and returned with increased violence in 1822. It was not until November, 1823, that the fever disappeared, and that the people who had been obliged

[1] *Journal of Travels* (etc.), London, 1818.

to leave the city could return to their homes, and business resume its usual course.[¹]

During these years facilities for trade between New York and Europe were much improved. In 1816 the "Black Ball Line" of packets to Liverpool was established. In 1818 packets began to leave New York for Liverpool in accordance with a regular schedule, and in 1819 the "Savannah" crossed the Atlantic,—the first ship to make the passage using auxiliary steam power. Five years later, a line of packets from New York to Havre was established. In addition to these lines to Europe, there were weekly boats to Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The increase in facilities for the transportation of commerce across the ocean was accompanied by a similar development of the means of inland transportation. The possibility of improving the natural waterways between the Hudson River and the Great Lakes for the purpose of facilitating trade seems to have attracted attention from an early time. In 1784 Christopher Colles proposed to improve the navigation of the Mohawk, and for several years urged the State Legislature to undertake the enterprise. In 1791 Governor George Clinton, in an address to the Legislature, referred to the need of improving inland navigation, and in the same session the Legislature passed an act by which commissioners of the Land Office were directed to have the region between the Mohawk River and Wood Creek in Herkimer County and the Hudson River and Wood Creek in Washington County explored and surveyed. In 1792 the Legislature incorporated the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company and the Northern Inland Lock Navigation Company. The former was dissolved without having accomplished anything, but the latter succeeded in completing, in 1796-7, a short stretch of canal at Little Falls, another at the German Flats, and a third from the Mohawk River to Wood Creek. This company carried its operations to such a point that a boat could pass from Schenectady into Oneida Lake, but the expense of the work made it necessary to charge such high tolls that the canals were but little used.

In 1808 the Legislature made provision for surveying "the most eligible and direct route of a Canal, to open a communication between the tide waters of the Hudson River and Lake Erie." This survey was made, and in 1809 a favourable report was issued. Nothing further appears to have been done until the spring of 1810, when the Legis-

[¹] One result of the epidemic was the rapid development of Greenwich Village.

lature appointed five commissioners "to explore the whole route for Inland Navigation, from the Hudson River to Lake Ontario, and to Lake Erie." In April, 1811, the Legislature passed an act adding Robert Fulton and Robert R. Livingston to the board of commissioners, and giving them power to consider all matters relating to inland navigation between the Hudson River and the Lakes. It authorised them to apply to other states and to Congress for co-operation and aid; to ascertain if loans could be procured; and to treat with the Western and Northern Inland Lock Navigation Companies for a surrender of their rights and interests. Application was made to Congress for aid in building the canal, but was refused on the ground that the Constitution would not permit the appropriation of any part of the national funds to this purpose. A similar application to individual states brought no response more tangible than good wishes.

The war with Great Britain in 1812-15 delayed further operations for the building of a canal. It was not until after peace had been restored, in 1815, that a group of New York's influential citizens petitioned the Legislature in favour of the projected inland navigation. Petitions from other parts of the state also were presented to the Legislature. Governor Tompkins recommended the subject to the attention of both Senate and Assembly, and the Canal Commissioners made a report favouring the immediate commencement of the work. In 1816 an act of the Legislature was passed providing for the improvement of internal navigation within the state. By this act, Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Clinton, Young, Ellicott, and Holley were appointed commissioners, with powers to devise and adopt measures and appoint engineers. Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated to cover the expense of executing the act.

During 1816 the commissioners divided the line of the canal into four sections and appointed engineers to each section. Reports of estimated costs were submitted to the Legislature, which, in April, 1817, passed an act authorising the beginning of work on the canal. Ground was broken at Rome, July 4, 1817, in the presence of the commissioners and a vast assembly of citizens. A new impetus to the construction of the canal was given in 1817 by the election of De Witt Clinton to the office of governor. He had made himself sponsor for the undertaking, and his elevation to the chief magistracy of the state showed that in this respect at least his policy met with the support of the people. As portions of the new waterway were completed, they were put into

operation, and the tolls collected were so large that the financial success of the undertaking was early assured. In 1825 the task was completed. Canals had been built connecting Lake Champlain and Lake Erie with the Hudson River, at a cost of seven millions of dollars.

It was fitting that the completion of such a work should be suitably observed. At ten o'clock on October 26, 1825, a canal boat—the "Seneca Chief"—with Governor Clinton and his guests on board, entered the canal at Buffalo, and proceeded by way of Albany to New York. Upon the boat's arrival there on November 4th, it was greeted by a national salute of cannon, and by a great concourse of shipping, gathered to celebrate the joyful event. The boat proceeded up the East River to the Navy Yard, where it was boarded by officers of the United States navy. Returning to the Battery, followed by an imposing and noisy flotilla, it proceeded through the Narrows to the ocean, where Governor Clinton emptied a keg of water, brought from Lake Erie for that purpose, into the sea. On this journey across the state, the Governor and his party had been greeted with enthusiasm by thousands of citizens, who expressed in this way their joyful anticipation of what the canal would do for them and for their state. In this they were not disappointed. As had been expected, the population of the newly opened parts of the state increased rapidly, and new towns sprang up along the line of the canal. Probably no part of the state received greater benefit from the new waterway than New York City, to which the canal brought the monopoly of a rich trade, which enabled that port to wrest from Philadelphia all hope of ever again becoming the metropolis of the New World.

In 1821 the state constitution was revised by a constitutional convention which met at Albany. Like all the state constitutions of the Revolutionary period, that adopted by New York in 1777 contained many of the undemocratic ideas of an earlier period. The suffrage for members of the Assembly was restricted to owners of freeholds of the value of one hundred dollars, while only those citizens could vote for members of the Senate who possessed freeholds of the value of five hundred dollars. By these regulations more than fifty thousand leaseholders were prevented from voting. Two other features of the constitution had come to be looked upon with disfavour. One was the Council of Appointment, composed of the Governor and four Senators, which had the power of appointing more than fifteen thousand officials in all parts of the state, and had become a powerful political machine capable of controlling the

entire state. The second was the Council of Revision, composed of the Governor, the Chancellor, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, which was charged with the duty of revising all bills passed by the Assembly and Senate. This Council had made itself very unpopular by rejecting so many laws that it had virtually arrogated to itself the functions of a legislative body similar to the Assembly and the Senate.

By 1821 changes had occurred which made the old constitution no longer acceptable. The most important of these was that resulting from the spread of population into the more newly developed parts of the state, where a spirit of democracy had arisen, entirely unlike anything that was known in the older sections. The result of the rapid settlement of these new sections was the creation of a new class of citizens, among whom democratic ideas and customs reached a high degree of development. The system in the older parts of the state by which a few families of wealth and influence dominated the community was undermined by the rise to power of this new class. The result was a wave of democratic feeling which swept over the state and challenged the right of the class long since established in influence to continue further its monopoly of political control. The movement was not confined to New York. It appeared in all the older states, with the result that in the first quarter of the century nearly all of them revised their constitutions so as to give to the common people greater political influence, through extension of the right of suffrage.

The convention elected by the people to revise the New York State constitution met at Albany in August, 1821. Daniel D. Tompkins, formerly Governor of the state, and at that time Vice-President, was chosen to preside over the deliberations of the body. Among the members of great influence with the conservatives was Chancellor James Kent, an able judge, and the most distinguished commentator on law that New York has yet produced. The leader of the liberals, and perhaps their most influential member, was Martin Van Buren, even then distinguished for his political ability and tact.

The constitution as it stood in 1821, except for a slight change made in 1801, was just as it had been framed in 1777. The convention of 1821 made sweeping reforms. It abolished, with little opposition, the Council of Appointment, and scattered the appointing power. Thereafter, many of the smaller offices were filled by election; the appointment of state officers was entrusted to the two houses of the State Legislature, and the choice of all other officers, except some of those in the cities, to

the Governor, with the approval of the Senate. By this arrangement the old political machine, which had been controlled by the Council of Appointment, was swept away; but Martin Van Buren and his friends, all capable politicians, were soon able to construct a new organisation, commonly known as the Albany Regency, which long controlled the Democratic party and, through it, the patronage of the state. The Council of Revision was also abolished, and a qualified veto was entrusted to the Governor.

But the real struggle in the convention was over the suffrage. The conservatives, generally, favoured the retention of a property qualification for electors, at least for the Senate. The liberals opposed even this restriction; and the liberals won, for the revised constitution abolished the property qualification for white electors, and gave the right of voting for all elected officers to every white citizen of full age who had been a resident of the state for one year and had paid a state or county tax on real or personal property, or had performed service in the militia, or could prove three years' residence in the state, one year in the county, and the performance of actual labour on the highways, or a tax equivalent. Even the free negro was given the ballot if he possessed a freehold worth two hundred and fifty dollars.[1] Changes were made in the judiciary of the state so as to remove the judges from all political activity. The constitution, with these and several other revisions of less importance, was adopted, and soon went into effect.

In 1826 the suffrage was still further extended, by giving every white male citizen of the state, twenty-one years of age, who had been an inhabitant of the state for one year preceding the election, and for six months a resident of the county in which he might wish to vote, the right to cast his ballot for all elective officers.

The new constitution went a long way forward in the direction of democracy. Unfortunately, the extension of the suffrage gave corrupt political leaders an opportunity to gain control by exploiting the popular vote. This was particularly true in New York City, where the presence of large numbers of recently arrived immigrants, in combination with the lax enforcement of election and naturalisation laws, furnished the very material needed to build up a corrupt political machine. The political corruption and election frauds that have since troubled New York may be traced very largely to this source.

[1] Few negroes were enfranchised under this provision.

New York City grew with great rapidity during these years. The period of depression immediately following the war had given way to wonderful prosperity. In 1825 the population rose to one hundred and sixty-two thousand persons, an increase of nearly forty thousand in five years. Never had the commerce of the city been greater. Duties to the amount of ten millions of dollars had been collected in one year, a sum greater by eighty thousand dollars than had been collected in the same time in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Savannah together. Sixteen packets made regular trips between New York and Liverpool; four more were in the trade to Havre, seven to Savannah, ten to Charleston, and four to New Orleans. This list takes no account of the innumerable sailing-vessels of all descriptions that made regular trips to all intermediate points of importance on the coast. Thirteen hundred sailing-vessels entered the port annually, and the city's inland trade, transported by way of the Hudson River and the Erie Canal, was equally great. Merchants from every part of the country came to New York to transact their business. The city had become the metropolis of the country.

Five hundred new mercantile houses were said to have been established in the city in the early months of 1825. There were twelve banks, with an aggregate capital of thirteen million dollars, and ten marine insurance companies, with a capital of ten million dollars. Yet these were not able to meet the demands of business, and when the Legislature met, applications were made to it for charters for twenty-seven more banks, with a combined capital of twenty-two and a half million dollars, and for thirty other corporations, with an aggregate capital of fifteen millions.

The physical growth of the city also was very rapid. In 1825 more than three thousand buildings were in course of construction, and there was said to be no vacant house in the city; indeed, it was quite common for families to move into half-finished houses, so great was the demand for dwellings. Year after year, on the first of May, the universal moving day, homeless people gathered in the Park with their goods and chattels, and were lodged in the Gaol until the houses they had rented could be got ready for them. In the upper wards of the city, the growth had been especially rapid. In April, 1825, a new distribution of the city into wards was made. The area below 14th Street, which then was considered the utmost limit of the city proper, was divided into eleven wards: that above

14th Street was all included in the Twelfth Ward; and, being a rural district, was not subjected to such laws and regulations as pertained especially to municipal affairs.

A paper of the day,^[1] in commenting upon the rapid progress of the city, says:

It is a great pleasure to observe the vast improvements which have lately taken place in our City. New streets have been made in the place of old alleys . . . handsome buildings have been everywhere erected . . . gas-lights chase away the evening shadows; and we see a church at almost every corner . . . our public parades are becoming more fashionable.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of January 18, 1825, in an editorial, remarks:

Greenwich is now no longer a country village. Such has been the growth of our city that the building of one block more will completely connect the two places; and in three years' time, at the rate buildings have been erected the last season, Greenwich will be known only as a part of the city, and the suburbs will be beyond it. . .

There was considerable activity in educational circles at this time. On July 28, 1825, the corner-stone of the General Theological Seminary was laid at Chelsea, and later in the year the Free School Society erected its seventh school building, on Chrystie Street. The National Academy of Design was formed in 1826, an outgrowth of the New York Drawing Association, and incorporated in 1828. Among its incorporators were Samuel F. B. Morse, Asher B. Durand, and Thomas Cole.

In government, New York had not kept pace with its rapid growth in wealth and commercial importance. The administrative machinery was still that of the Montgomerie Charter of 1730, and in many important particulars was no longer adequate. Population had increased so rapidly that the city government was unable to adapt itself quickly enough to the changing conditions. Difficulties of administration were further increased by the fact that many of the new citizens were recently arrived immigrants, who were unaccustomed to the system under which they had come to live, and proved to be a turbulent element, which the primitive city government found it hard to control. The administration of the city's affairs was in the hands of a Mayor, a Recorder, the Aldermen, and a few officials in charge of what have since become departments of city government. After the revision of the state constitution in 1821, the Mayor was elected by the Aldermen, who, in turn, were elected, one

[1] *The New York Mirror and Ladies Literary Gazette*, March 5, 1825.

from each ward, by the voters of the ward; and were required, two at a time, to serve as judges in the Court of General Sessions for the city and county.

There was a Superintendent of Streets, but he, like the other heads of departments, was assisted in performing his duties by the citizens themselves. The ordinances for keeping the streets clean required that every occupant of a dwelling-house or other building, and every owner of a vacant lot on any paved street, must, twice a week from April to December, sweep the pavement before his premises as far as the middle of the roadway, where he was to gather the rubbish into a heap, and place thereon the ashes or other waste brought out from his house. The city removed the rubbish, and swept the paved streets in front of unoccupied houses at the expense of the owner. From December to April no street cleaning was attempted. Visitors to the city at this period speak of the ordinances for the cleaning of streets as good, but say that they were poorly enforced, and that as a result the streets were dirty and dusty. Newspapers of the day complain of the pigs, which still were allowed to roam the streets and act as public scavengers.

There was also a primitive fire department, consisting of the chief engineer and his assistants, the fire-wardens, firemen, hose-men, and hook-and-ladder men. Each fire-warden was attached to a particular engine, which he, with his firemen, hose-men, and hook-and-ladder men, dragged to the scene of the fire and operated. Citizens with their leather fire-buckets, of which each was required to keep in his front hall a number proportionate to the fireplaces in his house, were formed by the fire-warden in double line from the engine to the nearest pump, and passed the water to the engine. Strong rivalry existed between the crews of the different engines, and resulted in frequent brawls. The fire-engine companies were an important factor in the social life of the time, and membership in them often led to political influence and advancement.

The peace of the city was kept by the constables during the day, and at night by the watch. The city was divided into four districts, over each of which two captains of the night watch had control. One served every other night, and his duty was to command as many watchmen as the Common Council might provide, assign them to their positions, and see that they kept sober and performed their work. The watchmen wore no uniform; each carried a lantern on a pole, and called out the hours of the night. They were expected to maintain order and to re-

port fires, and to them was entrusted the care of the lamps used in lighting the streets. It was their duty to light the lamps at sundown and keep them burning until morning. The men employed as night watchmen were usually those who had no regular employment, and as a class they were of a low grade of efficiency. From sunrise to sunset, the peace of the city was maintained by the constables, two in each ward, although in times of unusual disturbance the Mayor might appoint special additional constables.

In 1826 the Free School Society was re-named the Public School Society of New York, and was required to instruct at a moderate compensation all children not otherwise provided for. In 1827 the Washington Parade Ground (Washington Square) was formed into a public place, and the Street Commissioner was directed to enclose the square in "a neat pale fence." In 1828 the city purchased from the state the old State Prison and grounds at Greenwich, from which the prisoners had been removed to the recently opened prison at Sing Sing. The ground was divided into building lots and sold. In 1829 the Parade ceased to be reserved for public uses, and Fifth Avenue was continued northward through it, the streets lying between 23d and 31st Streets being extended from Fourth to Sixth Avenue.

A visitor to New York in 1827^[1], writing of the city, tells us that Broadway was "the most spacious and elegant street," and could "boast of some superb houses of painted brick," although its beauty was marred by the "air of gothic heaviness" which prevailed in the details of the buildings. The walls were generally composed of "a very neat, small brick, yet the windows, doors, and roofs were not in uniformity with the fineness of the material, for they exhibited a clumsy plainness." The streets were generally well paved and the sidewalks flagged. During the preceding year more than twelve hundred new houses had been built in the city, many of them of white marble. St. John's Square was the most fashionable residence section of the city.

Goodrich's *Picture of New York and Strangers' Guide to the Commercial Metropolis of the United States*, published in 1828, says that the city was well lighted by lamps; Broadway and some other streets were lighted with gas. The pleasantest residence streets lay west of Broadway, from the Battery to Washington Square. The section of the city east of the Bowery was occupied by a dense population, principally

[1] *The New York Mirror*, January 6 and 13, 1827.

inhabiting small, two-storey, wooden or brick buildings. South Street was occupied exclusively by those interested in shipping. Pearl Street was the headquarters of the wholesale dry-goods merchants. The Custom House, principal banks, insurance and brokers' offices, the Merchants' Exchange, the Post Office, and the offices of several important daily papers were in Wall Street. Broadway from the Battery to 10th Street, a distance of about two miles, contained the principal retail shops. It also included the principal hotels, four Episcopal churches, the City Hall, the hospital, and Masonic Hall. It was well paved throughout, with sidewalks nineteen feet in width, laid with "flagging stone." The most striking views in the city were to be obtained on this street as one proceeded from the Battery to the City Hall. Perhaps the finest view of all was that from St. Paul's Chapel, looking to the north and north-east.[¹]

Railroads were coming into use at this time, and the first locomotive brought to America, named the "Stourbridge Lion," arrived from England in May, 1829, at the wharf of the West Point Foundry, at the foot of Beach Street, and was sent to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, where it was tested. The first locomotive built in the United States for actual service on a railroad was the "Best Friend," which was constructed at the West Point Foundry in New York City for the South Carolina Railroad. The "De Witt Clinton," the first locomotive used to draw a train of passenger cars in New York State, was also built at the "West Point Foundry Works." Its first trip was made from Albany to Schenectady, on August 9, 1831.

The first railroad on Manhattan Island was built by the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, which was incorporated April 25, 1831, with power to construct a single or double track railroad from any point on the north side of 23d Street between the east side of Third Avenue and the west side of Eighth Avenue to any point on the Harlem River, and to transport persons and property on the same by steam, animals, or any other power. In November, 1832, it began to operate horse-cars between Prince and 14th Streets. Trains operated by steam were not introduced until 1834. In May, 1834, the route was farther extended to Yorkville, and by the summer of 1837 to Harlem. In a letter to the *Rail-road Journal*, published January 18, 1832, John Stevens recommended that the Harlem Railroad be continued through Broadway as far

[¹] A. T. Goodrich, *Picture of New York and Strangers' Guide*, pp. 459-61.

as Trinity Church. Ten days later he published an elaboration of his plan in which he proposed that the tracks be elevated—which seems to have been the earliest suggestion for an elevated railroad in New York.

The charter of New York City was amended by act of the Legislature in 1804, 1830, and 1834, with the result that the government of the city was by each change put more completely into the hands of the citizens. By the act of 1804, the privilege of voting, instead of being confined to freemen and freeholders, was given to every male citizen twenty-one years of age who had resided in the city for six months preceding the election, and had rented a tenement worth twenty-five dollars a year and paid taxes. The revised state constitution of 1821 took the appointment of the Mayor out of the hands of the Governor and State Council of Appointment, where it had rested since the adoption of the state constitution of 1777, and gave it to the Common Council. In 1834 the city government was made still more thoroughly representative and democratic by giving the choice of Mayor to the city electors qualified to vote for charter officers. After this change, Mayor, Aldermen, and Assistants were all chosen annually in a three-day election, which began on the second Tuesday of April. The first Mayor chosen by popular vote was Cornelius Van Wyck Lawrence, the Tammany candidate, who was elected by a small majority over Gulian C. Verplanck, the independent candidate. The election was marked by disturbances so serious that the city militia had to be called out to restore order.

That the city contained a disorderly element, and that the authorities were troubled to keep it in control, is evident not only from these election disturbances but also from the disorder which occurred in October, 1833, when the Anti-Slavery Society of New York was organised.^[1] In July of the following year a riot against Abolitionists took place, in which several churches were sacked. Other riots followed, until Mayor Lawrence issued a proclamation calling on all good citizens to aid in keeping the peace. A large mob collected at the Five Points, where the rioters burned buildings and destroyed property. The Mayor issued a second proclamation calling upon independent organisations of citizens for help. The volunteer military organisations and the fire companies promptly

[1] A handbill, freely circulated during the later charter election in New York, read: "Irishmen, to your posts, or you will lose America. By perseverance you may become its rulers, by negligence you become its slaves. . . . This beautiful country you may gain by being firm and united. Your religion may have the ascendancy and here predominate. By your perseverance this may become a Catholic country. Vote the ticket, Alexander Stewart, alderman, and Edward Flanagan for assessor—both true Irishmen."

offered their aid, and, assisted by them, the police were able to restore order. Another serious riot broke out in the summer of 1835 at the Five Points. This was the result of election brawls between two branches of the Democratic party, and the intense feeling aroused among native Americans by the announcement that an Irish regiment, to be known as the O'Connell Guards, was to be formed.

Other events, of a more promising augury for the future of the city, occurred during these years. In 1831 Samuel B. Ruggles established Gramercy Park by giving the land which it contains to the owners of the lots bordering upon it, on condition that each pay ten dollars a year to provide a fund from which the park might be planted and maintained. In the fall of 1832 the first sessions of New York University were held, at Clinton Hall, on the south-west corner of Nassau and Beekman Streets. There were one hundred and fifty-seven students and eighteen professors on the rolls during the first year. Efforts to establish the university had been made in 1829; in April, 1831, a charter was obtained; and the corner-stone of the university's building on Washington Square was laid in July, 1833. Work on the building was interrupted by the stone-cutters' riots caused by the use of stone dressed by the convicts at Sing Sing, and the building was not opened for use until 1835. It was dedicated May 20, 1837. Another educational enterprise came to fruition in 1836 when the Union Theological Seminary was founded. The first building, at No. 9 University Place, was dedicated December 12, 1838.

In March, 1832, the growth of the city was such as to warrant the creation of the Fifteenth Ward, from a part of the Ninth. In July, 1832, Asiatic cholera appeared in New York City for the first time, and between July 7th and October 20th caused the death of about three thousand five hundred people. Numerous temporary hospitals were established in the city for the care of the sick, the new Hall of Records being used for this purpose. Citizens moved out of town to other parts of Manhattan Island to escape the plague, which thus contributed to the city's expansion. One important result of the epidemic was that the streets, which had been allowed to become shamefully dirty, were thoroughly cleaned, under the direction of Mayor Walter Bowne, and the rubbish carted away. After that the streets were kept in better condition. In 1834 a second epidemic of the disease occurred.

In 1835 New York suffered a serious disaster in the great fire which

broke out on the night of December 16th, and was not brought under control until it had destroyed the heart of the business section. Starting in a store on Merchant (Hanover) Street at the corner of Pearl Street, it burned over seventeen blocks and destroyed more than six hundred buildings in the streets east of Broadway and south of Wall Street. A strong wind, blowing from the north-west, combined with intensely cold weather to prevent the full use of the engines, and made it almost impossible to check the flames until gunpowder was used to blow up buildings lying in the path of the fire. Among the buildings destroyed were the Merchants' Exchange on Wall Street and the Dutch church on Garden Street. Watson, a visitor from Philadelphia, who was in the city immediately after the fire, says that its cause was unknown, but was supposed to have been the explosion of a gas-pipe.^[1] He regarded New York's misfortune as a timely warning to Philadelphians against imitating New York in this "foreign invention and embellishment," and also against building four and five-storeyed houses, "producing nothing but ugly deformity in the perspective, with no adequate counter-balancing advantage." The value of the property lost was estimated at seventeen million dollars. The fire insurance companies suffered especially, and nearly all of them were driven into bankruptcy.

With this fire passed almost all of the old Dutch city that had survived the fires of 1776 and 1778. On the whole, however, the fire can scarcely be considered a disaster. The sale of lots soon afterwards showed that the burnt district was little impaired in value, and capitalists seemed to regard the removal of the old buildings as an improvement to the locality and an advantage to the city at large. In spite of the losses from the fire and the hard times resulting from the financial depression then prevailing generally throughout the country, we find the *New-York Commercial Advertiser* of February 10, 1836, commenting upon the fact that business was extending: "Already the whole of Cedar Street east of Broadway is built up. Liberty Street is rapidly following. John Street will come next. Several jobbers have commenced in Broadway, the south side of which from Wall Street to the Bowling Green will soon be changed."

The depression under which business throughout the country was suffering had followed a period of over-inflation and speculation, which was closely related to President Jackson's policy towards the United States

[1] *Annals of New York*. Philadelphia, 1846.

Bank. In July, 1832, Jackson vetoed the bill to re-charter the bank, and in 1833 he withdrew the government funds and deposited them in state banks. This obliged the bank to call in its loans and resulted in some financial distress. In the meantime the state banks in which government money had been deposited lent it out on easy terms, and this, together with the loose methods by which banks of all sorts issued paper money, made it easy for individuals to borrow. The result was a wave of speculation, which swept over the country, and appeared particularly in the purchasing of new lands in the West, and in canal and banking ventures. Jackson became alarmed at the financial situation, and in 1836 ordered land offices to refuse to accept paper money offered in payment for land, and to receive specie only. The West called upon eastern bankers for hard money just at the time when English bankers and other business men were demanding the payment of debts due from leading business houses in the East. Both demands could not be met, and the result was the panic of 1837.

New York City was seriously affected by these conditions. It had already felt the flurry of hard times in 1834, when, at a meeting of mechanics and artisans of the city, a committee had been appointed to wait upon President Jackson and petition him for relief from the business depression attending his bank policy. The city shared also in the spirit of wild speculation that swept over the country in 1834-6. A lot on William Street, near Wall Street, was sold for fifty-one thousand dollars, and quickly re-sold for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Two hundred and eighty-four lots at Rose Hill and nine hundred and twenty-seven at Bloomingdale, all on the outskirts of the city, were sold for six hundred and eighty thousand dollars. By 1836 the price of food had risen to an unprecedented height. The price of money rose rapidly, and all signs pointed to an impending panic.

The next year conditions were no better. Wheat was even higher in price in New York, and with such prices poor labourers could not live. In January, 1837, after a meeting held in the Park to protest against conditions generally, and particularly against the action of the grain merchants who were refusing to sell their flour, a large number of men set off in a body for the warehouse of Eli Hart & Company, in Washington Street between Dey and Cortlandt Streets, broke into the place, and began to break open the barrels of flour. The police interfered, but could do nothing. The Mayor then came and tried to make a speech, but was

pelted with flour. A thousand bushels of wheat and five hundred barrels of flour were said to have been destroyed at this place, and other warehouses were looted before the rioters could be quieted. A few weeks later a second meeting was held in the Park, but this time the artillery paraded and no disorders occurred.

The crash came in March, 1837, when news was received in New York that three great cotton firms had failed in New Orleans for two and a half millions. Immediately, three New York firms failed for over nine millions. The press urged the people to be calm, but more failures occurred, and by April 8, 1837, there had been ninety-eight failures in New York alone, with liabilities of over sixty millions. Three days later the number of failures was given as one hundred and twenty-eight. Most labourers were now out of employment, and people actually began to break up housekeeping. By April 15th, there were one hundred and sixty-eight failures in New York. On Monday and Tuesday, May 8th and 9th, a run on all the banks in the city occurred, and on Wednesday, May 10th, all but three of the banks suspended specie payments, and all silver small change disappeared. The New York Chamber of Commerce petitioned the Common Council to apply to the State Legislature for authority to issue small bills. The Common Council refused, and hotels, coffee-houses, and store-keepers flooded the city with tickets for small amounts, which passed in lieu of change. Gradually the storm subsided, and finally passed, but it was not until August of the next year that banks generally throughout the country resumed specie payments.

The hard times accentuated the sufferings of the poor of the city, and called attention to the fact that a very large number of those dependent upon charity were recently arrived aliens. Of five thousand seven hundred and fifty immigrants who landed at the port of New York in the first half of May, 1837, one hundred immediately applied for relief at the Almshouse. More stringent regulations were adopted, requiring captains of ships landing passengers in New York to report to the Mayor within twenty-four hours the name, place of birth, last legal residence, age, and occupation, of each person; and every alien was required himself to report to the Mayor within twenty-four hours of his arrival, under penalty of one hundred dollars' fine. Masters of ships, however, evaded the law by landing their passengers in New Jersey, whence they immediately made their way to New York. It was found that some persons began to beg the very day they reached the city; others, their first night

ashore, asked shelter at the watch-houses, or applied to the commissioners of the Almshouse, or at the home of the Mayor. The Mayor gave a dismal picture of conditions among pauper immigrants in a communication to the Common Council, and a committee appointed to consider the Mayor's message made an equally dismal report. The result of these conditions was a determined demand for the better enforcement of the health laws and the Passenger Act.

Increased poverty and mendicancy were not the only unfavourable results of immigration. Riots and mob violence were greatly increased by the aliens in the city. Crime naturally followed destitution, and the prisons were crowded with aliens. In New York, where the number of immigrants arriving each year was relatively large, many were allowed to vote before naturalisation, and were often won over to Tammany by the nomination of a fellow-countryman to office. Election frauds and election riots became common in the city, especially after the election of the Mayor was put directly into the hands of the people by the revision of the charter in 1834. American principles and institutions, it was said, were endangered by the influx of this horde of foreigners, who, bringing with them ideas and customs of their own, had no intention of being assimilated into the body politic of the American Republic. On the other hand, these disadvantages were more than offset by the manual labour supplied by these men in building railroads and canals and in helping to subdue the wilderness. The organisation of the Native American Association, which was formed to combat foreign influence, was the natural result of the conditions of the time. The antagonism between native and naturalised Americans was noticeable throughout the country, but it was especially strong in New York, where the proportion of foreign-born was so great.

In 1836 a new ward, called the Sixteenth, was created by dividing the Twelfth Ward, and a year later the Eleventh Ward was similarly divided, and a new ward, the Seventeenth, was formed from it. A guide-book of the city published in 1837 says that about one-sixth of Manhattan Island was compactly covered with houses, stores, and paved streets. The rest was occupied by farms and gardens. Broadway was still the finest of the streets, and extended from the Battery northward about three miles to its union with Fifth Avenue at 23d Street. Just north of this street a new public place was laid out and named Madison Square. Most of the houses in New York were built of brick and were from two to six

storeys in height. A few of the old wooden buildings still remained, and some of the newer and finer structures were of stone. Even at that time complaints were made of the great increase in the price of provisions. It was estimated that within the preceding two years this increase had been not less than thirty-three per cent. There were now about sixty hotels in the city, three of which were run on the European plan, and at these the cost of a week's lodging varied from two dollars and a half to three dollars and a half. At the hotels conducted on the American plan the price of a day's board and lodging varied from one dollar and a half to two dollars and a half. There were five theatres, of which the Park Theatre, in Park Row, was the oldest and largest, and stood first in the excellence of its performances. The price of admission to the boxes was one dollar, to the pit fifty cents, and to the gallery twenty-five cents.

Other places of "fashionable resort" were the Battery and Castle Garden, which latter had been ceded by the United States to the city in 1823, and since that time had been used as a place of public entertainment. Niblo's Garden, at the corner of Broadway and Prince Street, was one of the most fashionable resorts during the summer months. The walks were bordered with shrubbery and flowers. Fireworks were occasionally exhibited, and theatrical and musical entertainments were given in the "saloon." Other public gardens were the New York Garden, in Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin Streets; Cold Spring Garden, at the corner of Leroy Street, between Washington and Greenwich Streets; and East River Garden, near Corlears Hook.

The churches in New York in 1837 numbered about one hundred and fifty, of which the Presbyterians had thirty-nine, the Episcopalians twenty-nine, and the seventeen other denominations, from one to twenty each. New York had two colleges, King's College, situated on the square bounded by Murray, Barclay, Church, and Chapel Streets, and the University of the City of New York, which occupied a site on the east side of Washington Square between Washington and Waverly Places. The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church stood at the corner of Ninth Avenue and 21st Street. The New York Theological Seminary, controlled by the Presbyterian Church, was in Wooster Street above Waverly Place. The buildings of the seminary were, however, not erected until 1839. The Mechanics' School, established in 1820 by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen for the purpose of educating the children of deceased or unfortunate members,

stood in Crosby Street. In 1837 the Public School Society maintained fifteen public schools, twenty-six public primary schools, and eight schools for coloured children. The number of children taught in the schools of the society in 1839 was over thirteen thousand. Of these, more than one thousand were coloured. Besides these, there were many private schools and seminaries in the city. Fifty newspapers and nine or ten magazines were published in New York in 1837. Of the papers, fourteen were daily, eight semi-weekly, and the rest weekly. In price they varied from a "sixpenny"^[1] to a penny a copy.

New York was still open to criticism for the manner in which the streets were cleaned; but she had not entirely relapsed into the bad habits which had formerly made her streets notorious for their filthy condition, and which the epidemic of cholera in 1832 had forced her to correct. In 1837 regular scavengers were first employed, but their number was too small to keep the streets thoroughly and habitually clean. The duty of protecting the city from fires was in the hands of a chief engineer of the Fire Department, chosen by the Common Council, and appointed at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, and of sixty-four fire companies, composed of volunteers, whose only remuneration was exemption from military and jury duty for life. Of these, forty-nine were engine companies, nine were hook-and-ladder companies, and the remaining six were hose companies. There were over sixteen hundred men in the Fire Department in 1839, but the lack of sufficient water was a serious obstacle to its efficiency. It is true, a plentiful supply could be taken from the East River or the Hudson, but it was difficult to convey it to fires occurring at a distance from the rivers, and the supply to be obtained from street wells was entirely inadequate. Public cisterns had been built at various places in the city, and in 1829 there were forty of these. Rather than build more cisterns, the city Corporation built one large reservoir in 13th Street near the Bowery, and supplied it with water pumped from a deep well. From this reservoir over nine miles of iron pipes—from six to twelve inches in diameter—were laid in the principal streets.

Building continued to go on rapidly during these years. In 1835 the number of buildings erected was twelve hundred and fifty-nine; in 1836 it was sixteen hundred and twenty-one. The area that had been swept by the great fire of 1835 was nearly built up by 1837, in which year

[1] The New York sixpence was worth $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents. The first penny paper in the country was the *Sun*, which was started by Day & Wisner towards the close of 1833. The second successful penny paper was the *Herald*, established by James Gordon Bennett in 1835.

a new Merchants' Exchange was being erected on the site of the one that had been burned, and a new Custom House was in course of construction at the corner of Nassau and Wall Streets. The Halls of Justice, or "Tombs," occupying the entire block bounded by Leonard, Elm, Franklin, and Centre Streets, were begun in 1836 and completed during the summer of 1838.[1]

New York was well supplied with means of communication with the outside world. The London packets, with three sailings each month from New York and Portsmouth, three lines of Liverpool packets, and the New York and Havre packets, supplied regular communication with Europe. There were lines of packets from New York to the New England and southern ports, and to the West Indies and South America. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-five ships entered the port of New York in 1836, an increase of two hundred and fifty over the number arriving in 1835. Prior to 1838 no ship had crossed the Atlantic under steam power alone. In that year this feat was accomplished by the steamer "Sirius," from Cork, which made the voyage in eighteen days, reaching New York April 22d. The next day, the "Great Western" arrived from Bristol, after a passage of fifteen days, thus establishing permanently steam communication between the two continents.

Numerous steamboats on the Hudson gave New York ample means of communication with the interior. Some of them carried both passengers and freight, some only passengers. Other boats were advertised to tow barges or canal boats by which freight could be sent to Troy and thence over the Erie Canal to the western part of the state and the Great Lakes. During the winter, when the Hudson was closed to traffic by the ice, passengers for Albany might pursue their journey by stage, either on the east side of the Hudson, or on the west side by way of Newburgh. On every day throughout the year, except Sundays, a stage left No. 71 Cortlandt Street at 3 A. M. for Owego, Ithaca, Geneva, and Buffalo. Other lines carried travellers to Philadelphia, Boston, Danbury, and points on Long Island. Cars left Jersey City four times a day, over the tracks of the Paterson Railroad, for the seventeen-mile journey to Paterson, and nine times a day over the New Jersey Railroad for Newark.

Within the limits of Manhattan Island, passengers were carried from place to place by stages, hackney coaches, or cars. The Harlem Rail-

[1] The site of this building had been the Corporation Yard. It was made ground, and had formerly been a part of the site of the old Collect.

road despatched horse-cars every twenty minutes from the Bowery, opposite Prince Street, to Harlem, a distance of seven miles. Stages ran at short intervals, along regular routes, from Wall Street and the lower parts of the city to the Dry Dock, Greenwich, and 14th Street. Others ran several times a day from the Bowery and Bayard Street, to Yorkville, Bloomingdale, Harlem, and Manhattanville. In 1837 there were over one hundred and twenty vehicles in use on all the lines that ran to and from Wall Street. Some of the stages were drawn by two horses, some by four. The fare generally throughout the city was twelve and one-half cents; to Yorkville, it was eighteen and three-fourths cents; to Harlem and Manhattanville, twenty-five cents. The average number of persons using these omnibuses per day, Sundays excepted, on which day the horses were allowed to rest, was believed to be about twenty-five thousand. The stages were most crowded between twelve and three in the afternoon, when merchants and others were returning from business to their homes for dinner. Of hackney coaches, there were in New York in 1837 upwards of two hundred. The price for carrying passengers was fixed by law. For any distance under one mile the fare was thirty-seven and a half cents, and for any distance between one and two miles it was fifty cents.

In 1840 the Post Office was in the Rotunda, on the south side of Chambers Street, in the City Hall Park,^[1] and there was for a time a branch office at the north-west corner of William Street and Exchange Place. Upon the completion of the Merchants' Exchange, in 1841, this branch was removed to the Exchange. The postage on "single" letters, for a distance not exceeding thirty miles, was six cents; for a distance over thirty and not exceeding eighty miles it was ten cents. Higher rates were charged for "double," "triple," or "quadruple" [weight] letters, or for single letters carried a distance greater than eighty miles. There were several sub-post-offices in the upper parts of the city where letters might be deposited and be transmitted every hour to the main office. For this service two cents on every letter was charged. These sub-stations were not under the jurisdiction of the Postmaster, but were private establishments, maintained for the convenience of persons living at a distance from the main office.

In 1840 the population of New York was over three hundred thousand. The city had grown with astonishing rapidity in both size and

[1] It had been in the Merchants' Exchange until the great fire of December 16, 1835.

wealth; and yet it was still little more than an overgrown town. In many respects the machinery provided for performing the functions of a municipality had proved inadequate. A proper water supply and protection against fire were lacking; and the city government had repeatedly allowed the peace to be marred by serious riots. Sober-minded citizens could not be blinded, by the wide-spread evidence of great material prosperity, to the fact that the city faced many serious problems, which must be solved if its progress were to continue unchecked.



PLATES

80-122

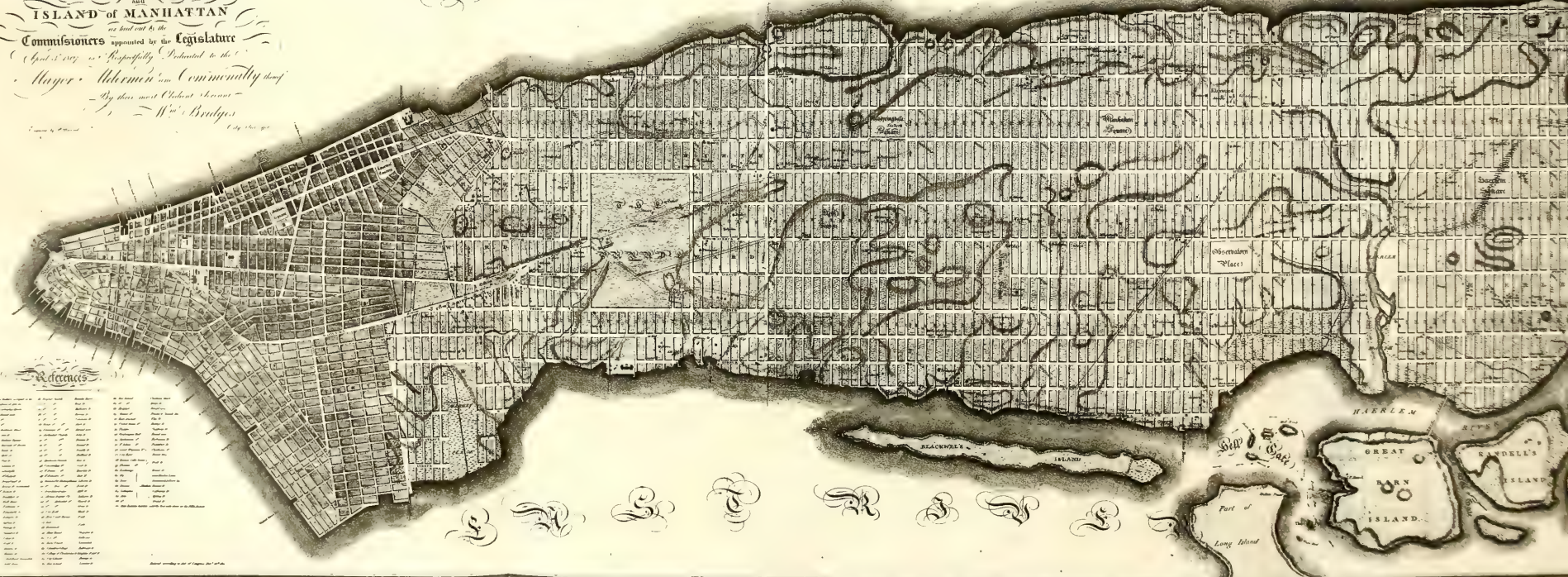
c. 1812-*c.* 1841





THE MAP OF THE
City of New York
and
ISLAND of MANHATTAN

Commissioners appointed by the Legislature
(April 3rd 1857) as respectfully Dedicated to the
Mayor, Aldermen and Community thereof
By their most Obedient Servants
W^m. Bridges

[illegible]





Fort at St. Lawrence City



View of Fort St. Lawrence, N.Y.



LAUNCH OF THE STEAM FRIGATE FULTON THE FIRST, AT NEW YORK, 29th OCT. 1814.

Engraved from a drawing by J. B. Thompson, and published by J. B. Thompson, New York.

Published by J. B. Thompson, New York.





NEWYORKS HAVN och REDD
from Brooklyn pt. Long Island





Red at Kluckenstein

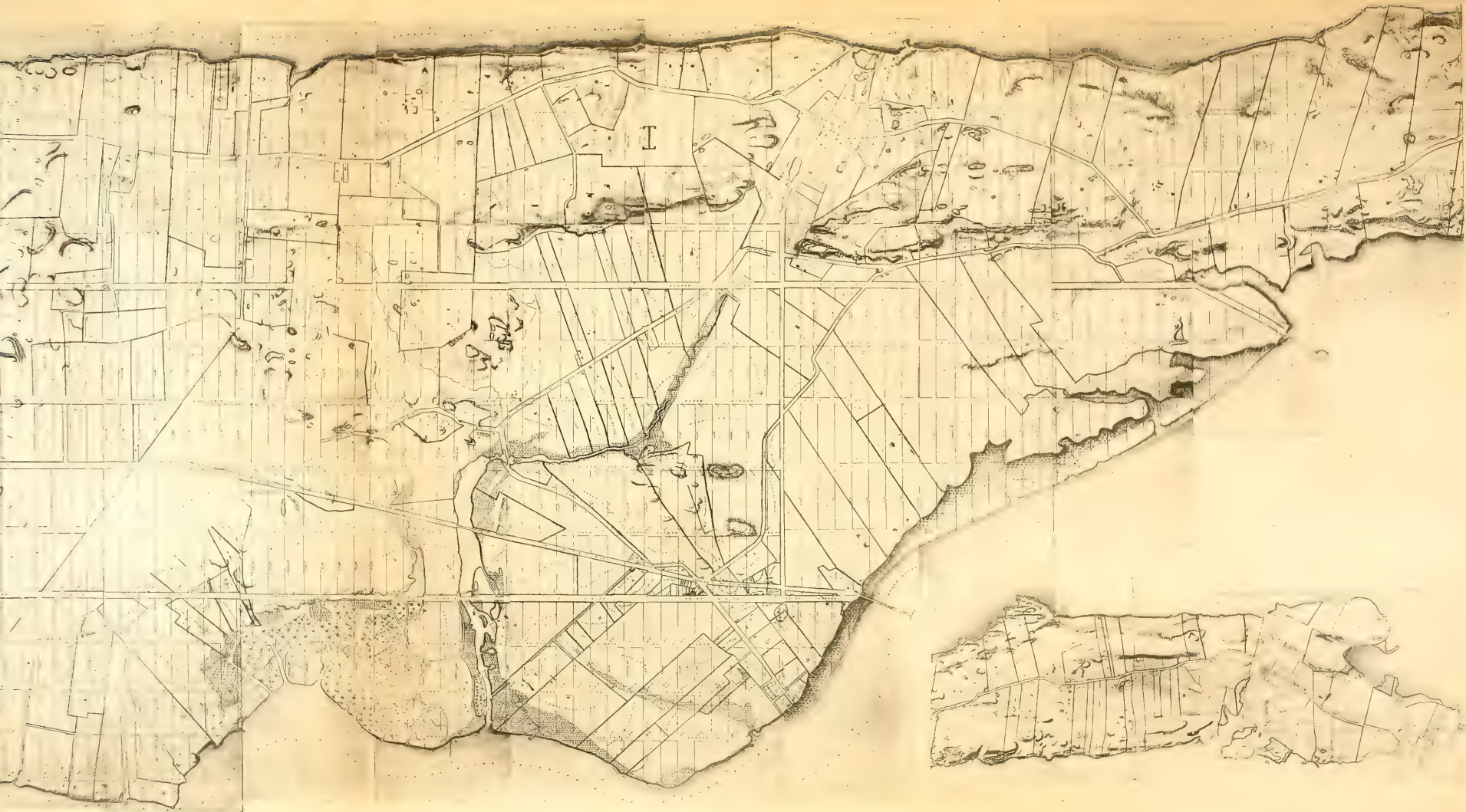
Bredway-gatan och



Geo. W. Skell

Capitol, New York.







HELL GATE.

Published by M. Carey & Son, Philadelphia.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.



J. Mathew Co.

John A. M. W. Evanson

SPLEN DEVIL'S CREEK.



View of the New York Hospital.





Painted & Engraved by J. B. Smith New York.

*A View of
In Saint Paul's*



*Cooke's Tomb
Church Yard N. York*





NEW YORK FROM THE HIGHLANDS

From the Highlands, N.Y. This engraving is published by the Author, 111 N. 4th St.

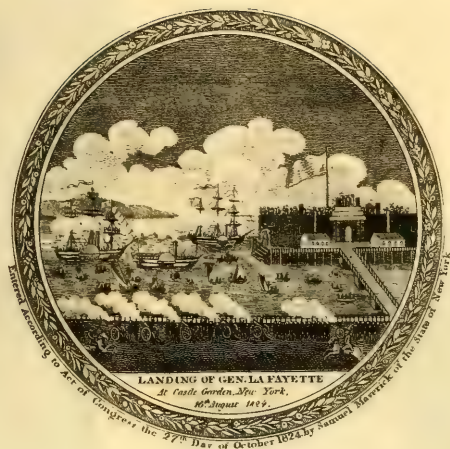
Engraved by J. H. B. & Co. New York.



NEW YORK FROM HEIGHTS NEAR EIR DOKLON.

To the Hon. J. D. Van Buren, Esq., Mayor of New York, in a letter of the 10th of May, 1845.

Painted and Engraved by J. M. W. Turner, Esq.



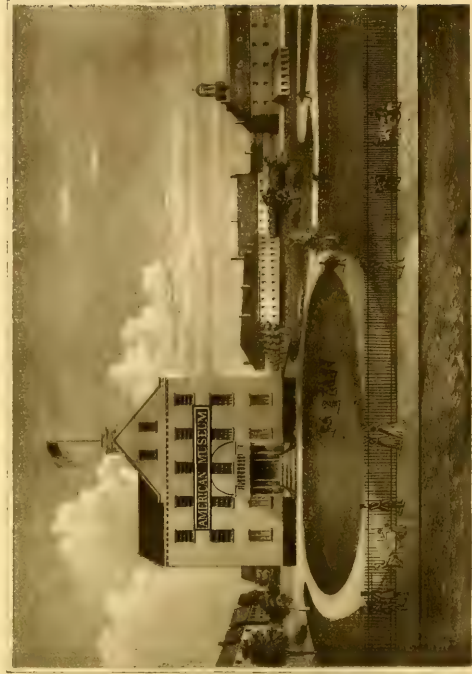
Imbert Del

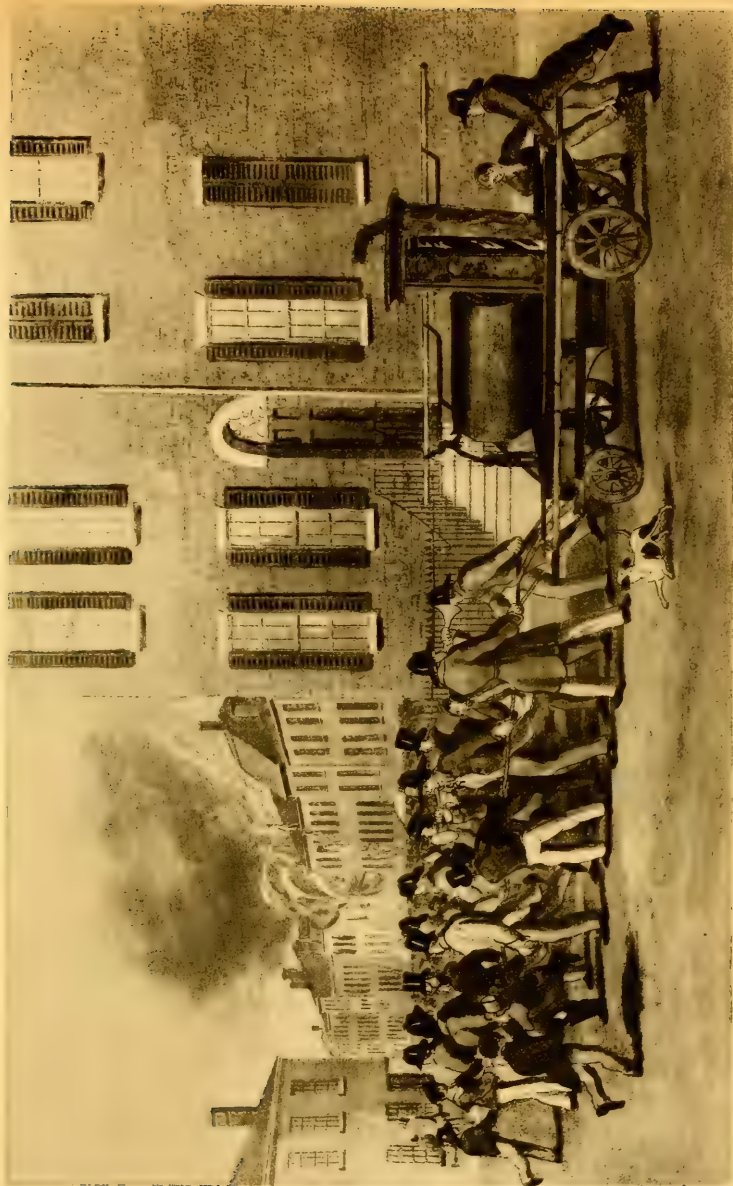
Sam^l Maverick Sc^d

LANDING OF GEN. LAFAYETTE,
At Castle Garden, New York, 16th August 1824.



VIEW OF THE LIGHT PREPARED TO BE SHOWN IN LUN





NEW YORK FIRE ENGINE N^o 34



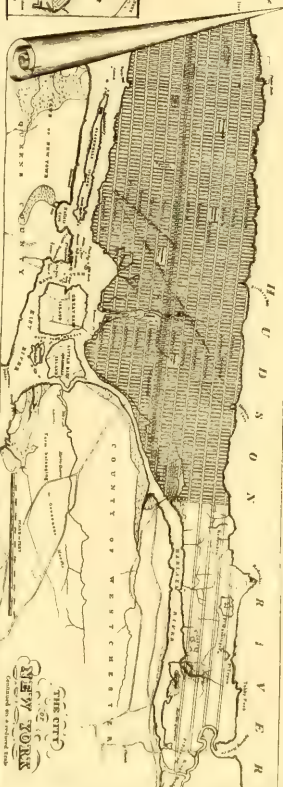
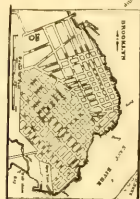
CITY HALL

To the Hon. Mr. John B. Knapp, Mayor of the City of New York.
This Plate is respectfully forwarded by his Agent, Geo. W. Wall.

Engraved by John B. Knapp, New York. Published by Geo. W. Wall, New York.

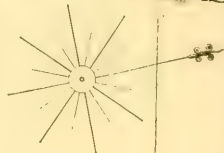


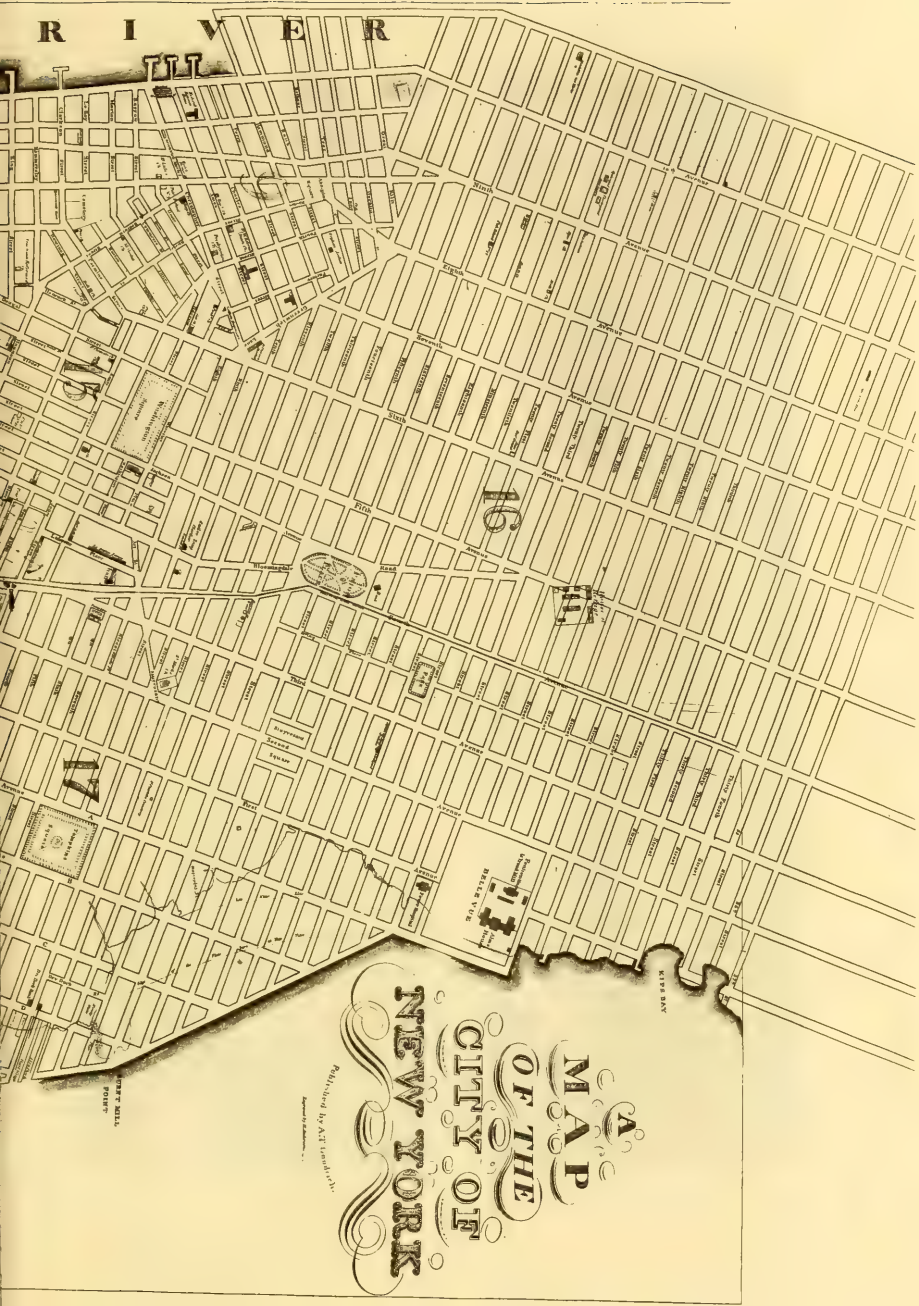
H U D S O N



E A S T
R I V E R

Scale of Feet (1 inch = 1 mile)

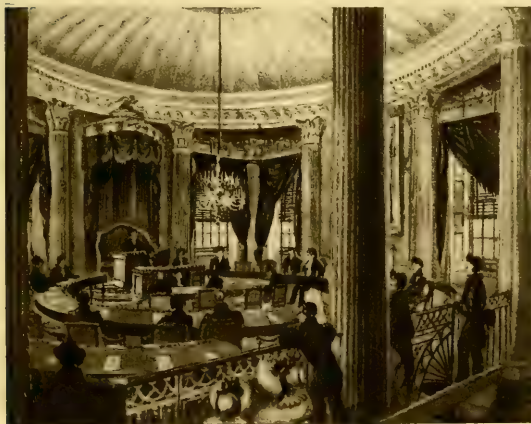






PARK N.Y. 4887.







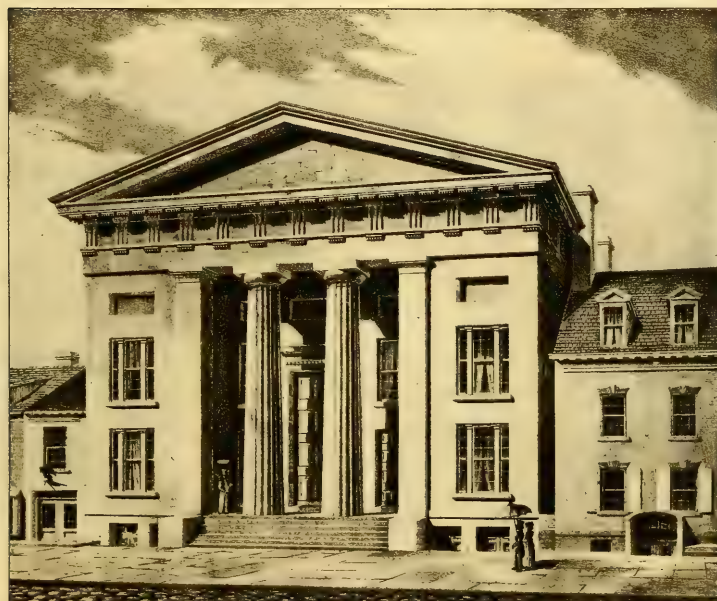
Designed by M. L. E.

Engraved by D. K.

NEW YORK CITY HALL

Designed by M. L. E.

New York City Hall, designed by M. L. E., and erected by the City of New York.



Designed by J. J. B.

Engraved by J. J. B.

Designed by J. J. B.

NEW YORK THEATRE

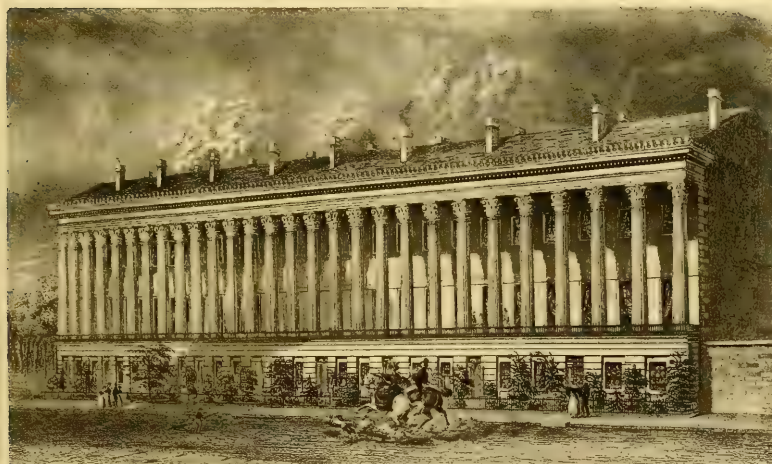
Erected 1836. Front on BOWERY 72 feet. Depth 170 feet.



From the Piazza

Engraved by J. G. Thompson

NEW YORK CITY HALL.



From the Piazza

LA GRANDE TERRACE - LA FAYETTE PLACE.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York Published by Phelps & Co. 119 Broadway



SOUTH ST. from MAIDEN LANE.

Henry J. Meyers New York



FULTON STREET MARKET





VIEW OF ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, FROM THE PARK.

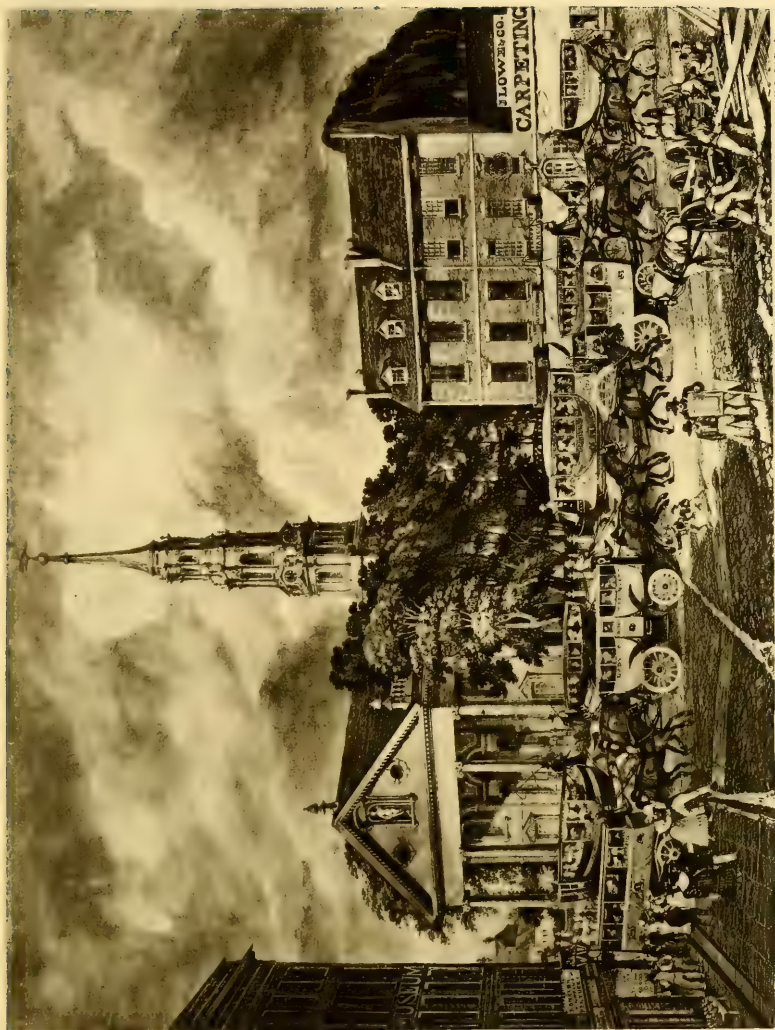


CASTLE GARDEN, N. YORK.



KIPS BAY BEI NEWYORK.

Die Ansicht ist von der Höhe des Berges, welcher die Bucht begrenzt, von der Stadt aus genommen.



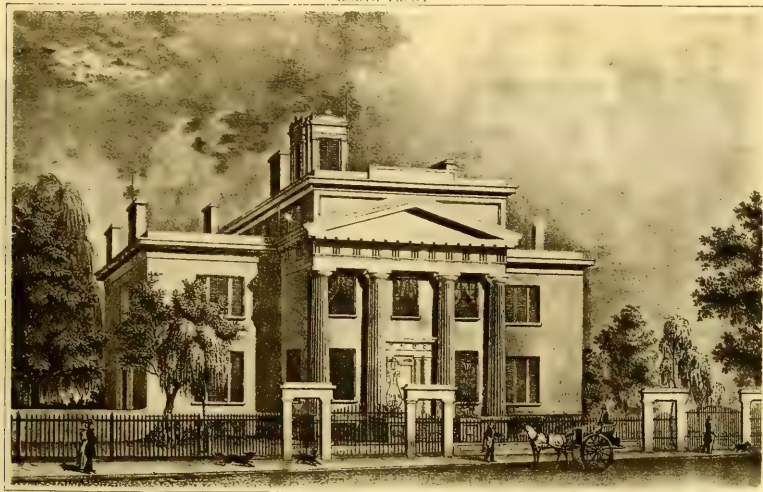
W. H. Bennett del. & sculp.

Published by J. H. Bennett, 108 N. 3rd Street.

1858

VIEW OF ST. PAULS CHURCH AND THE FLOWERS CO. CARPETS, N. Y.

NORTH FRONT



RUTGERS PLACE NEW-YORK.

SOUTH FRONT



RUTGERS PLACE NEW-YORK.



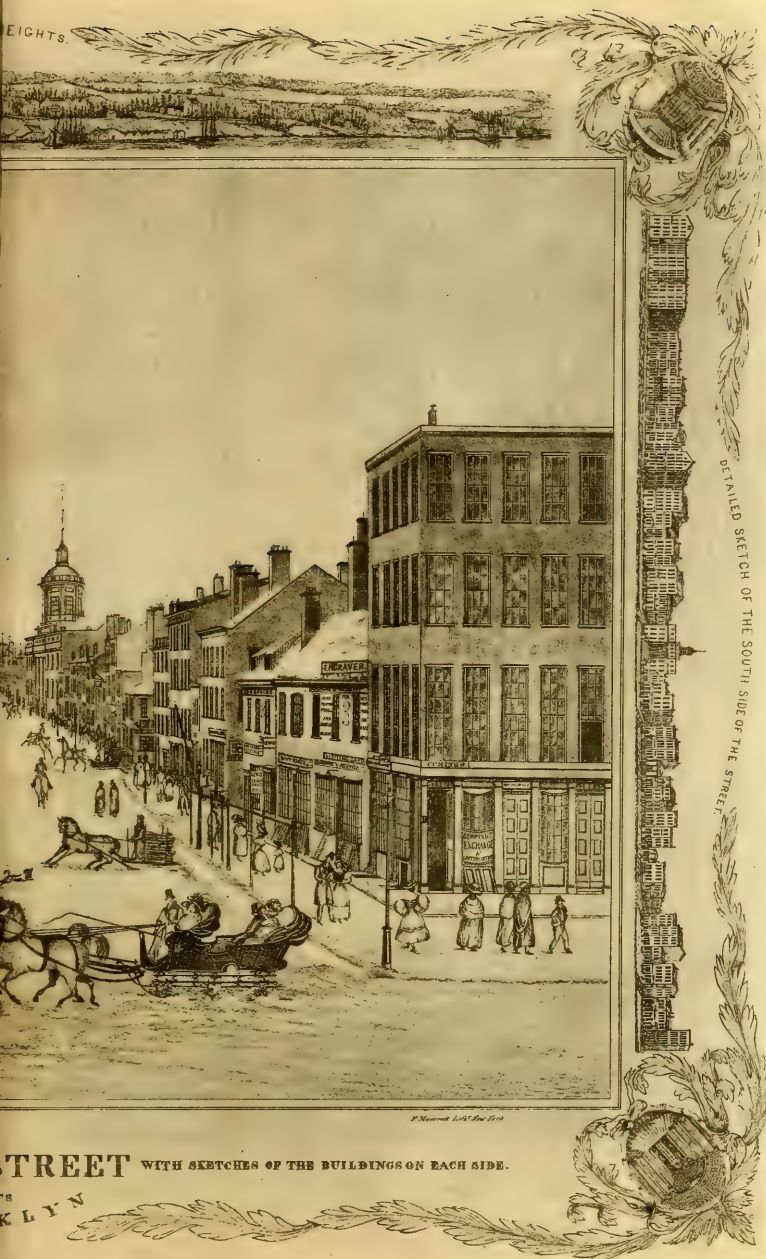


DETAILED SKETCH OF THE NORTH SIDE OF THE STREET.



VIEW FROM TRINITY CHURCH, LOOKING DOWN WALL STREET

EIGHTS.



P. Newman Lith' New York

TREET WITH SKETCHES OF THE BUILDINGS ON EACH SIDE.

KLYN



From Moore by J. W. Hill

MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.

Engraved according to a sketch by George B. Smith, in the "Sketches of the District of Columbia" by George B. Smith, New York, 1848.

Letter of Engraving 119 Broadway



BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Viewing from the "Tribune" spot, corner of Nassau Street, looking N.W. towards the Battery.

Engraved by J. B. JOHNSON, N.Y.

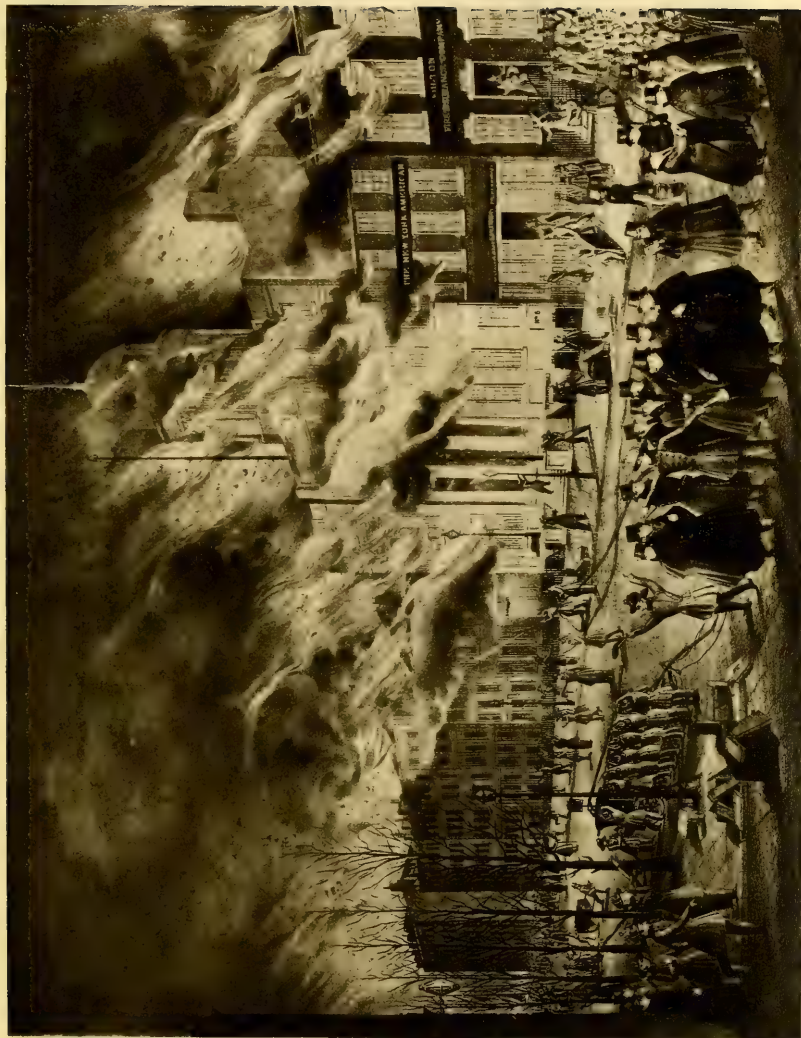
This engraving is published for the "Tribune" by J. B. JOHNSON, 107 Nassau Street, N.Y.

Printed by J. B. JOHNSON, N.Y.

Copyright, 1854, by J. B. JOHNSON, N.Y.





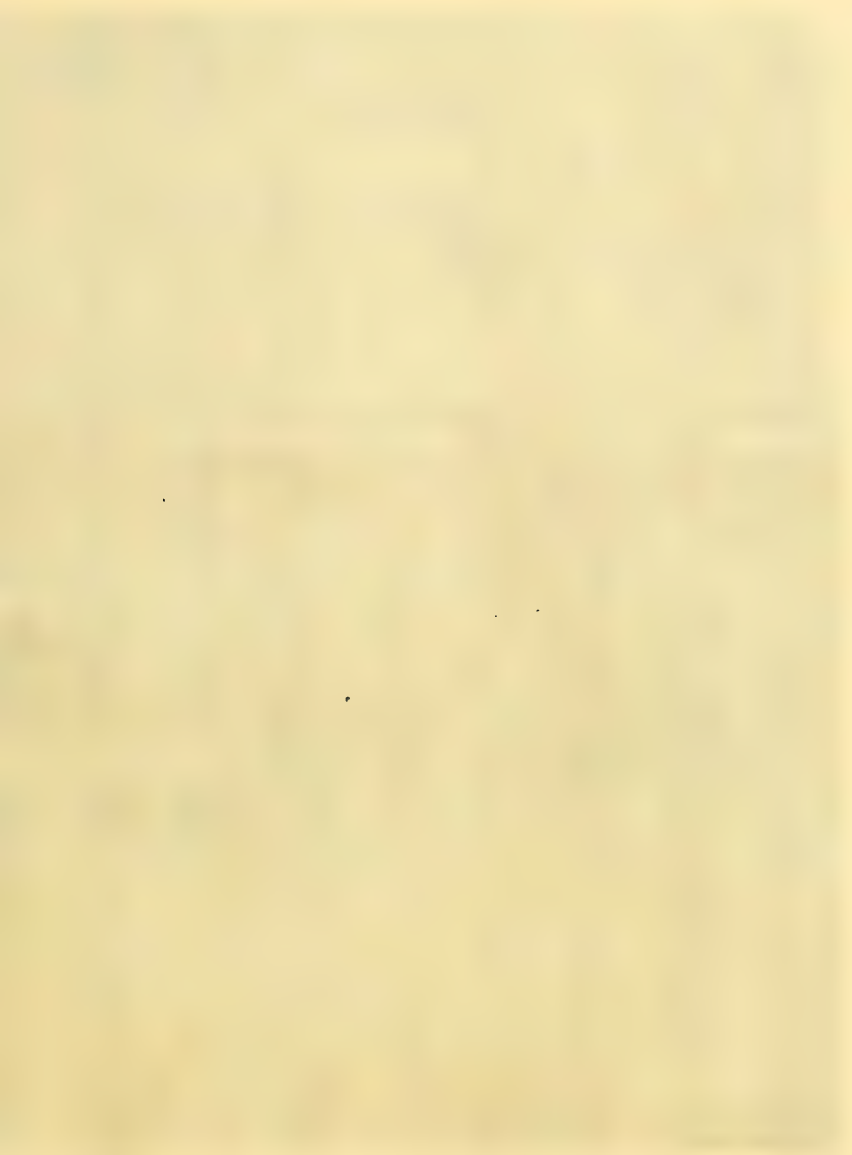


THE GREAT FIRE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 16 DECEMBER 1835.
Published January 1836, by the Proprietors of the Bulletin, 40 Nassau Street, New-York.



Published by Henry J. Rogers, New York

THE
HARBOUR
OF
NEW
YORK
AND
THE
ADJACENT
WATERS
OF
THE
STATE
OF
NEW
YORK
AS
APPEARED
IN
THE
YEAR
1845
BY
HENRY
J. ROGERS
NEW YORK
PUBLISHED BY
HENRY J. ROGERS
1845





W. H. & C. Co. Boston

W. H. & C. Co. Boston

W. H. & C. Co. Boston

W. H. & C. Co. Boston

W. H. & C. Co. Boston

W. H. & C. Co. Boston

NEW
from Liberty

DRK
Hight.



Figures 1878

On Stone by Bufford.

Drawn by C. H. H. H.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, NEW YORK.

New York Printed and Published at J. H. Bullfinch's Lithographic Establishment 118 Nassau St.

Engraved from a photograph of the building taken in the year 1878 by J. H. Bullfinch, and published by the same.



A. J. Davis Acut. 1841

NEW YORK

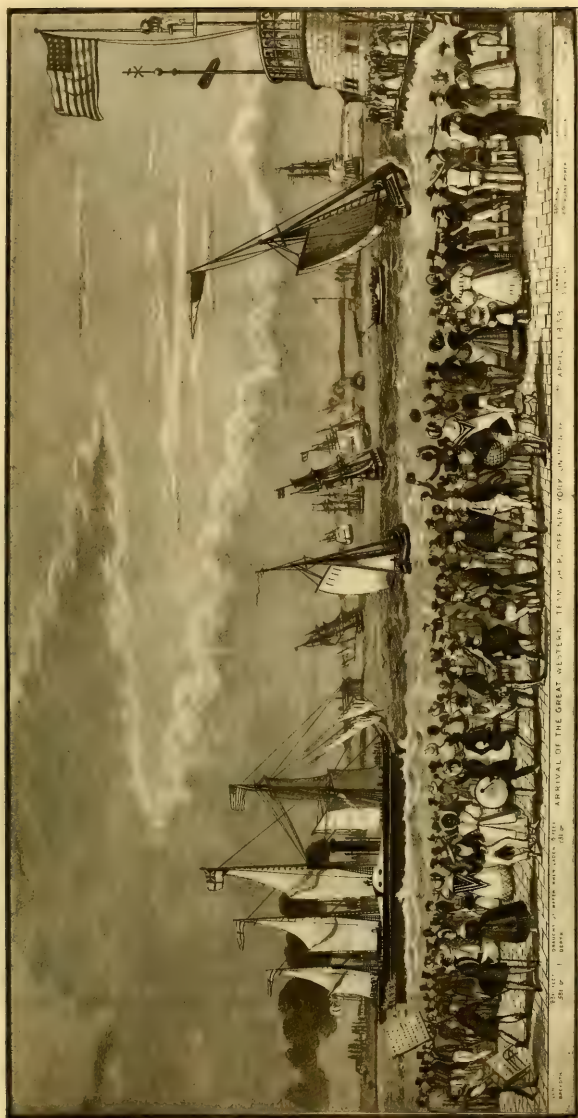
Bufford & Lusk, 14 Nassau St. N. Y.



Viewed from Brooklyn

NEW YORK FROM BROOKLYN

Engraved by J. Moran





DESCRIPTION OF PLATES

FRONTISPIECES

1789 AND 1798

AND

80-122

c. 1812-c. 1841

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES

FRONTISPIECES

1789 AND 1798

AND

80-122

c. 1812-c. 1841

THE PRINTED OR CONTEMPORARY MANUSCRIPT TITLES OF ALL MAPS, PLANS, AND VIEWS ARE GIVEN IN CAPITALS AND SMALL CAPITALS. THE NAMES BY WHICH THE PRINTS ARE KNOWN TO COLLECTORS ARE GIVEN IN BRACKETS IN CAPITALS AND SMALL LETTERS. WHEN THE REPRODUCTION IS BEFORE LETTERS, OR WHEN IT IS GIVEN IN TRANSLATED FORM, THE TITLE IS SUPPLIED IN PARENTHESES. THE DIMENSIONS, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ARE TAKEN BETWEEN THE INSIDE BORDER LINES.

FRONTISPIECE I

FEDERAL [OR CITY] HALL

[The Lacour-Doolittle Federal Hall]

Line engraving on copper. 12¾ x 16½ Date depicted: April 30, 1789.

Artist: Peter Lacour.[1] Date issued: 1790.

Engraved and printed by Amos Doolittle at New Haven.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: A rather crudely coloured and somewhat water-stained impression of this view is in the possession of Mrs. Elliot Stuart Benedict (née Catherine Van Rensselaer Bissell), of New York, who inherited it from her grandmother, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Haden. The only other known copy is a coloured impression owned by the Hist. Society of Pennsylvania; in this copy a part of the inscription has been torn away, and also a part of Doolittle's name. There was at one time a copy in the possession of the N. Y. Hist. Society, it being listed in their *Collections*, II: 135, under "Catalogue of Books, Tracts, etc." (1814). In 1826 the Society, because of financial embarrassment, disposed of some of its possessions, among which was probably included this engraving of Federal Hall. [2]

[1] Probably Pierre Lacour, a French painter and designer, who was for many years director of the Academy of Bordeaux, and is known to have visited America after the Revolution. Lacour was the author of the well-known picture, "Triumphal Arrival of Admiral Comte d'Estaing and of his flag ship 'Languedoc' in the port of Brest." This interesting drawing, recently offered for sale by Godefroy Mayer, of Paris, in his catalogue No. 30, item No. 36, was twice engraved, first by Lacour himself, and later by an unrecorded engraver, probably Guttenberg. The drawing was ordered for a festival given by the Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux on January 6, 1780, in commemoration of the French victories in America.

[2] Since the above description was written, Mr. Arnold has acquired an impression of this engraving, very crudely coloured, and somewhat wrinkled, but complete and with wide margins.

Only known state. This is the only known contemporary representation of Washington's inauguration, and is not only one of the most interesting prints of old New York, but one of the most important of American historical prints. For description of a broadside, in the author's collection, announcing the official order of exercises for the inauguration, and believed to be unique, as well as for contemporary accounts of this event, see *Chronology*, 1789, April 29th and 30th. The Bible on which Washington took the oath of office as President was then, and is now, the property of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, which, at the time of the inauguration, had its headquarters in the City Hotel, on Broadway.

The City Hall was begun in September, 1699, and finished in the spring of 1704. As described in the *London Magazine* for August, 1761, it was at first a two-storey brick building, oblong, with two wings at right angles with the main building; the lower floor, except for two gaols and the gaoler's apartments, was "an open walk"; the cellar underneath was a dungeon, and the garret a common prison. The assembly room, a lobby, and the speaker's chamber were in the east wing of the second storey, while the council room and library were in the west wing on the same floor. The Grim drawing (Pl. 32) is the only known representation of the City Hall during this period.

In 1763, an additional storey was added.—*M. C. C.*, VI: 331. A view of the building, as thus remodelled, was made by Du Simitière, and will be found reproduced in the Addenda to this volume.

When Congress resolved, in December, 1784, to hold its future meetings in New York, beginning on January 11th, the Common Council of the city offered to the United States government the use of "such Parts of the City Hall or other Public Buildings" belonging to the Corporation "as they should deem necessary and best suited for their accommodation."—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, VIII: 216. Congress accepted all of the City Hall except the court and jury rooms.—*Journals of Congress* (1801), X: 26. In 1788-9, the building was entirely remodelled by L'Enfant, at a cost to the city of \$65,000, and re-named Federal Hall.—See *Chronology*.

The *New York Magazine* for March, 1790, contains a description of the new "Federal Edifice," as well as a perspective view. Practically the same view, engraved by S. Hill, appeared in the *Massachusetts Magazine* for June, 1789, [1] and a very similar one in the *Columbian Magazine* for August of the same year.

In August, 1790, only a little over a year after the building was remodelled, the seat of government was transferred to Philadelphia, when the building again became known as the City Hall. On August 12th, of the same year, the Senate passed a resolution thanking the Corporation of the City of New York "for the elegant and convenient accommodations provided for Congress." It also signified its desire that the Corporation accept such articles of furniture, etc., then in the City Hall, as had been provided by Congress.

In 1800, the old City Hall having become too small to house the various city departments, a committee was appointed to consider the expediency of erecting a new building.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XIII: 30. The corner-stone of the new City Hall was laid on May 26, 1803, and the new building occupied in the spring of 1812.

The old City Hall was by this time in extremely bad repair. A suggestion to remodel the building for an exchange met with no encouragement. On the contrary, the *N. Y.*

[1] The original pen and ink sketch, the finished wash drawing, and a coloured impression of the engraving, all attributed to Henry Goldthwaite Jenks, the protégé of Isaiah Thomas, the printer, were sold at auction by the American Art Association on November 19, 1917 (catalogue Nos. 67, 68, 69).

Gaz. & Gen. Adv., of April 1, 1812, refers to the edifice as a "very great nuisance, as it projects about thirty feet into Wall-street, and almost stops up the entrance into Nassau street," and adds, "The Corporation has done well in ordering its removal."

On April 15th, the lots upon which the building stood were sold at auction, and on May 13th, the City Hall itself was sold for \$425, the terms of sale requiring that the building be removed by the "first of July next."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, March 26, 1812. In later advertisements, however, this date was extended to July 16th. The *Mercantile Advertiser* of May 15th, in announcing the sale, remarks: "It is to be hoped that the building is not to be left many days in its present tattered state." Evidently the work of demolition was begun at once, for, on May 18th, the Common Council ordered "that a footwalk on the south side of Marketfield Street along the Battery be paved with stone lately taken from the Old City Hall."—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXV: 120-1. For a discussion of the early land title to the City Hall property, see Plate 24, and the Castello Plan, Appendix, III.

A list of the early engravings of the City Hall, subsequent to the alterations made in 1788-9, will be found in the *Catalogue of the Engravings issued by the Society of Iconophiles*, pp. 49-50.

The Lacour-Doolittle engraving is reproduced in Valentine's *Manual* for 1849, p. 334, where it is erroneously ascribed to Holland, being evidently confused with the original drawing shown on Plate 67, with which it is interesting to compare this view. A reduced copy made from a photograph of the print owned by Mrs. Benedict was engraved, in 1899, by Sidney L. Smith, for The Society of Iconophiles. A process reproduction of Federal Hall, of the same size as the original, and made from the impression here reproduced, was issued in 1903 by Charles A. G. Swasey, of New Bedford, Mass., in an edition of one hundred copies.

The Print Room of the N. Y. Public Library contains a pamphlet, *An old New Haven engraver and his work: Amos Doolittle*, published, in an edition limited to thirty-one copies, by Rev. William A. Beardsley, M.A., New Haven (1910?). This monograph gives a biography of Doolittle and a list of his engravings, which, however, "makes no pretense to be complete."

Reference: Stauffer, 533.

FRONTISPIECE II

NEW YORK

[The Collect or Fresh Water Pond]

Water-colour drawing
on paper.

20 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 15 $\frac{5}{8}$

Date depicted: March,
1798.

Artist: Unknown.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.

This view may well have been drawn by Alexander Robertson, whose "New York from Hobuck Ferry House New Jersey" (Pl. 73) is very similar in treatment. It was evidently taken from a point directly north of one of the small hills so plainly shown on the Ratzen Map (Pl. 42), perhaps from the one just east of the Fresh Water, in which case the road in the foreground would be Bayard Street, and the point of view would correspond approximately with the intersection of the present Baxter and Bayard Streets, or, even more likely, with a point just north of the next small hill near the intersection of the present Centre and Canal Streets.

The buildings in the distance, beginning at the right, are St. Paul's Chapel, the perspective of which is apparently somewhat faulty, the Bridewell, Trinity Church, the Brick Church, the Middle Dutch Church, the North Dutch Church, and St. George's Chapel.

This is the only known contemporary view of the Collect or Fresh Water Pond, one of the most picturesque features in the original topography of Manhattan Island. The pond is here shown a few years before the work of filling in began. The name "Collect" is a corruption of the old Dutch "Kolch,"—which had come to be applied in Holland to any small body of water. The word has also been erroneously written "Kalch," and translated by Valentine and other writers as "Lime-shell," and the hill to the west has been called "Kalchhook," or "Lime-Shell Point," a designation supposed to have been applied to it because of the heaps of oyster shells left by the Indians about the pond.[1]

This once beautiful sheet of water, noted for its great depth and purity, long played an important part in the social life of the city, being a popular resort for skaters in winter and for boating and fishing parties in summer. It was also the scene of Fitch's experiments with his steamboat in the summer of 1796 or 1797, for an account of which and a description of the pond in earlier years, see Plate 58-a.

At the corner of Chatham and Roosevelt Streets stood the "Tea Water Pump," built over a spring near the Collect, and for many years the best source of pure water which the city possessed. Later a garden was laid out about the pump, where mild beverages, mixed with pure water, were sold. Until the middle of the eighteenth century, the Fresh Water Pond was abundantly stocked with fish which were so plentiful that they were caught with nets until an ordinance of the Common Council, in 1734, forbade the practice. For years the ownership of the pond was vested in the Rutgers family. In 1730 Anthony Rutgers, who already owned the land west of the Collect, including the "Kolchhook," petitioned for a grant of the swamp and pond, which was given him, in 1733, on condition that he drain off the swamp within a year's time. This was accomplished so successfully that the tanners about the pond complained that the water was lowered so as to interfere with their supply, and Rutgers was ordered to close up the drain for thirty feet from the Collect. The swamp lands were, however, drained and turned into meadows.

Although the Collect had not lost all of its picturesque character, even as late as the date of this drawing, it had, according to the Mangin Report of 1796, become a "stagnant and mephitical" pond, surrounded by tan yards, and was considered a menace to the city's health. The work of filling in began in 1803, and was completed about 1811. In 1805 several letters were published in the *Republican Watch Tower* by "A Householder," who urged the construction of a system of canals, one of which was to pass through the Collect, a project very similar to that proposed in 1796 by the Mangin Brothers.[2] In his letter of October 23, 1805, the writer describes the neighbourhood of the Collect—a description which, for the most part, probably applied pretty closely to the vicinity at the period of our view. The levelling process adopted by the Commissioners of 1807 soon afterward reduced the natural elevations and raised up the low lands so that no trace was left of the old landmarks here described:

... On the north side of the hill first mentioned, the ground descends to the Collect which was a pond of many acres about equally distant from the two rivers. Its outlet, which is to the

[1] For a reference to the interesting theory that the Collect was the site where Jean Allefonsce wintered in 1540, see *The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America*, I: 76-8.

[2] Original document preserved in metal file No. 17, City Clerk's record-room, entitled "Sketch of a project to construct Docks in the interior of the town, New York," by Mangin Brothers.

THE COLLECT POND

New York City skated twenty-five years ago on the Collect Pond, where the Criminal Courts building now stands. The pond took its name from a hill composed of oyster shells which stood west of it upon the line of Broadway. The Dutch called this hill "Kaleck Hoeck," or Chalk Hill, because it was white on account of the shells. Collect represents an English attempt to pronounce the Dutch "Kaleck."

The pond was about six acres in area and was supposed to be bottomless. It was fed by inexhaustible springs which are still flowing and which have given foundation builders a great deal of trouble. One of these was Tea Water Spring, the water of which was supposed to be unrivaled for making tea.

A member received a list of firms in Madras, India and in Bahia, Brazil, interested in gas mantles, electric light supplies, etc.

A report regarding the market for photographic supplies, from the American Consulate of Copenhagen, was sent to an interested firm.

Letters From Consulates

Another member received copies of letters from two American Consulates in South Africa concerning his goods.

The names of various directories were suggested to a trading company which contemplates establishing business connections in the West Indies.

A letter from the American Commercial Attache at Petrograd was sent to one of our members on whose behalf inquiry had been made.

Letters of introduction were given to

west-ward, forms the extensive low grounds in the neighbourhood of Mr. Lispenard's. The head of this pond and of the creek that ran through Roosevelt-street, are separated only by a low barrier of earth which might easily be cut through, and thus unite the two rivers. The ground west of the Bowery, as far north as Bunker's Hill, descends towards the Collect, which thus receives the surplus water of several hundred acres of land. This Collect is now filling up with earth, and is to be sold and built upon . .

Cozzens, in *A Geological History of Manhattan or New York Island* (1843), refers to the range of hills north-west of the Collect, and to his boyhood recollections of Bunker's Hill and the old Collect Pond:

A high hill was dug down between where Anthony and Canal Streets now cross Broadway. . . On this hill, near where Franklin Street now is, on the east side of Broadway, stood a water basin, built before the Revolution, for supplying the city with water. A large well was dug near where White Street now crosses Elm Street; this well was from 30 to 40 feet span, and was to have had a steam engine, to force the water up the hill into the basin. . . Tradition says this project failed in consequence of the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, which is very probable. . .

The next hill to be described was the highest and steepest on the south end of this island, and was called "Bunker's Hill;" it stood where now is the junction of Grand, Orange, and Elm Streets, and where now stands "Centre Market." . . It was a steep, and somewhat pyramidal hill, about 100 feet higher than the present level of Grand Street. On the top stood an old fort, in the centre of which was a well, from whence I have seen water drawn as late as 1800, and which, no doubt, had supplied the garrison who quartered there during the Revolutionary War. . .

They commenced levelling this hill about the year 1802, and in digging down, the earth was removed more than 14 feet lower than the bottom of the well; in it were found old iron hoops and other relics; among which was an old cannon, (a nine pounder,) which I saw there at the time. How often have I, when a boy, stood on the breast-work of this hill, and looked, with delight, to the south, over that beautiful sheet of water, the Kolck (Collect,) on the small city, with its few spires and domes. Beyond was seen the bay, with the hills of Staten Island still further in the south; then turning to the west, the "Noble Hudson," with the Newark Mountains in the distance, the farm houses and country seats of the island, and that stupendous work of nature, the palisades, on the north, and on the east the high ridge of that fertile plain. Long Island, "all covered with their native green."

Reproduced and described here for the first time.

PLATE 80—a

A VIEW OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FROM BROOKLYN HEIGHTS (ETC.)

[The St. Mémin Panorama]

Line engraving. 57 x 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ Date depicted: Probably 1796.
Date issued: About 1850.

Provenance: Long supposed to have been derived from an original drawing by St. Mémin once in the possession of J. Carson Brevoort, but more probably an enlargement from the engraved view by St. Mémin, reproduced as Plate 61.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

First state. Copies in this state are printed on bond paper, and are usually found rolled. This engraving was copied, about 1850, from a view described in the title as an original drawing then in the possession of Mr. Brevoort. A careful comparison, however, of this panorama with the St. Mémin view of the city from Long Island (Pl. 61), plainly indi-

cates that the two are practically identical. Possibly, the drawing from which the panorama is said to have been engraved was enlarged for Mr. Brevoort, or by him, from St. Mémin's original drawing for Plate 61, but it seems much more likely that the panorama was enlarged directly from the engraved view, which we know was long mistaken for a drawing. This theory was originally suggested to the author by Mr. R. T. H. Halsey. Curiously, the view from Long Island is dated 1796, whereas the date 1798 is given in the title of the panorama.

A second state of the plate was issued in Valentine's *Manual* for 1861, opposite p. 12, with the inscription: "Prepared by M. Dripps for Valentine's Manual, 1861, from an Original Drawing now in possession of J. C. Brevoort Esq^r of Brooklyn." The original issue is not an aquatint, nor is the copy in the *Manual* a woodcut, as has often been stated. Both issues are printed from the same plate, which was probably of steel. Numerous changes and additions have, however, been made in the second state. It will be noticed, for instance, in the key beneath the view, that in the first state ten of the references, beginning with Government House, are numbered, and that in the second state these numbers have been obliterated; also that Constable's Wharf and Cruger's Wharf have been added, between Old Slip and "Jones's Wharf," that Grace Church, erroneously so named on the original, is now properly designated Old Dutch Church, and that Old Ferry, near the Fly Market, has also been added. On both the first and second states, the French Church is erroneously named the "Scotch Pres^b Church." This latter church stood on the south side of Cedar Street, between Nassau Street and Broadway, and had no steeple. The steeple of the French Church is, however, still shown at the south instead of at the north end of the building, an error which, evidently, occurred in enlarging the panorama from the original view, where the drawing in this particular is so indistinct that it is difficult to determine whether the steeple belongs to the building on the south or to the one on the north.

This panoramic view, on account of its size, and because of the accuracy of the drawing, gives the best depiction which we have of the East River front of New York at the close of the eighteenth century. It is also one of the few early views to give the names of the important buildings. The first state of the print is now quite scarce.

PLATE 80-b

MAP OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND ISLAND OF MANHATTAN AS LAID OUT BY
THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE LEGISLATURE APRIL 3^d 1807
[The Bridges Map or Randel Survey]

Line engraving on copper.

91 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 24 $\frac{5}{8}$

Date depicted: 1811.

Date issued: Copyright
November 16, 1811.

Author: Adapted by Wm. Bridges from the original survey by John Randel, Jr.
Engraver: P. Maverick.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection).

Other copies: N. Y. Hist. Society (two copies, one bearing the inscription: "Presented by Wm. Bridges"); American Geographical Society; Library of Congress; Crimmins Collection; J. Clarence Davies, Esq.; I. N. P. S. (two copies). Mr. Robert Fridenberg also owns a copy. These are the only copies known to the author.

Probably the first state. Although in its essential particulars the map is known only in one state, several slight variations exist in the title and external lettering; for example, a fragment of the fifth sheet in the author's collection has under the scale of miles a parallelogram resting on four balls, and in Mr. Crimmins's copy, a reference has been added, No. 88-New Market (etc.). Except for the addition of the islands in the East River and some minor details, principally in the lower part of the city, not coming within the scope of the commissioners' report, this map or plan is substantially an exact copy of the Commissioners' Plan, the survey for which was completed in the spring of 1811 by John Randel, Jr.; and until the discovery of the correspondence here printed, it was not easy to understand how Bridges could have copyrighted and issued this plan without so much as a reference to Randel.

The Picture of New-York, published in 1807 by Isaac Riley, contains a folding plan of the city of New York ($12\frac{3}{8} \times 12\frac{1}{4}$ in.), surveyed by Bridges and engraved by Maverick. This plan, which depicts the city only as far north as about the present 12th Street, shows many "intended Improvements" which were never carried out, as well as street names never adopted. Apparently, this map was also issued in larger size, as the *N. Y. Eve. Post*, of September 22, 1807, contains the following advertisement:

MAP OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This day is published by Isaac Riley, and for sale by Brisban & Brannon, City Hotel, Broadway, a correct and elegantly engraved plan of the City of New-York, with the recent and intended improvements—drawn from actual survey, by William Bridges, City Surveyor.

The above may be had either in sheets, mounted on rollers, or in cases for the packet [pocket].

This map was copyrighted by Riley on September 22, 1807.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, September 25, 1807. No copy, however, is known to the author.

The first reference to the publication of the Bridges Map here reproduced is contained in an advertisement in *The Columbian* of May 16, 1811:

Proposals for publishing A Map of the City of New York, and Island of Manhattan, with the adjacent Islands, on the same scale as that drawn and filed by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for laying out the said Island into Avenues and Streets and for other purposes. Passed April 3, 1807. Shewing all the recent alterations of the intended permanent lines along the Rivers, and the connection of the present part of the city with the said Avenues and Streets, which extend to the 10 mile stone—the reservations for public use, and the greatest part of the improvements on the Island, together with the monuments that are fixed in different parts thereof; the several elevations above high water mark as the intersections, with the Field Notes and remarks, annexed to the said Map. By William Bridges, Architect and City Surveyor.

In March, 1814, Randel advertised a map of Manhattan Island, which he stated was then in the hands of the engraver. A month later, the manuscript map was exhibited to the public at the bookstore of Eastburn, Kirk & Co., on Wall Street. An advertisement in the *N. Y. Eve. Post* for April 8, 1814, announced that the engraved map would be ready for delivery "about December next." The original manuscript of this map is in the possession of the N. Y. Hist. Society, and will be found reproduced in the Addenda to this volume. It seems evident that this elaborate and beautiful map was after all never engraved, a fact which was not satisfactorily explained until the following notice was found in the *N. Y. Eve. Post* of October 5, 1814:

The Public are respectfully informed that the Map of New-York Island and its vicinity, prepared by John Randel, Jun was in the hands of the Engraver, and would have been out by December next conformably to his engagement, but it has been suggested to him that under

present circumstances it might be improper to furnish the enemy with an opportunity to procure by means of his agents such accurate information of the country—he has therefore taken it back and will postpone the publication to a more proper season.

The impression on satin of Randel's 1821 Plan of the City of New York referred to in the description of the Commissioners' Map (Pl. 79) is now in the author's collection. It contains much interesting information not given elsewhere, including Randel's own description of the method pursued and the instruments used in making the various official surveys of Manhattan Island and its immediate surroundings, from 1807 to 1820. Drawings of the principal instruments are also given, and a list of the surveys and documents consulted in the preparation of the various Randel surveys.

The *N. Y. Eve. Post*, in March and April, 1814, contained a series of controversial letters, written by Randel and Bridges, which give interesting and illuminating information regarding the Bridges Map here reproduced, and are therefore quoted in full. This series is preceded, in the issue for March 21st, by the following announcement:

In the hands of the engraver, and shortly will be published, Randel's Map of Manhattan Island, With the opposite shores, the harbor, bay and narrows. Containing the plan of the city of New-York, as laid out by the commissioners; also the villages of Brooklyn, Jersey and Hoboken.

This map extends north and south upwards of nineteen miles, to wi, [sic] from the house of Augustus Van Cortlandt in the town of Yonkers to the baths in the town of New Utrecht, with a breadth of more than twelve miles east and west.

This map will be found on examination to be more correct than any that has hitherto appeared, and that part of it which contains the plan of the city cannot be made more accurate.

The size of the Map is 22 by 34 inches, and will be delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of \$2 50 coloured, non subscribers will pay \$4.

As the author was Secretary and one of the Surveyors of the Commissioners appointed by the state for laying out the Island, and in that capacity possessed all their materials, and as he has since completed the measurements and fixed monuments by contract with the honorable the Corporation, he alone is possessed of all the materials for this valuable work.

Copy of a letter from the author of the above Map to Gouverneur Morris, Esq President of the Board of Commissioners for laying out Manhattan Island into streets, &c.

Dear Sir,

New York, 10th March 1813.

Having completed the measurements of the avenues and streets on Manhattan Island, conformably to the Report of the Commissioners, I have made a map of that Island and the surrounding country, which I take the liberty to send for your inspection. Your knowledge, as President of that Board, and your long residence in the neighbourhood, enable you better than almost any other person to decide on its merits. Will you have the goodness to examine this map and give me your candid opinion.

I contemplate publishing it at the low price of \$2 50, coloured, and think I can obtain subscribers enough to pay the expense of plate and paper. I have compared Mr. Bridges Plan, (selling at 8 dollars, in sheets, not coloured) with that which the Commissioners reported, and which, as their Secretary, and Surveyor I made.—It is far from correct, indeed (excepting a few alterations lately made in the city) the only things in it which are accurate are taken from the map made by me, and yet he has ventured to claim the work as author, and as such has obtained a copy right for what is in truth the copy of a public record.

I am with much regard,

Your obedient servant,
John Randel, junr.

Gouv. Morris, Esq.

President of the Board of Commissioners for laying out Manhattan Island and Morrisania.

Copy of a letter from Gouv. Morris, Esq. in answer to the above,

Morrisania, 16th March, 1814.

Sir,

I have examined the map sent with your letter of the 10th as fully as my other engagements would permit. I have seen it with great pleasure and consider it an excellent work. It is, in a manner indispensable to those who wish to make themselves intimately acquainted with the Topography of that interesting space which it comprizes. It appears to me more accurate than anything of the kind which has yet appeared. Indeed until all your actual measurements were completed, it was hardly possible to attain to that accuracy which the totality of the materials in your possession has enabled you to exhibit.

Without entering into questions which already exist or may hereafter arise between you and Mr. Bridges I shall have no hesitation in recommending your work. I consider it as highly deserving of public patronage and am with sincere esteem

Your obed't servant,

Gouv. Morris.

Mr. John Randel, jun.
New-York.

Copy of a certificate of the Street Commissioner of the city of New-York.

I have examined a map of the city of New-York drawn by Mr. Randel and find that part to the Southward of North-street and Greenwich-lane, agrees with the different documents belonging to the Street Commissioners Office.

John M'Comb, Jun.

Street Commissioner.

March 18.

—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, March 21, 1814.

In the *N. Y. Eve. Post* of March 24, 1814, appeared the following notice by Wm. Bridges:

To the Public.

Observing in Mr. Randell's advertisement of his Map of Manhattan Island, a direct and illiberal attack on my Map, for the purpose of extolling his own, and enabling him to meet the expenses of "plate and paper" I feel compelled reluctantly to say a few words on what I consider unprincipled, and most assuredly unprovoked conduct.

Had he closed his letter to G. Morris with the first paragraph, and patiently waited the candid opinion he so candidly asks, or had he suppressed the latter parts thereof in his publication, the cloven foot might have been concealed, and the public probably would have given him credit for that candour and honorable conduct of which the subsequent part of his letter proves him lamentably deficient. Respect, any decency, for the gentleman he addresses, ought to have checked him there. The modest *Secretary* before he told Gouverneur Morris in round terms he had compared my map with the one recorded by the commissioners, and found it incorrect, ought to have recollected that that gentleman *had*, together with his colleagues Simeon De Witt, & John Rutherford, the very *Commissioners themselves*, already given their signatures in attestation of the accuracy of the manuscript of that part of my map: & Mr. R. himself was not at liberty to depart therefrom in his subsequent operations, but by a special act of the legislature. Such considerations alone to an honorable mind would have shewn the indelicacy of coupling his seemingly candid appeal with an arrogant and presumptuous display of his own infallibility —The propriety of this remark may be discovered in the Presidents answer to his Secretary—He declines to certify that *my* Map is wrong, but being Mr. R's patron he says he will recommend *his* work. That very answer conveys a hint which would instruct any person less conceited than this young Man, that it is as essential to his reputation to be correct in his manners as in his Maps.

His assertions as to the prices of our respective works would have been more consistent with honor and truth, had he given the following statements: Mr. R's Map on one Sheet, 34 by 22, proposed to be published at \$2.50 to Subscribers, \$4.00 to Non subscribers, independent of which, he has received upwards of \$15,000 for his services as Secretary and putting down the Monuments.

Mr. B's Map in Six Sheets, 95 by 27, published at and has been selling for a considerable time past

\$ 6 50	}	Mounted on muslin	}	With an octavo book
12 50		rollers, varnished		and remarks,
15 50		do. do. col'd & var'd		&c &c

Mr. B. made considerable part thereof at his own cost, and depends on the public patronage for reward, and for which part of the Map he obtained a copy right, and not for that which was a public record.

I shall not enter into any further controversy with Mr. R. but mean to support my right. But beg to assure the public that all favors they may bestow in the line of my profession shall be done CORRECT, and what I may lack of that incredible astonishing accuracy to be alone found in Mr. Randell's practice, I shall endeavour to supply by integrity and propriety of conduct.

The Public's obed't serv't

March 24.

Wm. Bridges

In the *N. Y. Eve. Post* of April 8, 1814, appeared the following notice:

To the Public:

It is certain that neither Mr. Randel nor Mr. Bridges are of sufficient importance to claim the public attention, but it is humbly hoped that a young man who feels the value of reputation, will be excused for endeavoring to defend himself from obloquy. He begs leave therefore to solicit the perusal of a letter which he wrote on the 29th day of March to Mr. Bridges, and which was delivered into that gentleman's hands in the same day by Mr. Telfair. No notice having been taken of it, it is now submitted to public examination.

Copy of a letter from John Randel, junr. Secretary and Surveyor to the late Commissioners for laying out Manhattan Island, to Mr. William Bridges, City Surveyor.

Haerlem, 29th March, 1814

SIR,

You must know that your observations, dated March 24th, and addressed "to the public," are as unjust as they are severe.

You know that the Commissioners *did not* "give their signatures in attestation of the accuracy of the manuscript of that part of *your* map," but their signatures and seals are attached to the manuscript of *my* Map now in the Clerk's office, and for reasons which I shall presently shew, they never would have given their signatures to your Map.

You say "the President declines to certify that your map is *wrong*," but he says respecting my map "it is *more* accurate than any thing of the kind which has yet appeared." Now your map having appeared two years since (and one of them is in his cabinet) is not the inference plain that your map is *less* accurate, or in other words *inaccurate*?

If it is so "presuming and conceited" in a young man to *accept* an appointment when recommended by the commissioners in whose employment he then was, what is to be thought of an older man who *petitioned* the honorable the corporation for that same appointment, and assured a member of the committee of surveys, that he would engage to use the same instruments that this young man would use?

Do you remember how you obtained permission to copy and publish my map? I will remind you. In the spring of 1811, while at the request of the committee of surveys, of whom Alderman Fish was chairman, and by desire of the commissioners, (that under their inspection the work might be made more compleat before publishing it, than want of time would permit them before reporting it) I was in Albany preparing the map for the engraver, and had already expended upwards of \$200 in this work; you deceived the honorable the corporation, (Alderman Mesier informed me) by informing them that I would furnish you with the notes and papers of the commissioners to enable you to compleat the map, and thereby obtained an order of that honorable board, permitting you to copy and publish this map. To obtain that permission you offered and agreed to give them sixty maps. I never received any compensation for my work, and you afterwards petitioned the honorable the corporation to be released from *your own* offer.

Not having purchased one of your maps myself, I learnt the price from a gentleman who said he had purchased one, and as soon as I discovered the mistake I corrected it by having \$650 instead of \$8, entered in my advertisement as you may have observed.

You certainly must have known that you misstated the fact when you said I received "for my services as Secretary, and putting down the monuments upwards of \$15000." You would approach as near to the truth by saying that the architect of the City Hall received for *his services* \$500,000, (the whole cost of that building). My contract with the honorable the corporation was made, estimating the number of feet to be measured, and the time required to do it in, with the instruments then used by the commissioners, allowing me for my services \$125 per month. This estimate was made by order of the commissioners and by *them* communicated to the honorable the Corporation, with these instruments it would have required four years to perform the work. I had other instruments constructed at my own expense, to the amount of upwards of \$3,500, (exclusive of the time employed in making tables of expansion for my measuring rods, and for this purpose making experiments on the expansion of metals,) and with them I not only increased the accuracy of my measurements, but saved one year. Had I measured with only ordinary accuracy, I might have saved two years more, and expended only \$100 for instruments.

How *could you*, Mr. Bridges, inform the public that you had surveyed, at "your own cost," Randel's and Blackwell's Islands, part of Long Island and the rocks in Hell Gate, which are the *only* additions made to the Commissioners Map, (for the *alterations* in the city cannot be considered as *additions*,) when you know that you charged Mr. Randel, for surveying his Island, \$50, and actually received \$30, (although it employed you only part of two days, which, together with the Map now before me, ought not certainly to have cost more than \$15)—This Island you have laid down more than 100 feet too far South. You also informed Mr. Randel, of Randel's Island, that you had received \$50 of Mr. Blackwell, for surveying his Island, which nevertheless is inaccurate, being upwards of 150 feet too short.

That part of Long Island near Hallet's Cove, is upwards of 600 feet too far North. Mill, Flood, Middle Reef, and Hancock Rocks, in Hell Gate, are each 300 feet too far North; their size and shape inaccurate. There are two passages of about 15 feet water through the Middle Reef, which is marked on your map as one rock, and one passage of about the same depth between Hancock and Gridiron Rocks, which are also marked on your map as one rock. The Island in the mouth of Little Hell Gate, called Sunken Meadow, is laid down on your map, 300 feet wide instead of 800 feet, its real breadth.

You assure the public that you can make *correct* Surveys, and yet these are yours.

We will now examine whether you have done better in copying my map in the Clerk's office to which the Commissioner's signatures and Seals are affixed.

In your copy you have omitted fifty eight buildings, among which are the following:—one block of eight buildings on the Bowery between 1st and 2d streets, two buildings at the corner of Lewis and North-streets, one block of four buildings on the Bloomingdale Road near 22d street, the old Powder House in the Parade, Cato's Tavern, in 54th street on the Eastern Post Road, one out house of alderman Hardenbrook's and a dwelling house and barn near 123d street, between 3d and 4th avenues.

You have inaccurately placed forty five buildings, among which are the following:—A building of Mr. Hunter, in 116th street, and 8th avenue, is placed 170 feet too far north. Mr. Mulligans large brick building, on 6th avenue, near 10th street, is too far south, and a church east of this house in 12th street is not to be found.

In addition to these one hundred and three errors in building South of 155th Street, and none of which err less than 15 or 20 feet, there are between this street and King's Bridge, (a distance of upwards of 19000 feet) forty-two buildings, every one of which is too far south, from 100 to 200 feet. The forts are more than 100 feet too near each other. The Hudson and Haerlem Rivers are 200 feet too near each other, and King's Bridge is too far South upwards of 200 feet. Neither are these last errors occasioned by the contraction of paper, because I measured your map by the scale which is on it.

Neither are the hills placed where they should be, or properly shaded—for example, the ground descends the whole way from the house of the late Gen. Gates to the East River, but in this space you have placed a *hill*—that gentle descent from the barn on this property to the small creek west of it, you have made a longer and steeper descent, than the high rocks North of the Tannery at Kip's Bay.

Now when you reflect that between North-st. and King's Bridge there are less than eleven hundred buildings, including outhouses, and of these you have omitted, or erroneously placed one hundred and forty five in copying only—do you think I should have spared you less than I have done?

In addition to all these errors *you have* "without a special act of the Legislature" closed part of the 26th and 27th streets, and also part of the 1st avenue.

You know Mr Bridges that it was your intention to induce the public to think the Map was your work, for if the words written on the Map "entered according to Act of Congress, Nov. 16th, 1811," mean any thing, they certainly mean that the Map on which they are written is so entered. And to this Map so full of errors you have affixed the Commissioners signatures, without one solitary remark whereby the public might discover the imposition.

I now appeal to you Mr. Bridges whether being in possession of these facts and about to publish a Map so accurate as to be approved of by the President of the Board of Commissioners, I ought to have spared you more than I have done, by concealing the multiplicity of your errors.

It is not my desire to enter into a newspaper controversy—the public can feel very little interest in knowing our differences.

You charge me with youth as if it was necessarily attended with ignorance. I was not hurried into practice after studying only *one* year, or *part* of a year. I served nine years to my profession, of which more than six were under the Surveyor General, since which I have practised six years, and certainly ought in these fifteen to have learned enough to examine a copy of your Map.

Not being able to disprove what I asserted (except my mistake in the price of your Map, which I have before acknowledged,) you have attempted to divert the public attention from your Map by an attack on me. I am not under the necessity of answering you in the same way, and have no wish to display the above facts to the public—it can be of little service to me and certainly must injure you. Will you therefore have the goodness to spare me this necessity by retracting so much of your publication above referred to as is injurious to me.

I am your obedient servant,

John Randel, Jun.

P. S. I will furnish you with a list of the above errors if you should desire it.

Mr. William Bridges,
New York.
April 7.

The Bridges Map was beautifully engraved by Peter Maverick, and printed on six sheets. It was issued both in loose sheets and mounted as a wall map. In this latter form it was also published in abbreviated length, ending at 88th Street. A copy in this form is owned by the New York Society Library.

With the map was issued a fifty-four page descriptive pamphlet, substantially embodying the manuscript report accompanying the Randel Survey (see Pl. 79). The map bears eighty-seven reference numbers, corresponding to a list of references printed on page 39 of the accompanying pamphlet, which list, however, contains a number of references not found on the plan.

We know, from a list of subscribers published at the end of the pamphlet, that three hundred and forty-five copies of the map were issued to subscribers; we know also, from the *Minutes of the Common Council (MS.)*, 1813, Jan. 4, that forty copies were promised, gratis, to the Board; and, as many other copies must have been sold, it is hard to account for the present scarcity of the map. A "handsomely coloured and mounted map of the City" (undoubtedly the Bridges Map) was presented by the Common Council to Gouverneur Morris and another to John Rutherford on Oct. 26, 1812.—See Chronology, 1811, April 1.

There exists, in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works (Bureau of Topography)

for Manhattan Borough, a "Map of the City of New York Including Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, etc. From an entire new Survey by E. W. Bridges, City Surveyor New York Publ'd by Richard Patten, 180 Water Street, 1829." This is, apparently, from the same plate as the Bridges Map of 1811, but is a combination of two designs, the title appearing on the lower or southern end. This end, which comprises the section of the city below 14th Street, is here shaded dark, and does not join exactly, east and west, with the map of the territory to the north-west. This map, which is trimmed at the top, bottom, and southern extremity, shows the entire island of Manhattan. The author knows of no other copy.

A photo-lithographic reproduction of the Bridges Map, $36\frac{3}{4} \times 10$ in., was made by Robert A. Welcke, in 1900. This reproduction bears the city arms and the statement that it was published by order of James J. Coogan, President of the Borough of Manhattan. One thousand of these copies were printed (letter from Robert A. Welcke to the author, dated May 7, 1912).

Reproduction: *Valentine's Manual*, 1853, opp. p. 260.

PLATE 81-a

[The Strickland View of Broadway and St. Paul's Chapel]

Painted in sepia on canvas.

$35\frac{7}{8} \times 25\frac{1}{4}$

Date depicted: 1809-13.

Artist: William Strickland.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

The date of this picture, and of its companion showing Trinity and Grace Churches (Pl. 81-b), must be after 1809, when Grace Church was completed, and before 1814-15, when, according to the directories, John Scoles, the engraver (whose name, although illegible in the reproduction, appears in the original over the window of the building at 222 Broadway), moved to 67 Bowery.

William Strickland, the author of these interesting though badly faded pictures, was a Philadelphia architect who, for a period of about ten years, devoted himself to portrait-painting, engraving in aquatint, etc. In 1820, he resumed his architectural work, and later made a distinguished name for himself as a civil engineer, especially in connection with early railroads. Among the important buildings designed by Strickland were the Merchants' Exchange, the U. S. Mint, the Masonic Hall, and the Bank of the United States—all in Philadelphia. A beautifully executed portrait of Strickland, by John Neagle, dated 1829, and showing the Bank of the United States in the background, was recently exhibited at the Ehrich galleries.

It will be found interesting to compare this view with Plate 68-b, which shows the same neighbourhood about ten years earlier. In 1812 (the approximate date of the view here depicted), the large building on the south-west corner of Broadway and Fulton Street was occupied as a dry-goods store by Hanford & Smith, while the building just south, at No. 207 Broadway, was the business address of Benjamin and Halstead E. Haight, also dry-goods merchants. No. 205 was the "umbrella-store" of William A. Stokes; while No. 201, probably the tall building next door, which must have been erected after 1798, as it is not shown in the Holland drawing of that date (Pl. 68-b), was another dry-goods store, of which Stephen Ward was the proprietor.

The buildings seen at the left of the view occupy that part of the block on Broadway south of Ann Street which at the present time is covered by the St. Paul building. From

1805 to 1814-15, as above stated, No. 222 Broadway, at the extreme left (in early directories sometimes given as No. 3 Chatham Row, and sometimes as No. 3 Park Row) was occupied by John Scoles, "engraver & bookseller." No. 222 had formerly been the dry-goods store of Andrew Hopper, and for a few years, around 1805, seems to have been jointly occupied by Hopper and Scoles; but, in 1807-8, the name of Hopper disappears from the directory. No. 220, in the year 1812, was the hardware store of John Vreeland, south of which was the dry-goods and carpet store of Van Vleck & Co. In 1830, a handsome new building was erected on the corner of Ann and Broadway to house the American Museum, then owned by the estate of John Scudder, and later by P. T. Barnum.—*Commercial Advertiser*, Dec. 24, 1830. The Museum continued to occupy this site until 1865, when it was destroyed by fire.—Costello's *Our Firemen*, 267. Two years later, the Herald building was erected on the same corner.

A new iron fence, erected in 1805, replaces the wooden picket fence in front of St. Paul's shown in Plate 68-b, while a brick wall surrounds the churchyard.—See Chronology, July 11, 1805. It is interesting to note that, on July 6, 1812, in compliance with an order of the city corporation, the Vestry of Trinity Church ordered that "the Committee of Repairs be authorised to provide and put up chains across the street in front and on each side of St. Paul's Chapel to be kept up during the time of Divine Service."—*Trinity Minutes (MS.)*.

These pictures were presented to the N. Y. Hist. Society in 1897 by Mr. David Parry, Jr., who procured them through Mr. Joseph F. Sabin from Mrs. Edward S. Wilde, a granddaughter of John McComb, Jr., the builder of the City Hall. Shortly before their acquisition by the Society, permission had been obtained by Mr. John Anderson, Jr., to issue a limited number of reproductions of these paintings. These reproductions were made by the Bierstadt process, in colours, and measure $8\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ in. Two sets preserved by the N. Y. Hist. Society bear the manuscript inscription: "One of twelve reproductions made from a water color copied from the original painting by William Strickland." The name C. B. Graf appears in the corner of these reproductions.

Engraved by Sidney L. Smith, in 1908, for The Society of Iconophiles, with the title: "St. Paul's Chapel about 1812."

PLATE 81-b

[The Strickland View of Broadway, showing Grace and Trinity Churches]

Painted in sepia on canvas.

$35\frac{7}{8} \times 25\frac{1}{4}$

Date depicted: 1809-13.

Artist: William Strickland.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

This view depicts lower Broadway at a period when it was a fashionable residential street. On the left, the large house with a pediment, south of Grace Church, was the residence of John R. Livingston. (For the early history of this site, see Pls. 56 and 68-a.) Livingston continued to reside here until 1816. From 1817 to 1824, the United States Branch Bank occupied the premises, and then, fashion having deserted the neighbourhood and moved northward, it became a boarding-house.

On the opposite side of Broadway, in 1812, were the residences of S. Schermerhorn, Herman Le Roy, and Peter Schermerhorn, at Nos. 64, 66, and 68 Broadway.

The officer in uniform, walking down Broadway, suggests that the drawing was made during the War of 1812.

A comparison of this view with the similar one by Holland, made in 1799 (Pl. 68-a),

and with a view of Trinity and the west side of Broadway published by Bourne, in 1831 (Pl. 101-a), will be found interesting, as showing the various changes in the neighbourhood during these years.

Engraved by Sidney L. Smith, in 1908, for The Society of Iconophiles, with the title: "Grace and Trinity Churches."

PLATE 82

MAP OF THE COUNTRY THIRTY MILES ROUND THE CITY OF NEW YORK

[The Eddy Map]

Line engraving on copper.

Diameter: 21 in.

Date depicted: 1811.

Date issued: 1812.

Author: I. (John) H. Eddy.

Engraver: P. Maverick.

Publishers: Prior & Dunning.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection); N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

First state. This is one of the most complete, accurate, and beautiful early engraved maps showing New York and its environs. It was issued as a wall map on rollers, and also in articulated form, both delicately coloured. The October issue of *The American Medical and Philosophical Register* for 1811 contains a reference to its publication:

It is with pleasure we are enabled to state, that this ingenious and highly interesting performance will be laid before the public about the beginning of January next. It will be printed on superfine drawing paper, two feet square; the diameter of the circle will be twenty inches; the scale, two miles to one inch, extending thirty miles in all directions round the city: the old city hall, at the head of Broad-street, will be in the center; and it will shew all the villages, taverns, most noted country seats, turnpike roads, and the most considerable common roads. In order to correct the many errors which abound in other maps, and to render the present one as correct as the nature of the publication will admit, at a great expense and trouble, numerous surveys have been made, both in New-York and in New-Jersey, including all the turnpikes in New-Jersey west and south of Newark. Especial care has also been paid to the general direction of the hills in the Jerseys, on Long Island, and West-Chester county, so as to give a complete view of the topography of the country . . .

In 1828 this map was reissued in guide-book form by W. Hooker & E. Blunt, and in 1839 by Disturnell, Maverick's name being omitted from the latter. The map was re-engraved by J. M. Atwood, the radius being increased to 33 miles, and published by J. H. Colton, the copyright line bearing date 1846. Still other issues were published by Colton in 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1855, all, however, bearing the 1846 copyright.

Reproduced and described here for the first time.

PLATE 82 A

A MILITARY TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF HAERLEM HEIGHTS AND PLAIN

[With vignette view]

Water-colour drawing on paper. 32 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 24

Date depicted: 1814.

Artist: William James Proctor, from a survey by Captain James Renwick.

This plan is one of a collection of thirty-three maps, plans, and views, of the fortifications constructed on Manhattan Island during the War of 1812. The collection was

originally bound up with a beautifully engrossed *Report on the Defence of the City of New York*. . . Addressed to the Committee of the Common Council by J. G. Swift, Brigadier General, Chief Engineer of the United States, New York, 1814. The title-page of this *Report* is very carefully executed, and is embellished with emblems drawn in India ink. According to a statement at the end of the *Report*, the "Surveys, Maps & Small views were furnished by Capt. James Renwick & Lieut. James Gadsden; aided by Lieuts. Craig, Turner, De Russy, Kemble & Oothout. Mr. Holland furnished the large Views; . . ."

This *Report* and the accompanying maps, views, and plans, are owned by the City of New York, but are deposited for safe-keeping with the N. Y. Hist. Society. They were for a number of years in the custody of Benson J. Lossing, who found them in the garret of the Hall of Records, thickly covered with dust and cobwebs. He secured permission to take them home for study, and for thirty years they were thus lost sight of. Mr. R. S. Guernsey, in his *New York City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-'15*, gives a full description and transcript of the Swift *Report*.

The positions of the various fortifications in the neighbourhood of Harlem are clearly indicated on this plan. Almost in the centre (reference No. 4), Forts Fish and Clinton and the lines of McGown's Pass are shown. The remains of Fort Clinton still exist, near the north-east corner of Central Park. On the thickly wooded summit of a rocky bluff just west of Fort Clinton on the Swift map, may be seen Blockhouse No. 1, one of the four stone towers erected in 1814 to guard the roads from Harlem and the north. This blockhouse which stands nearly opposite the Seventh Avenue and 110th Street entrance to the park is still a conspicuous object.

It is interesting to compare this map with the survey prepared by Sauthier in 1776, and reproduced as Plate 46.

The Swift Collection contains the following maps, plans, and views:

A SKETCH OF MILL ROCK IN HURL GATE WITH THE BEARINGS OF THE SURROUNDING POINTS. Stepⁿ Ludlam City Surveyor

VIEW AT FORT CLINTON M^c GOWAN'S PASS. (Reproduced as Pl. 82-B-c)

A PLAN OF FORT GEORGE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK (the Bancker Survey of April 12, 1774, copied in 1817 by Jⁿ T. Ludlam)

An unnamed plan of Sandy Hook, the sand banks in the bay, and part of New Jersey.

In l. l. is printed (in manuscript): From the Board of Engineers to the Corporation—Su[rveyed] by Capt. Le Conte, U. S. Top^y Eng^r 1819

An unnamed plan of Staten Island, Long Island, and York Island, showing forts, etc.

PLAN OF FORTIFICATIONS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE HARBOUR OF NEW YORK by John Stevens Esq^r. T. Pope del. 1807

Two water-colour views on one sheet, viz.:

MILL ROCK AND HELL GATE FROM FORT STEVENS. (Reproduced as Pl. 82-B-a)

GATE AT M^c GOWAN'S PASS. (Reproduced as Pl. 82-B-b)

Two water-colour views on one sheet, viz.:

FORT STEVENS AND THE MILL ROCK FROM THE TOWER ON HALLETS POINT

FORT STEVENS LOOKING UP THE SOUND

Two water-colour views on one sheet, viz.:

WORKS AT M^c GOWAN'S PASS

FORT FISH FROM NUTTERS BATTERY

Two water-colour views on one sheet, viz.:

FORTS FISH AND CLINTON

VIEW FROM FORT FISH AT M^cGOWAN'S PASS LOOKING TOWARDS HAERLEM

PLAN OF FORTIFICATIONS AT THE NARROWS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE HARBOUR OF
NEW YORK BY FLOATING BATTERYS, PIERS, & CHAINS

TOWER ON HALLET'S POINT

Three small water-colour views on one sheet, the upper one lettered, in pencil:

FORT CLINTON AT M^cGOWAN'S PASS, the other two without titles)

A PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATION AT M^cGOWAN'S PASS. (On the same sheet are two
small water-colour views, without titles)

VIEW OF THE MILL ROCK

THE MILL ROCK

A MILITARY TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF HAERLEM HEIGHTS AND PLAIN (etc.), with
vignette view (the plan here reproduced)

Four drawings on one sheet, viz.:

TO BRIG. GENERAL J. G. SWIFT, CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
THIS MILITARY SKETCH OF HAERLEM HEIGHTS AND PLAIN, SHEWING THE WORKS
ERECTED, UNDER HIS DIRECTION, FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
. . . Ja^s Renwick

PLAN & ELEVATIONS OF THE STONE TOWER ERECTED ON HALLETS POINT Drawn by
Lieut. James Gadsden of the Engineers

PLAN OF FORT STEVENS UPON HALLETS POINT

SKETCH OF HAERLEM RIVER BETWEEN JUMELS HOUSE & BUSSINGS POINT. J. Ren-
wick delint.

Two drawings on one sheet, viz.:

A PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS NEAR MANHATTANVILLE

A PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AT M^cGOWAN'S PASS

Two drawings on one sheet, viz.:

PLAN OF FORTS GREEN, LAURENCE & SWIFT AND LINES OF INTRENCHMENTS. CON-
STRUCTED IN THE VICINITY OF BROOKLYN FOR THE DEFENCE OF NEW YORK

MILITARY TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HAERLEM HEIGHTS AND PLAIN (etc.) Copied
from survey made by Lieut. Renwick, by T. E. Craig. Lt. Artillery

Two drawings on one sheet, viz.:

PLAN OF FORT GREEN & LINE OF INTRENCHMENTS FROM THE WALLABOUT TO GO-
WANUS' CREEK . . . by Lieut. James Gadsden of the Engineers

MAP OF HARLAEM HEIGHTS AND PLAIN

PLATE 82 B-a

MILL ROCK AND HELL GATE FROM FORT STEVENS

Water-colour drawing on paper. 24¼ x 10⅞ Date depicted: 1814.

Provenance: From the Swift Collection of maps, views, and plans (see Pl. 82 A).

Artist: John Joseph Holland. (The drawing is unsigned, but in the manuscript

Report accompanying the views, etc., Holland is said to be the author of the
large water-colour drawings.)

Owner: City of New York, deposited in the N. Y. Hist. Society.

This view, taken from Fort Stevens on Hallet's Point, L. I., depicts the east shore of Manhattan Island in the neighbourhood of 96th Street and the adjacent salt meadows, as well as the blockhouse on Mill Rock, in the middle of the river.

A special committee, appointed to determine what fortifications were most needed, reported, on July 14, 1814, that Hell Gate was totally unprotected against a possible invasion by way of Long Island Sound. Measures were at once taken to erect a fortification, mounting twelve guns at Hallet's Point, and another on Mill Rock. The corner-stone of Fort Stevens was laid July 14th, the same day on which the committee submitted its report; and a blockhouse, later well provided with cannon, was begun at Mill Rock the following day, and was almost completed by September 23d, most of the work being performed by volunteers. A larger view of the fortification on Mill Rock is also included in the *Report*. See Guernsey's *New York City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-'15*, II: 150-2, *et seq.*

For a description of Hell Gate, and for an account of the operations undertaken to remove Hallet's Point Reef, the chief obstacle to the navigation of the eastern channel of Hell Gate, see *Chronology*, 1848 and 1876.

This view is reproduced on page 416 of Valentine's *Manual* for 1856, which also contains a number of other views of this neighbourhood.

PLATE 82 B-b

GATE AT MCGOWN'S PASS

Water-colour drawing on paper. 23½ x 10

Date depicted: 1814.

Provenance: From the Swift Collection of maps, views, and plans (see Pl. 82 A).

Artist: John Joseph Holland.

Owner: City of New York, deposited in the N. Y. Hist. Society.

This view shows the fortified gate which was erected, in 1814, at McGown's Pass, to guard the approach to the city from the north. It stood at a point where the Kingsbridge Road passed through the line of fortifications between Fort Clinton and Fort Fish. Referring to this road, in his description of the City of New York north of Canal street in 1808 to 1821 (Valentine's *Manual*, 1864, p. 852), John Randel, Jr., says:

From 90th street, this Eastern Post road continued along the Middle road to 92d street, and there diverged westerly, and passed between 5th and 6th avenues (where it was also called "the Kingsbridge road"), through the Barrier gate, built across it during the war of 1812, at *McGowan's Pass*, at 107th street, about 116 yards east of 6th avenue; thence crossing a small bridge over the head of Benson's tide mill pond, near 109th street and 5th avenue, passed through the village of Harlem, at 116th to 125th street, near and west of Third avenue, to Harlem Bridge.

The pass was first identified with the name of McGown (or McGowan) in the year 1756, when Daniel McGown purchased from Jacob Dyckman a nine-acre tract of land including the Dyckman or Black Horse Tavern.

This tract was originally a part of lot No. 7 of the first division of the Harlem Common Lands, which, in a drawing for these lots, in 1712, was awarded to Samuel Waldron, and, after being for a time in the possession of Abraham de la Montagne, passed, in 1729, into the hands of George Dyckman. In 1748, George Dyckman sold a twenty acre tract to Jacob Dyckman, who probably built the stone tavern, which later passed into the hands of the McGowns. That it was a flourishing and well patronised resort a few years after

the house was erected is evident from the fact that, in the autumn of 1752, the General Assembly is recorded as having met, on several occasions, "at the House of Jacob Dyckman, in the Out Ward."—*Assemb. Jour.* (Gaine ed.), II: 329.

In 1756, Dyckman advertised his property for sale as follows:

To be sold, The dwelling house wherein Jacob Dyckman now lives, at the sign of the Black-Horse, in Harlem; there is three rooms on a floor, with a fire place in each, a good cellar, and milk house, is very pleasantly situated for a gentleman's seat. There is nine acres of land, and a young bearing orchard, of 120 grafted apple trees, pears, etc. Whoever inclines to purchase the same, may apply to Jacob Dyckman living on the premises, who will give a good title, and agree for the same on reasonable terms.—*The New-York Mercury*, March 8, 1756.

Riker, in his manuscript notes (now in the possession of the New York Public Library, presented in 1916 by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.), says that Dyckman sold this property, on March 16, 1756, to Daniel McGown, as indicated by a deed in the possession of Isaac Adriance—which, however, is not of record. That the property was sold to Daniel McGown, and not to his widow, Catharine, as stated in Riker's *Hist. of Harlem* [1] (pp. 490, 506), seems clearly indicated by a mortgage, dated May 3, 1757 (cited in Riker's manuscript notes), from Daniel "Magown, of the City and Province of New York, Taylor, to Benjamin Benson, of the same place, Miller," and covering the following described property:

All that certain House, Kitchen tract of land, and premises in the township of Harlem, bounded as follows: Beginning at a Cherry Tree on the east side of the Highway, at the North or Northeasterly corner of the Land of Adolph Benson, then running an easterly course to a Sassafras Tree upon the land of the said Adolph Benson, and then running along the fence of the said Adolph Benson, as it now standeth, to the Highway, and so along the Highway to the place of Beginning, containing about nine acres, more or less.

Riker states that this mortgage, which was cancelled June 7, 1793, covers, also, lot No. 5—twelve acres, more or less.

McGown is said to have been lost at sea some years before the Revolution; his widow and his son, Andrew, conducted the tavern. The pass became generally known as McGown's Pass, and, in spite of numerous changes in the ownership and occupation of the site, the name still clings to this locality in Central Park. For an interesting article on McGown's Pass and Vicinity, by Edward Hagaman Hall, see the 1905 *Report of The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society*.

A very similar view, if not a copy from this sketch, was reproduced by Milbert in his first series of American prints (fourteen in number), published in 1825. For a description of these prints, see Plate 87-b.

Reproduction: Valentine's *Manual*, 1856, opp. p. 592.

PLATE 82 B-c

VIEW AT FORT CLINTON M^cGOWAN'S PASS

Water-colour drawing on paper. $23\frac{7}{8} \times 10\frac{3}{16}$ Date depicted: 1814.
Provenance: From the Swift Collection of maps, views, and plans (see Pl. 82 A).
Artist: John Joseph Holland.
Owner: City of New York, deposited in N. Y. Hist. Society.

This view was taken from a point within Fort Clinton, just south-west of its north-

[1] Riker's manuscript notes sometimes contain information which, as in this instance, is at variance with his published work.

east bastion, which is seen on the left. Harlem Creek appears in the middle of the view, and Hell Gate and Hallet's Point in the distance. The bridge seen in the middle distance carried the Post Road across Harlem Creek.

PLATE 83-a

LAUNCH OF THE STEAM FRIGATE FULTON THE FIRST, AT NEW YORK,

29TH OCT^R 1814

Line engraving.

14 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ Date depicted: October 29, 1814.

Date issued: 1819.

Artist: "Drawn by J. J. Barralet, from a Sketch by — Morgan, taken on the spot."

B. Tanner, dirext:

Publishers: Cammeyer & Acock, Philadelphia.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Third state. The first state of this print (copy in Pyne Collection) has the following imprint: "Drawn by J. J. Barralet from a Sketch by — Morgan, taken on the spot. — B. Tanner, dirext: / Launch Of The Steam Frigate Fulton The First, At New York, 29th Oct^r 1814. / 150 feet long and 57 feet wide, will mount 30 long 32 pounders, and 2 100 pounders. (Columbiards.) / Philadelphia; Published 27th March 1815 by B. Tanner N^o 74 South 8th St." In this the dimensions of the boat, as engraved, are "150 feet long and 50 feet wide, will mount 28 long 32 pounders and 2 50 pounders." The alterations are in faded ink, put in with a pen, the original engraved figures beneath showing plainly. The impression in the N. Y. Hist. Society has an added line to the right: "Printed by Cammeyer & Acock, No. 10 Library Street Philad^a," and the figures altered on the plate itself.

A very similar, but somewhat smaller, aquatint view of the launching was published in Paris by Ostervald, probably at about the same period (author's collection, etc.).

The "Fulton the First," or as she was at first called, the "Demalogos"—"Voice of the People"—was built during the War of 1812. In 1814, citizens of New York, realising the defenceless state of the harbour, had organised a Coast and Harbour Defence Association, which had favourably passed upon a model for a war vessel submitted by Fulton, the estimated cost of which was \$320,000. This association appealed to Congress in the matter, offering to build the frigate provided the United States government would reimburse the cost if the venture proved successful. On March 9, 1814, Congress passed an act authorising "the president of the United States to cause to be built, equipped and employed, one or more floating batteries for the defence of the waters of the United States."—*Acts of Congress*, Chap. LXXX.

The frigate was to be built under the supervision of the Coast and Harbour Defence Association, which named as its agents a committee of five gentlemen, consisting of Gen. Dearborn, Col. Henry Rutgers, Oliver Wolcot, Samuel L. Mitchell, and Thomas Morris. Fulton was appointed engineer. On October 29, 1814, about four months after the keel was laid, the "Fulton the First" was launched from the shipyard of Adam and Noah Brown, at Corlaers Hook, which is shown in the view. An interesting account of the launching was published in the *N. Y. Eve. Post* of October 29th:

This morning at a quarter before 9 o'clock, the Steam Frigate "Fulton the First," was launched from the Ship Yards of Adam and Noah Brown, at Corlaers-Hook, amidst the roar of cannon and the shouts and acclamations of upwards of twenty thousand people, who had assembled to witness the event.—The ground adjacent was crowded, as was also the wharves and house tops, and the river covered with gun boats and water craft of every description. She took leave of her bed a quarter of an hour earlier than was intended, owing to the Jarring produced by the discharge of a 32 pounder on deck, to give warning to the spectators, and gently and beautifully glided into her destined element. She measures 145 feet on deck and 55 feet breadth of beam—draws only 8 feet of water, and is to mount thirty 32 pound carronades and 2 Columbiads, the latter to carry each a 100 pound red hot ball. She is to be commanded by Commodore Porter, and from appearances she bids fair to become a formidable weapon in harbor warfare.

On December 24, 1814, before the completion of the frigate, peace was concluded between England and the United States. Before its completion, also, occurred the death, on February 23, 1815, of its illustrious inventor, Robert Fulton.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, February 23 and 24, 1815.

A description of the "Fulton the First" may be found in the appendix to Colden's *Life of Robert Fulton*, condensed from a report made to the Secretary of the Navy by three of the committee—Rutgers, Mitchell, and Morris—and dated New York, December 28, 1815. Another description is contained in a letter written by Fulton to Jonathan Williams, of Philadelphia, on November 23, 1814, the original of which is in the N. Y. Public Library (see Chronology). In this letter, the dimensions of the boat are given as follows: Length 167 ft, Beam 56 ft, which figures are also found in the Custom House records of the period.

The boat was a catamaran, the boiler being in one hull and the machinery in the other; and there was a large paddle-wheel between the two hulls. The frigate was almost completed by June 4, 1815, when a party of officials was taken out into New York Bay.—*N. Y. Herald*, June 3, 1815. On July 4th, a sea voyage of about forty-five miles was made (*N. Y. Eve. Post*, July 5, 1815), and on September 11, 1815, another trial took place, the frigate attaining a speed of five and a half miles an hour.—*Ibid.*, September 12, 1815. In the autumn of 1815, the boat was taken to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and became a receiving ship. The fate of the "Fulton the First" was tragic. On June 4, 1829, her powder magazine exploded, as she lay in the navy yard, killing nearly all on board, and completely destroying the boat.—*Ibid.*, June 5, 1829.

For a life of Robert Fulton, and more detailed accounts of the frigate, see Colden's *Life of Robert Fulton*, Mrs. Sutcliffe's *Robert Fulton and the "Clermont,"* Dickinson's *Robert Fulton Engineer and Artist His Life and Works*, and Bullock's article on "The Miracle of the First Steamboat," in *Journal of Am. Hist.*, I: 33-48.

Reproduction: Valentine's *Manual*, 1852, opp. p. 184.

Reference: Stauffer, 3131.

PLATE 83-b

(STONE BRIDGE, TAVERN AND GARDEN, CANAL AND BROADWAY, 1812)

Oil painting on cardboard.

20 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 16 $\frac{3}{8}$

Date depicted: 1812?

Artist: Unknown.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

This crude little painting, according to a legend on its back, was presented to the N. Y. Hist. Society by Ira K. Morris, of Staten Island. The title also is found in manuscript on the back of the painting.

From the direction of the shadows, it seems probable that the view was taken from a point on Canal Street east of Broadway, and that the houses shown are on the south-west and south-east corners of the intersection of these two streets. In Elliot's *Double Directory* for 1812, this neighbourhood is shown to have been occupied by mechanics and small tradesmen. Valentine, who gives an interesting history of Broadway in the *Manual* for 1865 (p. 509, *et seq.*), referring to the section of the street between Franklin and Canal, says that in 1815 "the property north as far as Duggan's at Canal street" was "mostly vacant except a blacksmith shop and one or two temporary tenements."

The arch or stone bridge was probably erected during the Revolution to give access to the fortifications at the Collect Pond and Bayard's Farm, as suggested by Valentine (*Manual*, 1865, p. 604), although no reference has been found to its actual construction. [1] The Montresor Map of 1766 (Pl. 40), and the Ratzer Map of 1766-7 (Pl. 41) do not show this bridge, nor is it found upon the map in Gaine's *Universal Register, or, American and British Kalendar, for the year 1776*. Broadway, or, as it was also called, "Great George Street," was not extended and regulated so far north at this early date. By 1782, as is shown on the manuscript War Office Map (Pl. 50), as well as on the Hills Map in the N. Y. Hist. Society, this street had been formally extended across and beyond the ditch, apparently indicating the existence of a bridge—which, however, is not shown, although, as will be seen later, it in all probability existed at this time. The same formal extension of Broadway beyond the ditch is shown on the Tiebout map in *The New-York Directory and Register* for 1789, as well as on the Taylor-Roberts Map of 1797 (Pl. 64). The first actual indication of the bridge found on any map is on a manuscript Bancker survey dated June 11, 1793, in the N. Y. Public Library, which bears the endorsement: "M! Dugans Ground near the Stone Bridge G. G. Street."

The stone bridge may have been constructed at the time Broadway, or Great George Street, was extended, in conformity with the act of 1764, authorising the Commissioner of Highways to "make and build Bridges and Causeways where they shall think it necessary, and to dig Ditches from the said Roads thro' any Person's Land where they shall judge it necessary, for the carrying off the Water, and keeping the Roads dry. . . ."—*Laws of N. Y.* (Gaine ed.), Chap. MCCLXVIII.

The first reference to the bridge in the *Minutes of the Common Council* is under date of May 16, 1787:

Ordered that Aldⁿ Bayard direct the Road Master to put Rails along the Road on the said Mc Gowan's pass Hill above Harlem to prevent accidents to Horses & Carriages And also that Mr. Aldⁿ direct the sides of the Arch in the middle Road to be raised on a level with the said Road.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, VIII: 558.

On May 24th following, a bill was presented to the Common Council, beginning: "The Corporation of New York D^r to And^r thompson Juner For Mason Wirk Dun by order of Alderman Byard at the New Bridge on the New Road and at the Dreene [drain] in Mulberry Street." A statement of Thompson's charges in detail for work and materials at each place is given, the amount spent on the bridge being £ 8-5-7. The account is verified by Nicholas Bayard, who writes below: "I hereby Certify that the within Acc^t of Stone was delivered in Consequence of an Order of this Corporation to have the Arch in the New Road, raised at each side."—Original bill, box 9, in Record Room, City Clerk's Office. This order respecting the raising of the "sides of the Arch" undoubtedly refers to the

[1] The statement made in Vol. I, p. 374, of the *Iconography*, that this bridge was built in 1787, is contradicted by subsequent researches, as set forth in this plate description and in the Chronology.

stone bridge at Great George Street (Broadway) and the later Canal Street, for, on June 8th, the Recorder was ordered to issue warrants on the treasury "to pay Van Gelder & Dally (out of the Road Fund) the sum of £ 2-17 for Lime, and to Aric Smith the Sum of £ 10 for Stone at the Bridge across Great George Street near Aldⁿ Bayards."—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, VIII: 562. The fact that the "Arch" was in need of repair in 1787 clearly indicates that the bridge had been constructed at a much earlier date.

It seems quite reasonable to suppose that the repairs to the stone bridge, "by order of Alderman Bayard," may have been promoted by him to facilitate the sale of his farm of 150 acres which lay on the west side of Broadway, and which, in 1785-6, according to Watson (*Annals*, 174), he cut up into lots of twenty-five by one hundred feet and offered for sale. However, during the period following the Revolution, property had so depreciated in value that no more than twenty-five dollars was offered for a lot, and only a few were sold.

Some time prior to March 16, 1811, the stone bridge had been enlarged, as is shown by the following petition of Thomas Duggan:

The subscriber has been assessed \$25 for widening the Bridge in Broadway he thinks it unreasonable that the four Corner lots should pay for said bridge that is as usefull to those ten miles of [off] besides it is a great Damage to him, as the water is now stopt and no geting at the old bridge to take away the dirt, there has been Gentlemen wanted to hire his house but when the [they] see the water green the [they] say the [they] would not live there. . . —From original petition, in file No. 44, Record Room, City Clerk's Office.

The statement has been made that the stones of this old bridge still lie buried beneath the road-bed at Broadway and Canal Street.

From numerous statements in the records regarding the opening of Canal Street, we know that on the south-west corner of the ditch and Broadway, in 1808, there was a two-story frame house belonging to John Cameron (or McCammon, as it was also written), and that the land to the north-west of Broadway and the ditch belonged to a tanner named Thomas Duggan. Other property owners west of Broadway along the line of the new street were Walter Bowne (or Browne), James Neilson, the heirs of Anthony Lisenard, and the corporation of Trinity Church; while to the east of Broadway the land was owned by John Jay, Peter Jay Munro, and Dominick Lynch.

South, on Broadway, between Anthony (Worth) and Leonard Streets, there was a famous tavern called the White Conduit House, which during the Revolution was known as "Ranelagh Gardens." [1] A quaint advertisement of the place, as thus conducted, is contained in *The Royal Gazette* of July 15, 1780:

Ranelagh Gardens formerly called the White Conduit House is now opened by John M'Kenzie who formerly kept the Mason's Arms in Queen St. No. 35.

N.B. In the superb garden there is the most elegant boxes prepared for the reception of the ladies; and the more perfect enjoyment of the evening air . . .

No other tavern or garden of any importance has been found in this neighbourhood, and no contemporary reference has been found to the Stone Bridge Tavern, although Haswell, writing of Broadway as it was at about the period of the view, says that a public-house then standing on Broadway near Walker Street was known as the Stone Bridge Hotel, and a water-colour view by Chappel, reproduced in the Addenda, shows the "Collect Ground Arsenal & Stone Bridge Garden" in 1812.

At the present time, the corner houses on the south side of Canal Street and Broadway

[1] This must not be confused with the better-known Ranelagh Gardens established about 1750, in the old Rutgers house on Broadway, near the present Thomas Street.

are numbered 416 and 417, while those on the north corners are 418 and 419. In Elliot's *Double Directory* for 1812, No. 416, which would be the building in shadow on the extreme left of the view, is given as the address of Joseph Waldron, cartman. In the directories for 1810, 1811, and 1813, however, Waldron's address is given as 418 Broadway. Curiously, the Insurance Maps of 1853 give No. 418 on both the north-east and south-east corners of Broadway and Canal Street, an irregularity which perhaps accounts for the confusion in Waldron's earlier address.^[1] Daniel Carman, a saddler, according to Elliot's *Double Directory* for 1812, was on the corner of Canal Street and Broadway. In other directories of this period his address is given as 417 Broadway. In the Insurance Maps of 1853, above referred to, No. 417 is on the north side of Canal Street. If we consider this number to be on the north side, the house would not appear in our view, and the low building just south of Canal Street would then be No. 415 Broadway, which, in 1812, was the address of the widow Mary Nichols and of John Nichols, a "carver." No. 413 was occupied in this year by Samuel and John Sproull, carpenters, and No. 411 by Philip Brun, shipmaster.

It is possible that this painting was copied from the lithograph by Hayward in the *Manual* for 1856, p. 542, or from the original from which the *Manual* reproduction was made; in which case no reliance could be placed on the assumed date. While there is no good reason to question the date of 1812 found on the back of the painting, the view might as well represent a period as early as 1800. At this time, Canal Street had not been laid out, but its later course was, in part, marked by an irregular ditch running from the Collect Pond to the Hudson River, spanned at Great George Street by the stone bridge, and by another stone bridge on the road to Greenwich (Greenwich Street), just north of Lisenard's house. Canal Street, east of Broadway to Collect Street, was laid out on the line of this old ditch, but west of Broadway the new street ran in a straight line south of the ditch, which curved northward, joining it again at the outlet on the North River. For the course of this ditch, see the Ratzer Map (Pl. 41).

West of the Collect, and extending to the Hudson River, was an irregular-shaped swamp, of which the portion lying west of Broadway was known as Lisenard's Meadows. As early as 1733, Anthony Rutgers, who had in this year received a patent for seventy acres of land, including the swamp and fresh water pond, petitioned for the privilege of laying a drain "into Hudson's River as far as Low Water Mark."—*M. C. C.*, IV: 177-8. This petition was granted, and the ditch above referred to was constructed.

The necessity for properly draining off these marshes became greater each year as the city moved northward. Even as early as 1733, when Rutgers petitioned for the privilege of opening the ditch, he described the swamp as "filled constantly with standing water for which" there was "no natural vent and being covered with bushes and small Trees," was "by the stagnation and rottenness of it . . . become exceedingly dangerous and of fatal consequence to all the inhabitants of the north part of this City bordering near the same, they being subject to very many deceases and distempers, which by all Physicians and by long experience are imputed to those unwholesome vapours occasioned thereby. . . ."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, V: 914-8; *M. C. C.*, IV: 177-8.

In 1792, John Jay offered the Corporation, if they should "judge it expedient to make a Canal from the fresh Water Pond to the North River," to release as much of his land in this neighbourhood as might be required for that purpose and for streets.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, X: 213-4. In 1796, a committee was appointed to negotiate with owners of property

[1] Irregularities in street numbering are referred to in the directory for 1789, as follows: "There are many of the streets that have the same numbers upon several houses, which irregularity, together with many other circumstances similar thereto, cannot be laid to the charge of the compiler."

through which the proposed canal was to pass.—*Ibid.*, XI: 345. From this time on, the city records contain many entries regarding the canal, for which see Chronology.

The final decision was to open a broad street, through the centre of which the canal or "tunnel" was to pass. In February, 1803, Charles Loss made a survey of the new street, including the canal; and in February, 1805, the Street Commissioners were ordered to make a list of the owners of land required for the new street.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XIV: 137, 396; XV: 27, 97, 108, 132. It was to be one hundred feet wide, and the canal was to be constructed "of Brick or Stone." The street was accordingly staked out, and assessments to defray the cost of the work were levied on those in the immediate vicinity. These assessments were the occasion of great and acrimonious contest for a number of years. As already stated, the land to the east of Broadway, through which Canal Street was to be laid out, was owned by John Jay, Peter Jay Munro, and Dominick Lynch. They offered to give the necessary land for the street, as well as for Elm and Crosby Streets, but in return wished to be relieved from all charges for opening Canal Street west of Broadway. Trinity Church, also, ceded the necessary ground for the street west of Broadway.

So many changes were made in the plans for laying out the street and constructing the canal that owners of property finally petitioned the Common Council on December 12, 1808, as follows:

A memorial of John Jay Esq. and numerous other proprietors of lots fronting upon Canal Street and in the vicinity thereof, was read setting forth that there are upwards of three thousand lots fronting upon said Street and in the vicinity thereof which cannot now be improved or used owing to the present State of said Street. That the cellars round the collect have water in them, some of which have been filled with earth, and that some of the cellars of houses in Chapel Street are also rendered useless in consequence of being overflowed with water. That the various plans for regulating Canal Street have proved very prejudicial to the petitioners, and that any one plan however imperfect would prove less prejudicial than the frequent fluctuations that have hitherto taken place in relation to this and the adjacent Streets. The petitioners therefore prayed that the Common Council would apply to the Legislature to appoint Commissioners to lay out, regulate and open Canal Street and that the plan and regulation of such Commissioners may be declared conclusive and permanent, which memorial together with an application of Thomas Duggan that the remainder of Canal Street may be opened was referred to the Canal Committee.^[1]—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XIX: 309.

This petition resulted in the passage of an act, on March 24, 1809, appointing Simeon De Witt, Gouverneur Morris, and John Rutherford commissioners for laying out Canal Street.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1809, Chap. 103. Later, all three commissioners resigned, and their places were filled by Samuel Russel, William H. Ireland, and Daniel I. Ebbetts. But the work of the new commissioners met with many difficulties and obstacles, the principal one being what was considered the unfair method of assessing the owners of property along the canal for a work which should have been regarded as a general city improvement.

The following interesting description of the work on Canal Street is taken from the *N. Y. Eve. Post* of January 2, 1811:

The draining and filling up of the marshes usually called the Collect and Lispenard's Meadows, and the levelling and regulating the adjacent grounds, has always been a subject of much speculation and concern. Various plans have at different times been proposed, and much embarrassment and difficulty have continually arisen: Finally however, after having abandoned the idea of a navigable canal, after levelling most of the surrounding eminences, lowering one

[1] According to this record, Canal Street, in 1808, was laid out through John Jay's land (i. e., east of Broadway) and not through Duggan's land (west of Broadway). The Randel Map (Pl. 79), which shows Canal Street laid out to the west of Broadway, and not to the east, is evidently anticipatory in this particular. On the Bridges Map (Pl. 80), Canal Street is shown extended to Collect Street.

street and raising another, then again elevating the former and reducing the latter, until perplexity and confusion have gained a complete ascendancy, it has been determined as a desperate resort, to make an experiment with a Sewer or paved channel above ground, extending from the Collect to the North river. . . .

A very complete figured plan, presumably of this proposed paved canal or sewer, measuring 270 x 20 inches, and numbered 161, is preserved in the Topographical Bureau, formerly the Bureau of Design and Survey, and bears the endorsement, evidently added at a later date: "Canal Street ditch. Built 1811." That no such sewer was ever constructed seems clear from the records. It appears, in fact, that in this year the water-course in Canal Street was stopped up with rubbish and mud, so that water overflowed in the vicinity of Collect Street; and, in September, a committee was appointed to "consider as to the propriety of opening the old water course in Canal Street. . . ."—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXI: 155-6; XXIV: 37. See, also, the petition of Duggan, made in this same year, and already referred to.

By an act of June 19, 1812, Eli Whitney, Robert Fulton, and Thomas H. Poppleton were appointed commissioners "to ascertain the best method of conveying off the waters from the collect and Lisenards Meadows." These commissioners made a long report, on February 15, 1813, in which they reviewed all the different proposals for draining off the water along Canal Street, showing that none of the various schemes had been carried out. This report concludes with the following recommendation:

We have bestowed much attention upon the subject referred to our consideration, and submit the following as the best plan, which we have been able to devise viz.

That a tunnel or covered Sewer, of an Elliptical form, be laid along the Center of Canal Street, from the North River to Broadway—The horizontal diameter of the tunnel to be sixteen feet, and the vertical diameter eight feet.—said tunnel to continue uniformly diminishing from Broad Way to the head of Collect Street—That the bottom of the tunnel be placed on a level with low water mark, at the North river and three feet above low water mark, at Broadway. . . —From original report, in file No. 48, Record Room, City Clerk's Office. [1]

On February 23, 1813, the Street Commissioner, also, submitted a plan for a water-course, which, he stated, would not cost more than a third of that proposed by the commissioners, and which could be kept clean at "less than one fifth of the Expense."—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXVI: 257-8. The plan of the Street Commissioner received the endorsement of the Canal Committee (*ibid.*, XXVI: 273-8), but the plan was not carried out. A year later, on March 14, 1814, the Canal Committee petitioned the Legislature that the plan of the commissioners might *not* be adopted.—*Ibid.*, XXVIII: 128. During the next few years, various proposals were submitted regarding Canal Street. On July 28, 1817, the Canal Committee presented another report on a sewer, which was referred back for information regarding "the distance, which the Water can be carried on the surface of the Streets; the length and size of the Sewer the cost of filling in and paving and making the Sewer, and the means of raising the money for completing the same."—*Ibid.*, XXXIII: 209.

The first actual work on the sewer of which any record has been found is under date of May 10, 1819, and shows that the contractors had finished one-third of the work.—*Ibid.*, XXXVIII: 68-9. By June 28, 1819, two-thirds of the work had been completed, and by August 23d it was finished.—*Ibid.*, XXXVIII: 279-81; 431-3. In this same year, sewers were laid through Thompson, Chapel, and Collect Streets.—*Ibid.*, XXXVIII: 313-7, 406.

Reproduction: Valentine's *Manual*, 1857, p. 542; 1865, p. 608.

[1] The plan numbered 161, above referred to, may possibly have been drawn in connection with this report. The endorsement on the plan has little bearing on the actual date of the drawing, as it is evidently not contemporaneous.

PLATE 84

NEWYORKS HAMN OCH REDD FRÄN BROOKLYN PÅ LONGISLAND
(New York's Harbour and Docks From Brooklyn on Long Island)

[The Klinckowström View]

Aquatint. 18 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ Date depicted: 1820.
Date issued: 1824.

Provenance: *Atlas til Friherre Klinckowströms Bref om de Förente Staterne* (Atlas to [accompanying] Baron Klinckowström's Letters about the United States).

Artist: (Axel) Klinckowström.

Engraver: Akrell.

Owner: I.N.P.S. (complete collection).

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Emmet Collection, 11926); N. Y. Hist. Society (complete collection), etc.

Only known state. This view is interesting particularly as showing the types of steam ferries and sail-boats in use at this period.

The *Atlas* contains, besides the views reproduced here and on Plate 85, a view of the old Stevens house at Hoboken, a sheer plan of the "Chancellor Livingston," a number of views and a plan of Philadelphia, the Capitol at Washington, a view of Hoboken, and several maps,—in all nineteen plates including the title-page. It accompanies two volumes of "Letters on the United States, written by Baron Klinckowström while travelling through America in the years 1818, 1819, and 1820," and published in Stockholm by Eckstein in 1824. Complete copies of the *Atlas* are very scarce.

PLATE 85

BROADWAY-GATAN OCH RÅDHUSET I NEWYORK
(Broadway-street and the City Hall in New York)

Aquatint. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 8 Date depicted: 1819.
Date issued: 1824.

Provenance: *Atlas til Friherre Klinckowströms Bref om de Förente Staterne* (Atlas to [accompanying] Baron Klinckowström's Letters about the United States).

Artist: (Axel) Klinckowström.

Engraver: Akrell.

Owner: I.N.P.S. (complete collection).

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Emmet Collection, 11964); N. Y. Hist. Society (complete collection); etc.

Only known state of one of the most picturesque and interesting early views of Broadway and the City Hall.

According to a statement made on p. 101 of Baron Klinckowström's "Letters," this view was made in 1819. His description of the City Hall (translated) is as follows:

About a third of the length of the street [Broadway] from the Battery you come across a large 3-cornered place, which is shaded by beautiful trees. Here is the City Hall. It is built in a light and very pretty style. As I have made a correct drawing of this place and of Broadway, and Chatham [Street] you will get a good idea of this part of New York, which really is

attractive. In the same drawing you will see the costumes in use here, and also all the vehicles from the elegant coach down to the modest pushcart, on which the licensed porter is busily transferring the traveller's belongings to the harbour.

Although Klinckowström refers to his picture as a "correct drawing," it should be noted that there was never a cross on the cupola of the City Hall, which was, in 1819, as it is at the present day, surmounted by the figure of Justice.—See Plate 97. The iron railing around the Park was but partially constructed in 1818 (*M. C. C., MS., XXVI: 8, 108*), and was completed in 1821.—*Ibid., XLIII: 137, 193-5, 314.*

The old Rutherford house, to which a storey has been added since its appearance on Plate 68-b, will be recognised on the north-west corner of Vesey Street. In 1819, Elijah Secor, a merchant, resided here, while No. 221, just to the north, was occupied by Ryerson & Thompson, merchants. No. 221 is also given in the directory for 1819-1820 as the address of Daniel Fraser, who kept a boarding-house, possibly in the upper part of the building. No. 223 was the residence of John Jacob Astor, while No. 225 was occupied by David Lydig. For the early history of these houses, see Plates 100 and 108.

The lamp-posts standing along the sidewalk in front of St. Paul's Chapel show the type in use before the introduction of gas, in 1827.

Notice the pigs rooting along the street,—a nuisance to which New York citizens had long since become accustomed, as it had existed from the earliest days, but which never failed to impress visitors. Klinckowström (pp. 108-9), after criticising the lack of proper street cleaning in New York, adds: "Another circumstance no less dangerous to health is the fact that pigs are allowed to run loose in the streets. These pigs have on several occasions been the cause of remarkable scenes, jumping about here and there and bowling over richly dressed ladies." John Palmer, who visited New York in 1817, estimated that, "on a moderate calculation, several thousand pigs" were "suffered to roam about the streets, to the disgrace of the corporation and danger of passengers."—*Journal of Travels, 6.*

A general description of the city—its streets, markets, etc.—will be found on pages 101-204 of Klinckowström's *Letters*. For a résumé of this, and further extracts from Klinckowström's interesting book, see Chronology, 1819.

PLATE 86

[Randel's MS. Map of Farms]

Pen and ink and water-colour drawing on paper (mounted).	The size of the sheets varies, averaging about 32 x 20 in. The map extended measures about 50 x 11 ft.	Date depicted: 1819-20.
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Author: John Randel, Jr.

Owner: City of New York, filed in the Bureau of Topography, Office of the Commissioner of Public Works (Manhattan).

This exceedingly important map shows the entire city above North Street, and indicates every individual lot and building, thus constituting the most complete and valuable topographical record of the period that exists. It is, in fact, the only exact early topographical map of the island. The high water lines, the roads and farm lines, the streams, marshes, and elevations were so accurately surveyed and drawn that distances scaled upon it will

be found to compare exactly with later filed maps. There are ninety-two sheets in all, drawn to a scale of one hundred feet to the inch, and coloured. These maps are bound in four volumes, and are accompanied by a manuscript title-page (not bound in) bearing the signature of John Randel, Jr., Secretary and Surveyor to the Commission (of 1807). This title-page, which is carefully engrossed, reads as follows: "The City of New York as Laid out By the Commissioners Appointed by an Act of the Legislature passed 3rd April 1807 Consisting of 92 Maps in four volumes Laid down on a Scale of 100 feet to an inch By their secretary and surveyor John Randel Junr [sig.] 1820." See Chronology (1818-20) for facts relating to Randel's appointment, etc. There is a legend that Mrs. Randel, wife of the author, drew the maps in their final form.

These maps were long supplemented by an old trunkful of sketch surveys and field notes, made by Mr. Randel and deposited many years ago (about 1870) in the private custody of Mr. J. O. B. Webster, the veteran Engineer of Street Openings, by Mrs. Randel, the wife of their author. In 1913, these valuable records were turned over by Mr. Webster to the N. Y. Hist. Society, to be held subject to the disposition of the Randel heirs. Among them are maps of Governors Island, the government survey of Fort Ganzevoort (1820), the official oath of office of all the assistants engaged in the survey of Manhattan Island in 1811 and 1812, and the "Canal Street intersection for regulations." A typewritten list of between 200 and 300 items, mostly surveys, accompanies the documents.

That these important records were once offered for sale is attested by a printed handbill, several copies of which are contained in the trunk. The handbill reads as follows:

For sale. The original Randel Maps and Books of Surveys of New York and adjacent islands. Can be seen at Ex-Alderman Radde's Office, 548 Pearl Street, New York.

An insurance policy, in the name of Letitia M. Randel, also in the trunk, and dated March, 1871, places the value of these manuscripts at \$2,500.

The geography of Manhattan Island at this period is still further supplemented by a manuscript atlas in the Bureau of Topography, containing eighteen maps of the shore of the East River, from the Battery to 26th Street, surveyed by Poppleton and Bridges, in 1810-1814, [1] and by a manuscript atlas of seventeen maps of the same period showing the Hudson River from the Battery to 75th Street, also surveyed by Poppleton and Bridges, in 1810-12. It is interesting to compare these last-mentioned maps and the Map of Farms here reproduced with the so-called War Map of 1782 (Pl. 50).

The Office of the Engineer of Street Openings contained the most important collection of early maps of any city department. In this bureau were filed and recorded all maps of street openings, alterations, etc.; complete indexes were kept showing the streets by location, and giving the dates of opening, etc. In 1911 the Office of the Engineer of Street Openings, a branch of the Department of Public Works, and the Bureau of Highways and Sewers were reorganised and combined under the name of the Bureau of Design and Survey, which, in 1915, became the Bureau of Topography.

Among the other more important maps belonging originally to the Office of the Engineer of Street Openings and now filed in the Bureau of Topography are:

An original engraved copy of the Bradford Map, undoubtedly the very copy belonging to G. B. Smith, Street Commissioner, and reproduced in lithographic facsimile in 1834 (see Pl. 27).

A very similar manuscript map, bearing the date 1735.

[1] This map must not be confused with the one surveyed by Poppleton, engraved by P. Maverick published in 1817, and reproduced in Valentine's *Manual* for 1855, opp. p. 298.

The original Goerck plan of the public lands, 1797 (now in the real estate bureau of the Comptroller's Office), reproduced in the Addenda.

A survey of the Collect, 1801.

"Sketch of a Survey to find out the best direction for a new Road along the North or Hudson River, New York, May 20, 1805, done by Charles Loss, C. Surveyor," a beautifully executed manuscript, showing the shore and island as far east as the Bloomingdale Road and indicating the original buildings and farms, one or two of which are drawn in perspective, notably the little church at Harsenville.

The manuscript Map of the Farms, dated 1815 (commonly known as the Blue Book). No dimensions are given. Evidently this map is the one reproduced by Otto Sackersdorff, City Surveyor, in 1868. This reproduction is now rare. Copies exist in the N. Y. Public Library, the N. Y. Hist. Society, and in the author's collection.

Six volumes of manuscript maps by Daniel Ewen, and two volumes by Shaw, containing a survey of the water-front made in 1827—of the Hudson River to 42d Street and the East River to 155th Street. These maps or surveys show also on alternate pages, for a portion of the water-front, the old lot ownerships, compiled from original deeds, etc.

Map (mutilated) of the City of New York, including part of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, etc., from an entire new survey by E. W. Bridges, City Surveyor, published by Richard Patten, 180 Water Street, 1829. Apparently from the same plates as the Bridges Map of 1811. The only impression ever seen by the author.

Five folio volumes containing manuscript "benefit maps" of Central Park, surveyed in 1859-60 by John A. Bagley, City Surveyor.

The Map of Farms is here reproduced in complete form for the first time.

PLATE 87-a

HELL GATE

Aquatint, coloured.

13½ x 9½

Date depicted: 1819.

Date issued: 1820?

Provenance: From *Picturesque Views of American Scenery*, 1819, Philadelphia, published by Moses Thomas. This book was republished by M. Carey & Son in 1820. In the 1819 issue the title-page reads: "Picturesque Views of American Scenery, 1819. Painted by J. Shaw. Engraved by J. Hill. Philadelphia Published by Moses Thomas." In the 1820 issue the title-page has been changed to "Picturesque Views of American Scenery: Engraved by Hill, From Drawings by Joshua Shaw, Landscape Painter. No. 1. Philadelphia Published by M. Carey & Son 1820." In this second edition there are nineteen plates, that of Hell Gate being the only one of New York interest. An imperfect copy of the 1819 issue in the N. Y. Public Library (the only copy examined) contains but seventeen descriptions and four views, which suggests the possibility that the two views of which the descriptions are lacking, "Lynnhaven Bay" and a "View Above the Falls of Schuylkill," were not included in this first issue. The book was apparently republished in 1829, and in 1835 Thomas T. Ash, of Philadelphia, reissued the work with his imprint replacing that of M. Carey & Son.

Artist: J. Shaw.

Engraver: J. Hill.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Hist. Society (complete set of second issue). Mr. Edward W. C. Arnold has also a complete set of the second issue (twenty in all including the title-page), in three original parts of six plates each, in grey wrappers.

First state (1st or 2d issue). In the second state, with the imprint of Thomas T. Ash, Philadelphia, replacing that of M. Carey & Son, a border composed of two fine lines has been added.

John Hill's Diary, in 1914 in the possession of his nephew, John Henry Hill, of West Nyack, N. Y., refers to the engraving of this plate in 1819. The Diary supplies much interesting information regarding the various plates engraved by Hill. It gives, for instance, the number of impressions printed of several of his well-known views.

The *Picturesque Views* contains a description of each plate, that of Hell Gate being as follows:

The annexed view was taken from the grounds of Mr. Gracie [foot of 88th St.], which command one of the finest prospects on the East River. . . . The building on the rock to the right hand of the picture, is a fort or block-house [Mill Rock and fort: cf. Pl. 82-B-a]. The interest of the scene is continually varying, in consequence of the sunken rocks which abound in this spot, and give the water a different appearance on the return of the tide from that which it exhibits at its setting in. At some periods it boils up and foams, while its tremendous roaring can be heard at a great distance; and the frequent whirlpools render navigation dangerous, unless with skilful pilots. . . .

The nineteen plates composing this series have uniform lettering for the artist's, engraver's, and publishers' lines: "Painted by J. Shaw"; "Engraved by J. Hill," and "Published by M. Carey & Son, Philadelphia." They are as follows:

WASHINGTON'S SEPULCHRE MOUNT VERNON

VIEW OF THE SPOT WHERE GEN. ROSS FELL NEAR BALTIMORE

VIEW NEAR THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL

JONES' FALLS NEAR BALTIMORE

VIEW ABOVE THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL

FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY ON THE MISSISSIPPI

LYNNHAVEN BAY

SPIRIT CREEK; NEAR AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

VIEW BY MOONLIGHT NEAR FAYETTEVILLE

BURNING OF SAVANNAH

NORFOLK; FROM GOSPORT, VIRGINIA

VIEW ON THE WISAHICCON, PENNSYLVANIA

BOLLING'S DAM, PETERSBURGH, VIRGINIA

VIEW ON THE NORTH RIVER

PASSAIC RIVER, BELOW THE FALLS

PASSAIC FALLS, NEW JERSEY

HELL GATE

OYSTER COVE

MONUMENT NEAR NORTH POINT (vignette). The title of this view was originally printed as "Monument near West Point," but has been corrected in the N. Y. Hist. Society's set by a paster over the word "West," changing it to "North," a correction which also occurs in the 1835 issue.

Reference: Stauffer, 1343.

PLATE 87-b

SPITEN DEVIL'S CREEK

Lithograph.

10 $\frac{3}{16}$ x 7 $\frac{8}{16}$

Date depicted: 1819?

Date issued: 1825.

Provenance: From *A Series of Picturesque Views in North America*, Paris, 1825.

Artist: Drawn on stone by J. Milbert.

Lithographer: M^{lle} Formentin.

Owner: Harris D. Colt, Esq. (complete set).

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society; I.N.P.S., etc. The Bibliothèque Nationale, Estampes, also possesses the entire set of fourteen views, which are mounted in one of two volumes containing a collection of maps, plans, and views, of places in the United States. Two similar volumes of the same series contain maps, plans, and views, of other parts of America. The set in the Bibliothèque Nationale and the one in Mr. Colt's collection are the only complete sets known.

This series of fourteen lithographs was issued in two parts, each containing seven views, of which the titles are as follows:

1ST VIEW OF M^C COMB'S MILL'S / ON THE RIVER HARLEM NEAR KING'S BRIDGE2^D VIEW OF THE RIVER HARLEMM^R M^C COMB'S HOUSE, ON THE RIVER HARLEM / NEAR KING'S BRIDGEM^C COMB'S BRIDGE AVENUE

VIEW OF THE TAVERN ON THE ROAD TO KING'S BRIDGE / NEAR FORT WASHINGTON

FRONT VIEW THE FORTIFICATIONS AT HARLEM / NEAR NEW-YORK

VIEW OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK / TAKEN FROM BROOKLYN HILLS

M^R VAN DEN HEUVEL'S / COUNTRY SEAT

SPITEN DEVIL'S CREEK

VIEW OF LYDICK'S MILL & HOUSE ON BRONX RIVER, WEST FARMS

BRIDGE ON THE CROTON / 40 MILES N. OF NEW-YORK

VIEW OF THE FALL ON BRONX RIVER LYDICK'S MILL WEST FARMS

VIEW OF FLUSHING (LONG ISLAND), NORTH AMERICA. / OAK-TREES, UNDER WHICH
GEORGE FOX, QUAKER, PREACHED THE TRUTHS OF THE GOSPELVIEW OF FLUSHING (LONG ISLAND) NORTH AMERICA / M^R BOWNE'S HOUSE IT RE-
MAINS IN THE POSSESSION OF HIS FAMILY EVER SINCE 1661. TIME WHEN IT WAS BUILT

In addition to these fourteen views, Mr. Colt's collection includes a view with the title, "Front View Of The Fortifications Of Harlem Near The / City of New-York." This view is very similar to the one of the same subject included in the set above described. The two Flushing views were, apparently, supplementary, and may possibly not have been included in the original set, although they are also found with the other twelve in the Bibliothèque Nationale. The inscription printed on the original paper cover enclosing the plates in Mr. Colt's set reads: "A Series of Picturesque Views in North America, by J. Milbert, Corresponding member to the french Museum of natural history and several other scientific establishments. [7' added in manuscript] Part [7 Plates; added in manuscript] Paris, 1825."

In a catalogue issued by E. Dufossé, Paris (about 1885?), under No. 61274, *et seq.*, are

described 27 original crayon sketches by Milbert, among these are the originals from which the lithographs described above were copied. The catalogue enumerates, among other views not included in the lithographic series, "Marais de King's bridge," and "Vue prise de Harlem." This collection, which was priced at 50 fr., was bought by a New York collector, and is now in the possession of Mr. Edward W. C. Arnold.

This rare series of lithographs must not be confounded with the well-known collection of views accompanying Milbert's *Itinéraire Pittoresque du Fleuve Hudson et des Parties Latérales de l'Amérique du Nord*. The table of contents, engraved on either side of a map showing Milbert's itinerary, forms a sort of title-page to this work, and bears the date 1826. The portfolio accompanying the two volumes of text was issued in thirteen parts, and contains fifty-three numbered views, two of which are of New York—Plate No. 1, "View of New-York taken from Weahawk," and Plate No. 3, "Interior of New-York, Provost Street and Chapel," which latter view Milbert says in his description he selected as typical of the city—and one unnumbered view, with the title, "Saw Mill near Luzerne Source of the Hudson." A table of errata, printed at the end of the second volume of text, states that, through an engraver's error, certain of the views were assigned to Milbert, although actually drawn by Smith and Wall.

Milbert sailed from Havre on the 1st of September, 1815, and arrived in New York on the 20th of the following October. He settled in New York, where his first work was the making of several drawings of the mechanism of steamboats. He soon, however, turned to portrait-painting and the teaching of drawing. Milbert was later attached to the commission in charge of the levelling preparatory to the establishment of the Erie Canal. In this connection he made a journey in one of the large steamers plying upon the Hudson. It was on this voyage that he collected much of the material for his *Itinéraire Pittoresque*. A few years after his arrival in New York he was charged by M. Hyde de Neuville, the French Minister, with the preparation of certain collections of natural history specimens, destined for the King's Garden in Paris. In his report on this collection, which is printed in full in his *Itinéraire Pittoresque*, he styles himself "Voyageur, Naturaliste du Gouvernement et Correspondant du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle au Jardin du Roi." It was through Milbert's efforts that the first living specimen of the American buffalo was introduced into France. On pages 33-6 of the first volume of text is given a very interesting description of the architecture and interior arrangement of the private houses of New York at this period. The second volume bears the date 1829. Milbert returned to France, after his first visit, on October 1, 1823.

Reproduced here for the first time.

PLATE 88

VIEW OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL [Broadway Elevation]

Line engraving.

$10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$

Date depicted: 1811-41.

Date issued: 1811.

Provenance: Frontispiece of *An Account of the New York Hospital*, New York, Printed by Collins & Co. No. 189 Pearl Street, 1811 (second edition). The same view is also contained in *The American Medical and Philosophical Register* (etc.) for January, 1812, and in *An Account of the New York Hospital*, printed by Mahlon Day, No. 84 Water Street, 1820.

Artist: John R. Murray.

Engraver: (William Satchwell) Leney.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Emmet Collection, 11085); N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Only known state. Unfolded copies exist, issued separately from the book.

The New York Hospital, begun in 1773, was not the first building erected for hospital purposes in New York. In 1659-60 a hospital for sick soldiers and negroes was built on the corner of Brugh (Bridge) Straet and the Brugh Steegh (long since closed). It was probably a temporary building of poor construction, for it had been demolished prior to 1674, after which the "five houses," on Winckel Straet (also closed), were converted for hospital purposes, serving in this capacity until their demolition, about 1680.—See Castello Plan (Appendix, III). The next known reference to a hospital is under date of September 6, 1699, when the Common Council ordered

that the Mayor Agree with Some person for the Keeping of An Hospital for the Maintainance of the poor of this City Upon y^e most Easy Terms that may be and also that he hire A house suitable for that Occasion.—*M. C. C.*, II:85.

The site of this hospital, if it was ever established, is not known. For a number of years, the hospital for the sick poor was maintained as a part of the Almshouse, while sick soldiers were housed in the old barracks south of the Fort, marked "Military Hospital" on Montresor's Map (Pl. 40).

In May, 1769, Governor Moore urged the Assembly to take some action in regard to the erection of a hospital for which a subscription had "very lately been set on foot," as individual contributions would not be sufficient.—*Assemb. Jour.* (Buel ed.), 66. On June 13, 1771, a little group of public-spirited men, who were working for the erection of a hospital "for the reception of the poor, debilitated by age, or oppressed with infirmities," became incorporated, under the title of "The Society of the Hospital in the City of New York in America."—Documents relating to New York Hospital, among the Jay Papers in N. Y. Hist. Society. The Assembly, on February 19, 1772, voted an appropriation of eight hundred pounds per annum for twenty years for the use of the Hospital (*Assemb. Jour.*, Buel ed., 58-9), and on March 24, 1772, the bill received the signature of Governor Dunmore. Its title was "An Act for the better Support of the Hospital to be erected in the City of New-York, for sick and indigent Persons."—*Laws of N. Y.*, Chap. DCXXIX.

The site chosen for the new hospital was at that time some distance from the city, being on the west side of Broadway, between the present Duane and Worth Streets, and extending through to Church Street. This property was purchased from Mrs. Barclay and Anthony Rutgers. The Bancker Collection of Surveys, in the N. Y. Public Library, contains a survey of the hospital grounds, dated May, 1772, and bearing the title "Plan of a parcel of Land situate and lying in the West Ward of the City of N. Y purchased from M^r Anthony Rutgers by the Governors of the Hospital to be erected in said City."

On September 3, 1773, the corner-stone of the Hospital was laid (*The N. Y. Jour. or the Gen'l Adv.*, Sept. 2, 1773), but before the building was completed it was destroyed by fire, on February 28, 1775, the loss being seven thousand pounds. On March 9th, the General Assembly passed a resolution to grant four thousand pounds for rebuilding (*Assemb. Jour.*, Buel ed., 67), which was immediately undertaken, but the Revolution prevented the opening of the building as a hospital, and it was turned into a barracks for British and

Hessian soldiers. It served also for a time as an assembly-room for the Legislature, and for other purposes. On April 13, 1788, while a few rooms were being used as a lecture-hall for anatomical lectures by Dr. Bayley, it was the scene of a riot, known in history as the "Doctors' Riot," for details of which see Chronology. Not until February 1, 1791, was the Hospital finally opened for patients.

In 1801 the Hospital grounds were surrounded by a brick wall. In 1803 a third storey and a new roof were added. In 1808 the Lunatic Asylum was completed south of the main building; the corresponding building on the north, although depicted in the view, was not erected until 1841.—Valentine's *Manual*, 1845-6, pp. 259, 261. A reference to this proposed building is contained in the 1811 edition of the *Account*, but is not found in the 1820 edition:

To complete the plan of the Hospital and render it more extensively useful, it is desirable, that another building should be erected, on the northerly side of the ground, corresponding with the lunatic asylum, which besides accommodating a greater number of patients, would furnish apartments for an anatomical museum, a more spacious theatre for surgical operations, and apartments for other useful objects, connected with the institution; but the execution of this design will depend on the increase of the funds of the hospital, which have been exhausted, by the building of the asylum, and in necessary repairs and improvements.

It is evident from this statement that the view here reproduced was anticipatory, and intended to depict the institution when fully developed. The article above referred to in Valentine's *Manual* for 1845-6 is accompanied by a view showing the buildings as they actually existed at that time. From this view it will be seen that the North Hospital was not constructed in accordance with the original design, but was a smaller building standing farther back from Broadway.

The main body of the Hospital was demolished in 1869 (*The N. Y. Times*, May 14, 1869), but the side buildings were not torn down until later. Two interesting drawings of the Hospital, as it appeared just before its demolition, were made by Eliza Greator, and are reproduced in *Old New York from the Battery to Bloomingdale*. They show the old building set well back from the street, surrounded by beautiful trees, and with its walls covered with ivy. Another view of the Hospital, shortly before its demolition, is reproduced in the *Annual Report* of the Society of the New York Hospital for 1916, from a photograph taken in 1869.

The New York Hospital possesses a copperplate of an elevation of the Hospital with the following lettering: "J. C. Laurence Del!—Extends 123 F. 10 In.—Rollinson Scult! / A Front view of the New York Hospital." The engraved surface of the plate measures $16\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{8}$ in. The elevation shows the building before the addition of the third storey, in 1803. James C. Lawrence was an architect, whose work dates mainly from the last decade of the eighteenth century, while Rollinson was doubtless William Rollinson, the well-known engraver of the same period. The view was probably engraved at the time that the Hospital was reopened in 1791.

For a further history of the New York Hospital, which now occupies a site between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, extending from 15th Street through to 16th, see Chronology.

Reference: Stauffer, 1892.

PLATE 89

(NEW YORK, FROM GOVERNORS ISLAND)

Water-colour drawing on paper. 21 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 14

Date depicted: 1820.

Artist: William G. Wall.

Owner: I.N.P.S. (from the collection of the late W. H. Havemeyer).

The original water-colour drawing from which the aquatint Plate No. 20 of the Hudson River Portfolio was made.

Printed on the back cover of a little pamphlet, entitled *The Wreath*, published by H. I. Megarey, 96 Broadway, in 1821, appears an advertisement stating that there is "now publishing the Hudson River Portfolio from drawings by Wall made in 1820, to be completed in six numbers of four prints each." The notice adds that the plates were to be engraved by I. R. Smith. Evidently, the views had not all been published by July 2, 1823, for the *Commercial Advertiser* of this date refers to the Hudson River Portfolio, "publishing by Mr. Megarey." In the description of the view of New York, reference is made to the *probable* population of the city in 1824, and from a note in the text it seems probable that the fifth and last number of these views was not issued until the autumn of 1825, or early in 1826. This note is contained in the description of the view of West Point, one of the plates in the fourth number, and refers to the "last examination of the Cadets in June 1825 . . ."

The New York Historical Society possesses the original water-colours by Wall of Plates 7, 17, 18, and 19, as well as a complete set (20 plates) of the first issue of these views, in colours. From the list of the plates contained in this set, which is given below, it will be noticed that in the numbering of plates 9 and 12, and in the descriptions accompanying them, several contradictions exist. Later, the plates were reissued, with some changes in the lettering, and with the numbers corrected. The N. Y. Public Library owns copies of the later issue of the views which show plainly the alterations in the numbering.

- No. 1 l.l.: Painted by W. G. Wall. l.r.: Engraved by I. Hill.
LITTLE FALLS AT LUZERNE. / N^o 1 of the Hudson River Port Folio / Published by Henry I. Megarey New York
(With description opposite)
- No. 2 l.l.: Painted by W. G. Wall. l.r.: Finished by I. Hill.
THE JUNCTION OF THE SACANDAGA AND HUDSON RIVERS. / N^o 2 of the Hudson River Port Folio / Published by H. I. Megarey & W. B. Gilley New York & John Mill Charleston S. C. / Printed by Rollinson
(With description opposite)
- No. 3 l.l.: Painted by W. G. Wall. l.r.: Engraved by I. R. (John Rubens) Smith.
VIEW NEAR JESSUPS LANDING. / N^o 3 of the Hudson River Port Folio / Published by H. I. Megarey & W. B. Gilley New York and John Mill Charleston S. C. / Printed by Rollinson
(With description opposite)
- No. 4 l.l.: Painted by W. G. Wall. l.r.: Engraved by I. Hill.
RAPIDS ABOVE HADLEYS FALLS. / N^o 4 of the Hudson River Port Folio / Published by Henry I. Megarey New York
(With description opposite)
- No. 5 l.l.: Painted by W. G. Wall. l.r.: Engraved by I. R. Smith
HADLEY'S FALLS. / N^o 5 of the Hudson River Port Folio / Published by H. I. Megarey & W. B. Gilley New York and John Mill Charleston S. C.
(With description opposite)
- No. 6 l.l.: Painted by W. G. Wall. l.r.: Engraved by I. Hill.
GLENN'S FALLS / N^o 6 of the Hudson River Port Folio / Published by Henry I. Megarey New York
(With description opposite)

- No. 7 l.l.: Painted by W. G. Wall. l.r.: Engraved by I. Hill.
VIEW NEAR SANDY HILL. / N^o 7 of the Hudson River Port Folio / Published by Henry I. Megarey New York
(With description opposite)
- No. 8 l.l.: Painted by W. G. Wall. l.r.: Engraved by I. Hill.
BAKER'S FALLS. / N^o 8 of the Hudson River Port Folio / Published by Henry I. Megarey New York
(With description opposite)
- [No. 9] l.l.: Painted by W. G. Wall. l.r.: Engraved by J. Hill.
VIEW NEAR FORT MILLER. / N^o 10 of the Hudson River Port Folio / Published by Henry I. Megarey New York.
(With description opposite, numbered IX)
- No. 10 l.l.: Painted by W. G. Wall. l.r.: Engraved by I. Hill.
FORT EDWARD. / N^o 10 of the Hudson River Port Folio / Published by Henry I. Megarey New York.
(With description opposite)
- No. 11 l.l.: Painted by W. G. Wall l.r.: Engraved by I. R. Smith / Finished by J. Hill
TROY FROM MOUNT IDA. / N. 11 of the Hudson River Port Folio / Published by H. I. Megarey & W. B. Gilley New York and John Mill Charleston S. C. / Printed by Rollinson
(With description opposite, numbered XII "View of Troy")
- [No. 12] l.l.: Painted by W. G. Wall. l.r.: Engraved by J. Hill.
VIEW NEAR HUDSON. / N^o 15 of the Hudson River Port Folio. / Published by Henry I. Megarey New York
(With description opposite, numbered XV)
- No. 13 l.l.: Painted by W. G. Wall. l.r.: Engraved by I. Hill.
HUDSON. / N^o 13 of the Hudson River Port Folio / Published by Henry I. Megarey New York
(With description opposite)
- No. 14 l.l.: Painted by W. G. Wall. l.r.: Engraved by I. Hill.
NEWBURG. / N^o 14 of the Hudson River Port Folio. / Published by Henry I. Megarey New York
(With description opposite)
- No. 15 l.l.: Painted by W. G. Wall. l.r.: Engraved by I. Hill.
VIEW FROM FISHKILL LOOKING TO WEST POINT. / N^o 15 of the Hudson River Port Folio / Published by Henry I. Megarey New York
(With description opposite, numbered XV)
- No. 16 l.l.: Painted by W. G. Wall. l.r.: Engraved by I. Hill.
WEST POINT. / N^o 16 of the Hudson River Port Folio. / Published by Henry I. Megarey New York
(With description opposite)
- No. 17 l.l.: Painted by W. G. Wall. l.r.: Engraved by I. Hill.
VIEW NEAR FISHKILL / N^o 17 of the Hudson River Port Folio / Published by Henry I. Megarey New York
(With description opposite, numbered XVI)

- No. 18 11.: Painted by G. W. Wall [*sic*]. 1.r.: Engraved by J. Hill.
VIEW NEAR FORT MONTGOMERY. / N^o 18 of the Hudson River Port Folio /
Published by Henry I. Megarey New York
(With description opposite)
- No. 19 11.: Painted by W. G. Wall. 1.r.: Engraved by I. Hill.
PALISADES. / N^o 19 of the Hudson River Port Folio / Published by Henry
I. Megarey New York
(With description opposite)
- No. 20 11.: Painted by W. G. Wall. 1.r.: Engraved by I. Hill.
NEW YORK, FROM GOVERNORS ISLAND. / N^o 20 of the Hudson River Port
Folio. / Published by Henry I. Megarey New York.
(With description opposite)

The plates were reissued in 1828, with the words "and transferred to G. & C. & H. Carvill, New York," added to the publisher's line. In this edition, the numbers on the plates have been corrected. "View near Fort Miller," incorrectly numbered 10 in the early issue, has here been changed to No. 9, and No. 15 now appears as No. 12. No. 3 has the engraver's line changed to "Finished by I. Hill"; on No. 5, after "Engraved by I. R. Smith," has been added: "Finished by I. Hill"; on the "View near Fort Miller," the words "Printed and" have been added to the engraver's line; and on No. 11 the line "Printed by Rollinson" has been erased from the plate. Several of the plates, including the one of which the original drawing is here reproduced, were later issued—probably just prior to 1828—in an incomplete trial proof or transitional state, with the words "and transferred to," followed by a blank, added to the publisher's line.

In addition to the twenty plates included in the ten sets examined, the N. Y. Public Library has a loose copy of a plate numbered 22. This plate, however, is identical with No. 18 of the Portfolio—"View near Fort Montgomery." It is probably a duplication, similar to Nos. 9 and 10, and 12 and 15, already noted. The N. Y. Hist. Society, besides the four originals already mentioned, possesses also a water-colour by Wall of a "View of the Highlands looking South from Newburg Bay," the dimensions being uniform with the other Wall views. This was probably drawn for use in the Hudson River Portfolio series, although never engraved. [1]

Sabin's *Dictionary* (33529) refers to twenty-one plates, and adds that the series appears never to have been finished. The author has been able to trace only twenty plates belonging to this series, and believes that the projected sixth number was never issued. An advertisement in the *N. Y. Daily Advertiser* of August 12, 1826, adds confirmation to this theory:

North River Port Folio, For \$1.50 cts.—A subscription list is nearly filled for a copy of that valuable collection of engraved prints, representing most of the picturesque scenes of the Hudson river, being 20 in number, of the size of 26 by 28 inches, and coloured to nature. The selector of the first drawn number in the next drawing of the Literature Lottery, 30th inst. will be entitled to this elegant work: for this purpose, a list is prepared with the numbers, from 1 to 60, each chance being \$1 50 cents. Apply at No. 138 Broadway.

On August 14, 1826, the *Advertiser* contained the following notice:

Another North River Portfolio going at \$1 50. The list being completed for one copy of this superb collection of Views on the Hudson, another copy is to be disposed of in the same way . . . But a very few copies of this splendid work remain unsold.

It is probable that the "View of New York from Weehawk" (Pl. 92), and that of "New

[1] The N. Y. Hist. Society has recently acquired the manuscript "Account Book" or diary of John Hill, covering the years 1820-1830, and including some bills of later date. The notes furnish interesting facts regard-

York from Heights near Brooklyn" (Pl. 93), were originally intended to form part of this splendid series—the finest collection of New York State views ever published. Evidently, however, it was afterwards decided to issue these plates separately, and of a larger size; and in this form they were published by Wall himself, not by Megarey. It should also be noted that the original intention of having the engravings made by I. R. Smith, as stated in *The Wreath*, was changed, as in the first issue the plates, with four exceptions, were engraved by John Hill. One of these four is marked "Finished by I. Hill," and to another, with Smith's signature, has been added "Finished by J. Hill." In the later issue of the views, Hill's name appears on all the plates.

Reproduced here for the first time.

Reference: Stauffer (1340) evidently confuses the Megarey and Catlin series of views.

PLATE 90

A VIEW OF COOKE'S TOMB (ETC.)

Aquatint, coloured.

12¾ x 15½

Date depicted: 1821.

Date issued: 1822.

Artist and engraver: I. (J.) R. Smith.

Publisher: Wm. Peartree.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Second known state. In the first state (copies in possession of Mr. Henry Goldsmith and Mr. Simeon Ford), the inscription just below the rectangle reads: "Painted Engraved and Published by I. R. Smith N. York 1st Septem^r 1821." The title is the same as in the second state, but the publisher's line beneath the medallion head is, of course, lacking. A variation of the second state, or a third state, with the added line "Printed by Rollinson," is noted by Mr. R. H. Lawrence, and also by Mr. Fridenberg.

A new plate was engraved by G. & C. Hunt, and published in London by J. Moore at the time of Kean's death, May 15, 1833. The last issue contains the medallion head of George Frederick Cooke, but not the muses, and bears the title: "The Actors Monument. The late Edmund Kean, Esq^r Contemplating the Tomb he caused to be erected to the Memory of George Frederick Cooke, in Saint Paul's Church Yard, New York, America." The title includes a sixteen line poem, by W. T. Moncrieff, beginning:

Kindred in Genius, not unlike in fate,
Behold the Great yield homage to the Great,

Prints from the new plate so closely resemble the originals that they might easily be mistaken for later states. However, a careful examination reveals some variations, which show an entirely new drawing. This is true especially of the figure of Kean, which in the new plate measures fully an eighth of an inch less than in the old one.

In the background of the picture is seen the Park Theatre (second building). The figures are portraits of Edmund Kean (on the left), the donor of the monument, and of Dr. John W. Francis. The monument, which is still standing, was designed by W. & J. Frazee, and is made of iron. It has been repaired a number of times, as recorded on its face: first in 1846 by Charles Kean, son of Edmund Kean, the donor; in 1874 by E. A. Sothorn; in 1890 by Edwin Booth, and in 1898 by "The Players."

A somewhat similar, and very fine, view—a lithograph—exists of "The Monument of ing the number of copies of Hill's plates, printed and coloured, notably for *American Scenery* and *The Hudson River Portfolio*, and determine the authorship and date, and the character of the various plate changes, etc.

Thomas Addis Emmet," showing the east and south elevations of St. Paul's Chapel. It was "Drawn from Nature and on Stone by W^m B. Browne, 13th December 1832," and "Published by Risso & Browne, Lith^{rs} 18 Cliff St. N.Y." There is a copy of this lithograph in the N. Y. Hist. Society.

Reference: Stauffer, 2919.

PLATE 91

(Interior of the Park Theatre, New York City, November, 1822)

Water-colour drawing on paper.

22½ x 31

Date depicted: November
(probably 7th), 1822.

Artist: John Searle.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society, presented September 28, 1875, by the heirs of Harriet Bayard Van Rensselaer.

Mrs. Lamb, in her *History of the City of New York*, II: 685, gives the following interesting account of this painting:

The history of the water-color painting, now in possession of the New York Historical Society, is scarcely less interesting than the picture itself. The original drawing was made for William Bayard by John Searle, a clever amateur artist, and the picture when completed was hung upon the wall of Mr. Bayard's country residence. Some years since Thomas W. Channing Moore became much interested in it while visiting Mr. Bayard, and with the instinct of a genuine antiquarian resolved that such a treasure should not be entirely lost to New York. He accordingly obtained permission to bring it to the city for the purpose of showing it to Mr. Elias Dexter. Six of the gentlemen whose portraits appear in the painting were then living—Francis Barretto, Robert G. L. De Peyster, Gouverneur S. Bibby, William Bayard, Jr., William Maxwell, and James W. Gerard—and were invited to an interview for its examination. Mr. Barretto and Mr. Bibby remembered and were able to recognize nearly every person represented upon the canvas. All the gentlemen pronounced the portraits striking; and many reminiscences were related in connection with those supposed to be present on that memorable evening when Matthews first appeared in the farce of *Monsieur Tonson*. A key was made to the painting, and it was photographed by Dexter; it was then returned to its owner. Upon the death of Mr. Bayard it descended to his daughter, Mrs. Harriet Bayard Van Rensselaer, and was subsequently presented by her heirs to the New York Historical Society.

A letter from Wilmot Johnston to Frederic De Peyster, president of the N. Y. Hist. Society at the time of the presentation of the painting, in 1875, reads as follows:

At the breaking up of the Van Rensselaer Manor House at Albany, I requested the heirs to let me present the picture of the Park Theatre painted by Searle to the Historical Society of New York, to which they assented, and I ordered the picture and the key to the same to be sent to you. The picture was given to Mrs. Van Rensselaer by her brother Mr. William Bayard, and I believe originally belonged to his father. Will you be kind enough to present it to the Society, who will no doubt value the same, and to whom I think it ought to belong.

A resolution of thanks to Mr. Johnston, prepared by Mr. De Peyster, and recorded in the Minutes of the Historical Society, contains the following extract regarding the painting:

The picture thus presented to the Society is in water colours, painted by Mr. John Searle in 1822, representing the interior of the Park Theatre as filled with an audience of ladies and gentlemen conspicuous and well known in New York society at that time. The stage is occupied by Charles Matthews and Miss Johnston, afterwards Mrs. Hilson, in a scene of Moncrieffe's farce, "*Monsieur Tonson*." The painting is accompanied by a key added to a photograph from the original published by Mr. Elias Dexter in 1868. This key was prepared by the late Thomas W. C. Moore, a well known and highly esteemed member of this Society, and a liberal contrib-

utor to its Collection of Paintings. Mr. Moore had himself obtained the loan of the picture, at that time in the possession of Mrs. William Bayard, for the purpose of its reproduction, and took great pains to identify the persons represented. The likenesses are such that I am able myself to select upwards of seventy with whom I was personally acquainted, with the majority socially, with the others generally.

Copies of the key to the painting, referred to in the above extract, as published in 1863 by Elias Dexter, are in the N. Y. Public Library (Emmet Collection, No. 11447) and in the N. Y. Hist. Society, the latter having been presented, according to a manuscript note at the bottom of the key, "With T. W. C. Moores compliments to M^{rs} Genl Van Rensselaer. March 1868." Another manuscript note reads: "Key to Park Theatre—painted by Jn^o Searle. 1822." The most prominent citizens of New York, to the number of eighty-two, are listed on this key, the names being printed on both sides of the view. The portraits were evidently painted from life, although it is hardly likely that all of those represented were actually present at this or any other single performance.

The Park Theatre was erected in 1795-8, on Park Row, opposite the present Post Office. As early as 1793, Mark Isambard Brunel, a French architect, is said to have made a design for the building, but the actual architects and builders were the Messrs. Mangin. —Greenleaf's *N. Y. Jour. & Patriotic Register*, 1798, February 3. A view of this first theatre, drawn by Tisdale and engraved by J. Allen, is contained in Longworth's *Directory* for 1797.[1] The original building was destroyed by fire on May 25, 1820, but was immediately rebuilt, and was reopened September 1st of the following year. The Bourne collection of views, issued in 1831, contains an engraving of the second Park Theatre, after a drawing by Burton; and a description and view of the second theatre may be found in Goodrich's *Picture of New York*, etc. (1828). Our view depicts the interior of the second edifice shortly after its completion. On December 16, 1848, it was again burned, and was never rebuilt.

The actors on the stage (according to the key) are Charles Mathews and Miss Johnson. Mr. Mathews, of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, made his first appearance in New York at the Park Theatre on November 7, 1822, in a double bill, consisting of a comedy, entitled "The Road to Ruin," and a farce, "Monsieur Tonson," written by Moncrieff, in which Mathews played the part of Monsieur Morbleau and Miss Johnson that of Madame Bellegarde.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*, Nov. 7, 1822. Mathews played a limited engagement in New York, appearing but seven times, between November 7th and 20th; and during this period the farce of "Monsieur Tonson," having been received on its presentation "with the most unprecedented applause," was twice repeated—on November 11th and 20th.—*The N. Y. Eve. Post*, November 7-20, 1822.

Cooke, Junius Brutus Booth, Edmund Kean, Edwin Forrest, James Henry Hackett, and a host of other actors appeared in their day at the old Park Theatre.

PLATE 92

NEW YORK FROM WEEHAWK
[The Wall View from Weehawken]

Aquatint, coloured.

24 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 15 $\frac{3}{4}$

Date depicted: 1820-3.

Date issued: 1823.

Artist and publisher: Will^m G. Wall.

Engraver: I. (J.) Hill.

[1] The authenticity of this view as representing the design of the facade as actually carried out has been questioned. See Ireland's *Records of the New York Stage* (etc.), I:17 2-3.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

First known state. A later issue of the print was published in 1828, with the addition to the imprint of the words: "New York. Bourne, 'Depository of Arts' 359 Broadway 1828." A variation of this later issue, or a third state, exists, with the words "and transferred to G. & C. & H. Carvill New York" added to the Bourne imprint. In all of these issues the view is identical. Mr. Percy R. Pyne, 2d, owned the very beautiful water-colour original from which this aquatint was engraved, which, with its companion, "New York from Heights near Brooklyn," he acquired through Mr. Joseph F. Sabin at the dispersal of the Havemeyer Collection. These two water-colours are now in the collection of Mr. Edward W. C. Arnold. The dimensions of the water-colours are virtually the same as those of the engravings. Slight variations exist between the drawing and the print, especially in the delineation of the foreground. Mr. William Sloane owns a carefully drawn and very attractive painting in oils of the same subject (28 x 21), perhaps by the same artist, and probably made a few years later. [1] In this some variations exist, notably the substitution of an equestrian group for the hay-wagon in the foreground.

Under date of June 26, 1823, Wall announced in the *Commercial Advertiser* that he was about to publish two views of New York:

Proposals for publishing by subscription, two views of the City of New York, in aqua tinta, From Drawings, by W. G. Wall.

Correct views of the City of New-York, have long been a desideratum, and it has been a subject of surprise, that no attempt has been made to exhibit to the public, the leading features of a city, which possesses so great an interest from its political and commercial importance, as well as from the natural beauties of its situation. Mr. Wall has been induced by these considerations, to offer to the patronage of the public, two aqua tinta engravings of this City, from drawings taken, one from Weehawk, the other from Brooklyn Heights; in the choice of which points of view, he has been determined by their affording the most favorable view of the city, and conveying the most correct impression of the beauties of the Bay, and the surrounding scenery.

Every exertion will be made to obtain the best possible execution of these engravings, an artist of known and approved skill having been engaged for the purpose.

The views will be ready for delivery about the month of August.

Price to subscribers, \$12, colored. To non-subscribers, \$14, do.

The original drawings may be seen at Mr. Megary's, 96 Broadway, or at Mr. Hill's engraver, Hammond-st. Greenwich.

Subscriptions will be received by

W. G. Wall
519 Greenwich-st.

A writer in the *Commercial Advertiser* of July 2d, referring to this advertisement, says that Wall is the "gentleman to whose magic pencil the public are indebted for those elegantly executed landscapes which compose the 'Hudson River Port Folio,' publishing by Mr. Megarey," and adds:

The views taken by Mr. Wall, are the most accurate descriptions that we have ever seen. One of them is taken from Brooklyn Heights, near the Distillery of the Messrs. Pierponts, and the other from the Mountain at Weehawk. Mr. W. at first made a drawing from the high land back of Hoboken; but the view from Weehawk is far preferable, as it not only affords a commanding prospect of the city but also of the whole of our beautiful harbor, with all the islands, &c. The pictures may be seen at Megarey's Bookstore, Broadway; and the work is so far advanced that one of the plates is completed.

[1] There was a replica of this painting in the Pyne sale.

As already noted, it is quite possible that it was Wall's original intention to include this view and its companion (Pl. 93) in Part VI of the "Port Folio," but that later he decided to issue them separately, of a larger size.

A very similar view of "New-York from Weehawk" ($14\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$), exists, drawn and coloured by A. J. Davis, and lithographed by M. Williams. This view is ascribed by Davis's son to the year 1828. Only three copies are known with the signature of A. J. Davis—one owned by Mr. Harris D. Colt, one by Mr. L. Taylor, of Boston, and one sold in the collection of Mr. Pyne. Copies of the lithograph with the signature erased are fairly common. A copy belonging to Davis's son bears a note, in the artist's handwriting, reading: "Very coarse and badly colored, but showing the bay correctly."

In 1859, E. Gambert & Co., of London and Paris, published a fine lithograph in colours, now very scarce, entitled: "New York City, From Weehawken," and measuring $12\frac{1}{8} \times 18\frac{5}{8}$. It is interesting to note on this view the development of the city and its environs since the drawing of the Wall views forty years earlier. There was an impression of this view in the Pyne Collection (No. 103), sold in February, 1917, at the American Art Galleries.

PLATE 93

NEW YORK FROM HEIGHTS NEAR BROOKLYN

[The Wall View from Brooklyn]

Aquatint, coloured.

$24\frac{5}{8} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$

Date depicted: 1820-3.

Date issued: 1823.

Artist and publisher: Will^m G. Wall.

Engraver: I. (J.) Hill.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

First known state. A later state of the print was published in 1828, with the addition to the imprint: "New York. Bourne, 'Depository of Arts' 359 Broadway 1828." A variation of this later issue, or a third state, exists, with the words: "and transferred to G. & C. & H. Carvill New York," added to the Bourne imprint. The original water-colour from which this plate was engraved is in the possession of Mr. Edward W. C. Arnold.

This and the preceding view (Pl. 92) form one of the most beautiful pairs of views of New York in the nineteenth century. The impressions in the author's collection came directly from Wall's family, and were probably coloured by the artist himself.

This view, as stated in the description of Plate 92, is taken from a point "near the Distillery of the Messrs. Pierponts." The old-fashioned windmill to the right of the view stood on the Pierrepont property. Stiles (*Hist. of Brooklyn*, II: 131) says:

Pierrepont's Anchor gin distillery was on the site of the old Livingston brewery, at the foot of Joralemon's lane. Mr. Pierrepont had rebuilt the old brewery building . . . a large wharf, a windmill, which was exclusively used for the purposes of the distillery, and several large wooden store-houses, in which he kept the gin stored for a full year after it was made, by which it acquired the mellowness for which it was peculiarly esteemed. The distillery was discontinued about 1819; was sold to Mr. Samuel Mitchell who used it as a candle factory for a time, and, subsequently was occupied, as a distillery, by Messrs. Schenk & Rutherford; and having since been raised and enlarged is now (1869), occupied as a sugar house. The old windmill. . . remained until about 1825, though unused.

Pierrepoint purchased the property in 1803, the deeds bearing dates in June, July, and October of that year. The windmill was probably erected shortly after the property came into his possession.

Certain features of the old shore-line seen in the present view are no longer recognisable. The hill in the foreground is probably intended for the top of Bergen's hill, at the corner of the present Court Street and First Place, now levelled, while the pond at the bottom, separated from the East River by the clump of trees, was Cornell's mill pond. The Cornell mill and houses are to the right of the clump of trees. North of the distillery, on the hill, may be seen the Remsen house, described in Stiles *Hist. of Brooklyn*, I: 72-3. See also the Ratzer Map (Pl. 42). The artist has apparently taken some liberties with the drawing, by fore-shortening the Brooklyn shore-line, and in other details. There is in the possession of Kennedy & Co. an interesting water-colour drawing showing the mill and the Brooklyn shore to the south-west of it.

A very similar windmill existed at this time on the New Jersey shore, just north of the landing of the New York & Jersey City Ferry. This mill appears in a view drawn by J. Burford, engraved by J. Smillie, and published in the *N. Y. Mirror*, in April, 1831. A painting, presumably the original from which this engraving was made, was recently in the possession of Messrs. Kennedy & Co.

Curiously enough, the view from Brooklyn is much rarer than its companion, "New York from Weehawk."

PLATE 94-a

LANDING OF GEN. LA FAYETTE (ETC.)

Line engraving on	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. outer circle	Date depicted: August 16, 1824.
copper.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. inner circle	Date issued: Copyright October 27, 1824, by Maverick.

Provenance: The copy here reproduced is cut to the margin, and was probably intended to be mounted on the cover of a snuff box.

Artist and engraver: Samuel Maverick.

Owner: Henry Goldsmith, Esq.

Other copies: I.N.P.S. (cut square with wide margins), etc.

Only known state. An almost identical, but less delicately engraved, view forms the title-page of *The Tour of Gen. La Fayette*, the second part of the *Memoirs of La Fayette*, by F. Butler, 1825. The circle, which is inscribed in a rectangle, measures 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ in diameter, the intervening space being filled in with fine horizontal lines, upon which appear the words: "The Tour of Gen. La Fayette." The same text, with the same title, was also issued as the second part of *A Complete History of the Marquis de Lafayette* . . . By an officer in the late army New York, 1826, in which publication the view shown in Plate 94-b occurs.

General Lafayette arrived in New York on the ship "Cadmus," on August 15, 1824. On the following day, a great celebration took place in his honour. He was conducted on board the "Chancellor Livingston", [1] and escorted by a number of other vessels to Castle Garden, where he was met by a committee of distinguished citizens and by thousands of

[1] See Klinkowström's *Atlas* for a sheer plan of the "Chancellor Livingston."

people who had come to greet him and to pay their respects. General Lafayette was then in his sixty-seventh year.

A very similar view, engraved by Rollinson, is owned by Mr. Robert Fridenberg, who procured it from a descendant of the engraver's family. In this engraving, no other impression of which is known, the diameter of the inner circle is one-sixteenth of an inch larger than in the Maverick view. The Rollinson view has an oak leaf border, while the Maverick view has laurel leaves. It lacks the crowd of people on top of Castle Garden, the clouds, etc., has no copyright notice, and differs also in other slight details from the Maverick engraving. The author has not been able, positively, to determine which is the original of these two views, and which the copy, although the copyright notice on the Maverick print would seem to indicate its priority.

This same view, copied by J. & R. Clews on an old Staffordshire platter, is reproduced, together with an interesting description of Lafayette's voyage and landing, in *Pictures of Early New York on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery*, by R. T. H. Halsey, New York, 1899, p. 121. For a fuller description of Lafayette's landing and stay in New York, see Chronology.

The New York Historical Society owns a large punch bowl, the gift of Miss Rosalie Mercein Heiser and Mr. John Jay Heiser, showing—on opposite sides of the bowl—two similar views of the "Landing of Gen- La Fayette at Castle Garden New York 16th August 1824."

PLATE 94-b

LANDING OF GEN. LAFAYETTE (ETC.)

Line engraving, probably on steel. $4\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ Date depicted: August 16, 1824.
Date issued: 1826.

Provenance: Opposite page 333 of *A Complete History of the Marquis de Lafayette*. . . By an officer in the late army . . . New York, 1826.

Artist: (Anthony) Imbert.

Engraver: Sam^l Maverick.

Owner: Henry Goldsmith, Esq.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society; I.N.P.S., etc.

Only known state. For a description of Lafayette's visit to New York, see Plate 94-a and Chronology.

The view shows Castle Garden, erected in 1807-11 as a fortification, and called the Southwest Battery. After the War of 1812, it was re-named Castle Clinton, and in 1823 was ceded by Congress to the City of New York. The other buildings shown are on State Street (see Pl. 56), while at the point of the Battery is seen the old "Churn," removed to this position in 1809.

Engraved in 1899, by Francis S. King, for the Society of Iconophiles, as a panelled inset in an elaborate composition forming a frame, beneath the portrait of Lafayette, the title being: "Lafayette and a View of his landing in New York, August 16, 1824."

Reference: Stauffer, 2271.

PLATE 95-a

GRAND CANAL CELEBRATION

VIEW OF THE FLEET PREPARING TO FORM IN LINE

Lithograph.

41½ x 8½

Date depicted: November 4,
1825.Date issued: 1826 (the title-
page bears the date 1825).

Provenance: Opposite p. 187 of *Memoir, Prepared at the Request of a Committee of the Common Council . . . at the Celebration of the Completion of the New York Canals*, by Cadwallader D. Colden, and published in New York.

Artist: Arch. Robertson, concerning whose work the *Memoir* records (p. 358):

It was by accident, or rather an irresistible impulse, that this piece was originally put on paper; the glory of the scene created so delightful a sensation in his mind that he seized his pencil, long laid aside, to put down in black and white, in the language artists are wont to express their ideas, the images that occupied his mind's eye, with a view to preserve the recollections of those impressive objects, presented to his visual faculties as well as to his soul, on that memorable day of felicitations. He was the more tempted to this by his not being altogether unacquainted with the construction of shipping. But nevertheless in the minutiae he was greatly aided by the politeness of C. Rhind, Esq. the Admiral of the day.

Lithographer: (Anthony) Imbert.

Mr. Imbert, the Lithographer, is professionally a Marine Artist; originally he was a French Naval Officer, but long a prisoner in England, where he devoted this time of leisure, to the improvement of his talents, in the study of drawing and painting, under a first rate emigrant artist, as a useful as well as agreeable amusement during the tedium of captivity. In the execution of the plate Mr. Imbert availed himself of the assistance of Mr. Felix Duponchel, and that of the composer (with a view to hasten this large work), on the less essential parts of the subject, when he was otherwise necessarily engaged in superintending the press, or preparing the different pieces of the artists engaged in this Book; but the essential parts, particularly the shipping, are his own individual work.—*Memoir*, 358-9.

Publisher: W. A. Davis, for the City of New York.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies of the *Memoir*: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Only known state. The completion of the Erie Canal, begun in 1817, was celebrated from Buffalo to New York in all the cities, towns, and hamlets along the route. The *Memoir*, prepared at the request of a committee of the Common Council, by Cadwallader D. Colden, grandson of the author of the same name, who wrote the *History of the Five Indian Nations*, is a very complete report, and is accompanied by a full narrative of the festivities and many interesting views of the procession, etc. The following "Explanation of the View" here reproduced is found on page 187 (47):

The Order of arrangement was, that the Revenue Cutter, the Ship Hamlet, the Pilot-boats, and City Fleet of Steam-boats, should assemble between Castle Garden and Governor's Island, and after the escorting Fleet from Albany had returned from the Navy Yard, the whole were to unite. The View is taken at this moment. On the right, the ship Hamlet is taking her station; the Flag-ship followed by the escorting Fleet, with the Canal-boats are forming the Line;—the Revenue Cutter, finishing the salute, is about to take her station, towed by the steam-boat Nautilus;—the Pilot boats preparing to get under way;—the steam boat Washington bearing the City Flag, and having the Corporation on board, is followed by the Fulton with Guests of

the Corporation;—astern of her is the Commerce with the Safety-barge Lady Clinton, having on board the Ladies invited by the Corporation; the Barges belonging to the Whitehall Watermen, are taking their place in the Line, and the steam-boat James Kent is bearing down from the North River to join the City Fleet, which is lying too in various directions until the Line shall be formed. In the foreground are the guns used by the Whitehall Watermen.

The Fleet was composed of the following Vessels:—

United States Schooner, Porpoise,	1
United States Revenue Cutter, Alert,	1
Ship Hamlet,	1
Pilot-boats,	4
Steam-boats,	29
Canal-boats,	3
Barges,	7
Total,	46

The celebration on land, which was in charge of Major-General Fleming, was “composed of nearly seven thousand citizens, of different Societies, with massy cars, bearing their respective standards and the implements of their arts. It passed through columns of people, whose numbers exceeded one hundred thousand.” The aquatic display was in charge of Charles Rhind and

transcended all anticipations. Twenty-nine steam-boats, gorgeously dressed, with barges, ships, pilot-boats, and the boats of the Whitehall watermen, conveying thousands of ladies and gentlemen, presented a scene which cannot be described. Add to this, the reflections which arise from the extent and beauty of our Bay—the unusual calmness and mildness of the day—the splendid manner in which all the shipping in the harbour were dressed, and the movement of the whole flotilla. Regulated by previously arranged signals, the fleet were thrown at pleasure, into squadron or line, into curves or circles. The whole appeared to move as by magic (p. 122).

Never before was there such a fleet collected, and so superbly decorated; and it is very possible that a display so grand, so beautiful, and we may even add, sublime, will never be witnessed again (p. 321.)

A further description of the panoramic view is given on pages 356–7. It describes the fleet preparing to form into line on its return from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, at the moment when the North River and City Squadrons are uniting into one fleet and preparing to form the line of procession to Sandy Hook. The description continued:

The eye of the spectator is supposed to be on Pier No. 1, East River, and is looking towards West by North. The scene occupies about two thirds of the horizon, from Fort Columbus on Governor’s Island, to the Revenue Boat House [the U. S. Revenue Office, built in 1812], on Whitehall Slip.

In the centre of the picture is the James Kent, steam-galley, bearing down from the North to the East River, to take her position in the Line. Towards the right [left] side of the picture, and on her starboard beam, are the four Pilot-boats, preparing to weigh anchor; next to them is the Revenue Schooner Alert, Captain Henry Cahoone, which having weighed anchor, is saluting the passing Fleet, whilst she is just taken in tow by the S. G. Nautilus. Next to her is the S. G. Washington, carrying the great standard of the City, with the Corporation on board. In her wake is the Fulton steam galley, with the Corporation Guests; succeeded by the Lady Clinton barge with the ladies invited by the Corporation, with her consort the S. G. Commerce abreast. On the larboard quarter is seen Castle Williams;—Governor’s Island in the distance; and at the extremity of the right [left] of the picture, is a steam-galley, following in the wake of the Lady Clinton; over the bow of the steam-galley is Fort Columbus saluting; and in the far distance Staten Island is seen.

Between the Lady Clinton and the Alert, the Whitehall Barges appear taking their position in the Line. Again—Towards the left [right] side of the picture, off the stern of the James Kent,

is the ship *Hamlet* between two steam-galleys, the *Oliver Ellsworth* and *Bolivar*. Next, under the *Hamlet's* stern, is the *S. G. Constellation*, and in the wake of the *Hamlet* is the Flag Ship Chancellor Livingston, *S. G.*, with the *Seneca Chief* in tow; under the stern of the *Seneca Chief* is the *S. G. Constitution*, having the Canal-boat *Young Lion* of the West in tow; and lastly the *S. G. Chief Justice Marshall*, towing the *Niagara*, Canal-boat; the *Jersey Shore* in the distance.

Moving the eye towards the left [right] of the picture is seen Castle Garden; then the artillery on the Battery saluting the assembling Fleet; the old tower of the flag staff [1] (since demolished) and the Revenue boat-house, standing on wooden piles, is on the extreme left [right], between which and the Battery, on the foreground, Pier No. 1. protrudes itself into the East River, on which are mounted the Watermen's Battery of cannon, on marine carriages—a waterman in the attitude and act of firing.

To those who had the good fortune to witness this scene, a look at this sketch will no doubt resuscitate the soul animating enjoyments of the day, with all its attendant circumstances, in which a nation's victory, unaccompanied with tears or blood, was displayed in a genuine generous triumph, over "rocks and woods, and mountain floods," for one of the most beneficial purposes to man.

To those who had not this felicity, it will perhaps convey but a very faint idea of the occasion; truly it is beyond the competency of pen or pencil to describe it, for what can communicate to the mind of a stranger, the exalted feelings of a noble, generous, free people, exulting over, (not their fellow man,) but over those most mighty obstacles appointed by the Author of nature to exercise the mental and corporeal faculties of his intelligent creation.

The records of the Common Council, under date of September 24, 1827, contain an interesting minute. The corporation of New York, as a tribute of respect to the king and the people of Bavaria, the birthplace of lithography, sent to the king a copy of the *Memoir*, in which, as they noted, the "Lithographic Art, in its infancy with us, and in its crudest form, has been employed." The king's acceptance of the *Memoir* was accompanied by a gift to the corporation of New York of "a splendid present of specimens in that art."—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, LXII: 37-9.

The right-hand portion of the view was engraved in 1900 by Francis S. King for the Society of Iconophiles, as a panelled inset in an elaborate composition forming a frame beneath the portrait of De Witt Clinton, and was published in 1901,

PLATE 95-b

NEW YORK CITY HALL PARK (ETC.)

Lithograph (from an original
drawing, as noted on plate).

17¼ x 12

Date depicted: 1825.

Date issued: 1825.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection); I.N.P.S., etc.

Only known state. This view shows the west elevation of the old Almshouse, which had been converted, in 1816, for the use of a number of societies, and was known as the New York Institution. The American Museum, here shown as occupying the west section of the building, was established in 1790, under the patronage of the Tammany Society, and was called the Tammany Museum. In 1795 it was turned over to Gardiner Baker, who had been its keeper since its foundation, and the name was changed to the American Museum. In 1800, after the death of Baker, the museum was sold to W. J. Waldron, and, in 1810, was acquired by John Scudder, after whose death, in 1821, it was managed by his son, Dr. John Scudder, and others, until 1842, when it was purchased by P. T. Barnum.

[1] For a history of the flag-staff, or "churn," on the Battery, see Plate 59.

For a brief history of the museum, see Chronology. It occupied the old Almshouse until July, 1830, when the various institutions occupying the New York Institution were obliged to seek other quarters, the Common Council having decided to appropriate the old Almshouse for public offices. For over twenty years the building was used for courts and offices, and was known as the New City Hall (see Pl. 138). It was destroyed by fire in 1854.

After its removal from the old Almshouse, a new marble building was erected for the American Museum on the corner of Ann Street and Broadway, opening for the season on December 24, 1830.—*Commercial Advertiser*, December 24, 1830.

The buildings at the extreme left of the view are on the north side of Chambers Street; the one at the extreme right, with the cupola, is doubtless intended to represent the Old Gaol. The two storey building set at an angle between the Gaol and the Almshouse is Public School No. 1, on Tryon Row. See plan in the *Goodrich Guide* (1828). The one storey building south of the school has sometimes been identified as the Dispensary and Soup House, maintained by the Almshouse Commissioners. This building, however, stood in the extreme northerly corner of the Park, and would be hidden in this view by the Almshouse. The fence around the park was erected in 1818-21, from designs by McComb, which are still preserved, with his drawings of City Hall Park, by the N. Y. Hist. Society.

Reproduction: Valentine's *Manual*, 1855, opp. p. 472.

PLATE 96

NEW YORK FIRE ENGINE N^o 34

Aquatint, coloured.

10 $\frac{11}{16}$ x 6 $\frac{9}{16}$

Date depicted: About 1830.

Artist: J. W. Hill.

Engraver: John Hill.

Owner: R. T. H. Halsey, Esq., from the collection of proofs left by the late John Hill. No other copy known.

The engine shown in the view is almost identical with those illustrated in Colden's *Memoir* as taking part in the procession of November 4, 1825, during the celebration attending the opening of the Erie Canal, and was probably constructed in 1823. A similar engine is seen in the water-colour drawing of the City Hall and Park, by the same artist, reproduced in the Addenda; a still earlier fire-engine is preserved among the collections of the Volunteer Firemen's Association, at 220 East 59th Street.

On August 2, 1822, Fire Engine Company No. 34 petitioned for permission to sell its engine for the sum of \$225, "in consequence of its being too Small and being very much out of repair."—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XLVI: 194. Their petition was favourably acted upon; the engine was sold, and, under date of December 23, 1822, the Committee on Fire Department recommended the building of a new engine for this Company.—*Ibid.*, XLVI: 411.

At this period, the company's headquarters were at Hudson and Christopher Streets (Costello's *Our Firemen*, 612), and the view doubtless depicts this neighbourhood. The building on the extreme left of the view, with an overhanging corner supported by an iron column, greatly resembles a building still standing—but now three storeys in height—on the south-east corner of 4th and Grove Streets, facing Sheridan Square. If this is a correct surmise, the row of buildings in the distance, including the one on fire, would be west of the park and of Sheridan Square, earlier called W. Washington Place, and the house in the foreground would be on the corner of 4th and Christopher Streets. The perspective is

somewhat confusing, and it is possible that the house with the overhanging corner is on the south side of Sheridan Square, at the intersection of Barrow and 4th Streets, indicated on William Perris's insurance map of 1854 as being a "second-class building, with slate or metal roof, not coped."

In July, 1829, Fire Engine Company No. 34 applied to Trinity Church for ground "within the Hudson Street Cemetery on which to erect an Engine house," but the application was refused.—*Trinity Minutes (MS.)*, 1829, July 13.

It was not until 1865 that the old volunteer fire department was replaced by a paid force. For an account of this interesting old organisation, which played so prominent a part in the social life of the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century, see *Chronology*.

Reproduced here for the first time.

Reference: Stauffer, 1347.

PLATE 97
CITY HALL
28¼ x 17

Aquatint, coloured.

Date depicted: 1826.
Date issued: Copyright
December 20, 1826.

Artist: W. G. Wall.

Engraved, printed, and coloured by I. (J.) Hill.

Publishers: Behr & Kahl.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection).

Other copies: N. Y. Hist. Society; I.N.P.S., etc.

Only known state, and is almost always found in colours, usually very beautifully applied. [1] This is the finest and most important engraved view of the City Hall. It represents the building before the dome on the cupola was raised, in 1830, to accommodate the clock. The clock was not actually in place on February 12, 1831, as on this date the makers, B. & S. Demilt, advertise in the *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen'l Adv.* that it is on exhibition in the north-west room of the attic storey of the City Hall. It was probably completed within a few months, for, on May 2d, a payment of \$1,500 was allowed to Messrs. Demilt "on account of the Public Clock now nearly completed in the City Hall."—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, LXXV: 322. An additional sum of \$874.99, to complete the payment, was made May 9th.—*Ibid.*, LXXV: 341, 348. In the original design (Pl. 75), this clock was to be placed in the middle window of the attic storey front, and was ordered, on May 19, 1828 (*ibid.*, LXIV: 197); but, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Repairs and Arts and Science, it was, on November 16, 1829, resolved, instead, to raise the cupola so as to admit of an octagonal section showing four dials.—*Ibid.*, LXX: 63. In 1834 a large fire-bell was also placed on the roof of the City Hall. For notes regarding this bell, see Plate 143-a, where it is shown and described.

The figure of Justice, on the cupola of the City Hall, was designed by John Dixey, whose original sketches are preserved with the McComb drawings, in the N. Y. Hist. Society. According to an entry in McComb's Account Book (in the Department of Finance, Hall of Records), Dixey was paid \$310 "for cutting the figure of Justice &c." As at first de-

[1] Hill's Diary states that twenty-four copies of this view were printed in black and white, and one hundred and twenty-five copies on plate paper, coloured.

signed, the figure was represented holding in her right hand a steelyard, and in her left hand a sword. In *Blunt's Stranger's Guide* for 1817 (p. 46), the statue is thus described:

Rising from the middle of the roof, is a Cupola, on which is placed a colossal figure of Justice, holding in her right hand, which rests on her forehead, a balance, and in her left, a sword pointing to the ground. Justice is not blindfold as she is represented in Europe.

Another description of the statue, written in 1819, is contained in a stanza of Fitz-Greene Halleck's poem *Fanny*, and is quoted by Mr. William Loring Andrews in *The Journey of Iconophiles*, p. 28:

And on our City Hall a Justice stands;
A neater form was never made of board,
Holding majestically in her hands
A pair of steelyards and a wooden sword;
And looking down with complaisant civility—
Emblem of dignity and durability.

In 1826, repairs made on the City Hall included some changes in the figure of Justice. A writer in the *Commercial Advertiser* of August 17, 1826, recommends among other alterations that "the bandage over her eyes should be tied on with a little more taste," and that "the ponderous steel-yards which the artist put into her hands by mistake, be exchanged for her legitimate instrument—the balance." This suggestion was not immediately acted upon, but on April 19, 1830, the Common Council authorised a committee to "see that the top of the cupola on the City Hall be altered, and to place a scale in the hand of the figure instead of a steelyard."—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, LXXI: 363.

On August 18, 1858, a fire, resulting from a display of fire-works on the roof of the City Hall, during the celebration commemorating the laying of the Atlantic cable, destroyed the cupola, and damaged almost the entire upper storey of the building. The following description of the burning of the cupola is from the *N. Y. Times* of August 18, 1858:

At one o'clock the statue of Justice stood surrounded and wrapt like a martyr in the flames. The balances a minute after whirled around and fell. Then she glowed as if made of iron, and at 1½ fell with a crash through the tower. The falling of the clock was not noticed in the confusion.

The City Hall was repaired in the following year, the contract for the work being awarded to Edward Gridley.—*Proceedings of the Bd. of Aldermen*, XXVII: 355. By the last of October, 1859, the work had been almost completed.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Oct. 27, 1859. A new clock was procured by an order of December 30, 1859 (*Proceedings of the Bd. of Aldermen*, XXVII: 576-7), but no reference can be found to any payment for a new statue of Justice.

Edward S. Wilde, in an article in the *Century Magazine* of May, 1884, says:

The clock was destroyed in the fire of 1858, and the bell has been removed. In removing the bell, the cornice of the rear [of the City Hall] was damaged, and the decorative parts that were set aside have never been replaced, but still lie on the roof. The scales have fallen from the hand of the statue of Justice, and the birds have built a nest in a break in her side.

As no record has been found of the construction of a new statue of Justice, after the fire of 1858, it seems probable that the old statue was repaired and restored to its former position. It is not even known in what material the figure is carved, the records being singularly silent on the subject. A recent examination seems to indicate that the figure is of wood, which is now covered with zinc or copper. Photographs in the *N. Y. Hist. Society*, dated 1874, 1903 and 1907, show the figure holding the flagpole before her, in her left hand, while her right arm grasps the sword. Another photograph, dated 1911,

also in the Historical Society, shows the flagpole at the left side of the statue, but the left arm is not raised, holding the scales, as is true of the figure today. Some changes in these years must certainly have been made, probably in connection with other repairs to the building, but no record of these alterations has been found.

Prior to 1902, repairs and alterations covering many years had greatly changed the original architectural plan of the interior of the City Hall. In 1902, the room originally used as the Council Chamber (in the south-west corner on the second floor) was re-decorated by William Martin Aiken, Consulting Architect of the Board of Estimate. At this time, also, repairs were made throughout the building, and the Mayor's suite was re-decorated, the location of the Mayor's private office being changed from the south front to the north-west corner of the building. The architect's description of the building before these alterations were begun, and also a careful description of the work done at this time, are contained in the files of the Art Commission, under July 31, 1902. These alterations mark the beginning of a consistent effort to restore the interior of the City Hall in sympathy with the original designs.

Since the creation of the Art Commission, in 1898, the following important changes and restorations in the City Hall have been made under its supervision:

- 1902. The restorations, designed by William Martin Aiken, and referred to above.
- 1909. The Governor's Room. Restored by Grosvenor Atterbury; John Almy Tompkins associated.
- 1910. The Borough President's office, now used as the committee room of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Restored by William A. Boring.
- 1912. The Rotunda and dome. Restored by Grosvenor Atterbury; John Almy Tompkins associated.
- 1913. The Council Chamber (Board of Estimate and Apportionment). Restored by Grosvenor Atterbury; Stowe Phelps associated.
- 1914. The committee room of the Board of Aldermen. Restored by Grosvenor Atterbury; Stowe Phelps associated.
- 1914. The Art Commission's offices, moved from the second to the third floor, and fitted up by the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices in space previously occupied by the janitor, and the new stairway to the Art Commission's offices installed. Designed by Grosvenor Atterbury; Stowe Phelps associated.
- 1914. The east end of the ground floor rearranged for the use of the president and the Board of Aldermen by Grosvenor Atterbury; Stowe Phelps associated. At the same time the library and basement record-room were removed to the new Municipal Building.
- 1915. The Mayor's suite, in the north-west corner of the ground floor, was enlarged and restored in this year from designs by Grosvenor Atterbury; Stowe Phelps associated.

The building on the extreme left of the view is the Bridewell. On August 23, 1830, the Common Council resolved "that the Bridewell should be turned into a Debtors Gaol; and that \$200. be appropriated for alterations to the building."—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, LXXIII: 7. The fact that in the view the south windows are boarded up indicates that a portion at least of the building at this time was unused. The Bridewell was torn down in 1838.—*N. Y. Mirror*, August 25, 1838. For the location of the Bridewell in relation to the City Hall, see the *Manual of the Common Council*, 1860, p. 480.

Between the Bridewell and the City Hall is seen the south elevation of the old Alms-

house, known at the time as the New York Institution, and occupied by the American Museum, the New York Historical Society, and other societies. The west elevation of this building is shown on Plate 95.

The building to the right of the view is probably the old Gaol, which is shown shortly before it was remodelled in 1830-2 for the housing of the public records. It was again altered in 1870, and afterwards used as the Register's office only. In 1902-3 it was demolished. This building also bears a resemblance to old Tammany Hall, which at this time stood on the south-east corner of Frankfort and Nassau Streets, but its position in the view seems rather to indicate the Gaol.

For further information concerning the present City Hall, see Plate 75, and Chronology.

PLATE 98

BROADWAY FROM THE BOWLING GREEN

[The Bennett View of Bowling Green]

Aquatint. 13½ x 9¾ Date depicted: About 1826.
Date issued: 1834.

Artist and engraver: W^m I. (J.) Bennett.

Publisher: Henry I. (J.) Megarey, New York.

Provenance: This plate and plates 103-a and b were issued in blue paper covers, with the title *Megarey's Street Views in the City of New-York*. The "Conditions" printed on the front cover state that "the series will be complete in Four Numbers; each Number to contain Three correct Views of the principal Streets in the City, of the size of Thirteen and a half by Nine and a half Inches, to be printed in black or brown, with Letter-Press Descriptions. Subscribers will receive this work at the low price of Five Dollars per Number, payable on delivery. The Drawings will be made, and the Pictures engraved in Aquatint, in the very best style, by William J. Bennett." So far as is known, only one number was issued. It contains four pages of descriptive letter-press and three prints, in the following order: Fulton St. & Market, Broadway from the Bowling Green, and South St. from Maiden Lane. A copy is owned by James C. and Ralph Smillie, grandsons of James Smillie, the engraver, whose autograph appears on the pamphlet. Two other similar sets have been seen by the author. Bennett's aquatints exist also printed in light blue, in which state they were probably intended for colouring.

Owner: Down Town Association.

Other copies of the view: N. Y. Public Library (Emmet Collection, 11153); N. Y. Hist. Society; Harris D. Colt, Esq. (proof before letters); I.N.P.S. etc.

This is one of the most charming of all early views of the neighbourhood of the Bowling Green, which it depicts while still a popular and fashionable residential quarter.

No. 1 Broadway, the building on the extreme left, occupies an interesting historical site, for the early history of which see the Castello Plan (Appendix, III) and the Map of Dutch Grants (Appendix, IV). The house shown in our view was erected some time after 1756, when Archibald Kennedy purchased the property from Abraham De Peyster, at which time, according to the deed (*Liber Deeds*, XXIV: 246-9), the ground was occupied by

"several small messuages or dwelling-houses," facing Battery Place. Kennedy, at the time of the purchase, owned two houses at the present No. 3 Broadway, in one of which he lived, while in the other the Custom House was kept.

During the early days of the Revolution, No. 1 Broadway was occupied by Washington, and after the British occupation by Sir Henry Clinton, Sir Guy Carleton, and Sir William Howe.—Kemble's *Journal*, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. *Collections*, 1883, pp. 82, 143. In 1790, Mrs. Graham conducted a boarding-school for young ladies here; from 1792 to 1797, it was a fashionable boarding-house kept by Mrs. Loring, and, in 1797, Daniel Boardman, merchant, occupied the premises. Archibald Kennedy reappears here in 1798-9, and later the house is given as the address of Robert Kennedy. It remained in the Kennedy family until 1810, when it was sold by Robert Kennedy to Nathaniel Prime, who occupied the house, according to the directories, until 1831. Later, Edward Prime, son of Nathaniel Prime, is given at this address, where he continues until 1848, when he and his wife, Charlotte, for ten dollars, conveyed the Kennedy Mansion to their sons-in-law, Chauncey St. John and Joseph L. Palmer (*Liber Deeds*, DXI: 409), who leased the property a few years later to Jonas Bartlett, an hotel-keeper. The house was first called "The Washington" in the directory for 1851-2, and so continued up to 1881, when it was sold to Cyrus Field. In the following year, the old house was demolished to make way for the Washington Building, which still occupies this site. The house as here shown is of its original height. A third and fourth storey were later added.

No. 3 Broadway, just north of the Kennedy mansion, was also once in the possession of Archibald Kennedy, who sold it, on June 25, 1792, to John Watts, Esq., by whom the large residence shown in our view was erected, and who still lived here in 1826.

No. 5 was the property of Robert R. Livingston, and was at this period occupied by Elisha Jones, a boarding-house keeper. The Stevens house, acquired in 1821 by William Edgar, is shown at No. 7 Broadway, while at Nos. 9 and 11 is the old Van Cortland mansion, celebrated in later years as the Atlantic Gardens, and torn down about the year 1860. At the period of our view, the south half of the house was used as a boarding-school by Miss Eliza Casey, while the north half was owned and occupied by Mrs. E. White, a member of the Van Cortland family. In 1840, "the ancient mansion of the late Mrs. E. White. No. 11 Broadway" was sold at auction for \$15,000.—Hone's *Diary*, II: 15. The large three and four storey buildings above Morris Street occupy a site which Valentine describes as being covered prior to 1734 by four small Dutch houses, occupied by mechanics. A sketch of these old buildings, attached to an order for their demolition, in order to straighten Broadway, is reproduced in the *Manual* for 1865, p. 511. As noted in the text accompanying the view, the large white building "nearly in a line with Trinity steeple," was occupied by Washington while President, afterwards becoming Bunker's Mansion House. Grace and Trinity Churches appear at the right of the view.

The drawing was probably made prior to 1827, as it does not show the gas-lamps which were erected in that year on Broadway, from the Battery to Canal Street.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, LIX: 24; LXIII: 242-3. It can hardly have been published in book form before 1834 (see Pl. 104-b), although it may possibly have been issued separately at an earlier date. It is interesting to compare this view with that shown in Plate 3 of the Peabody Views (1831), and also with Plate 2 of the Bourne Views, drawn by Burton before 1830, and showing the new gas-lamp posts.

Reproduction: Valentine's *Manual*, 1854, opp. p. xii. A good process reproduction of this view, in colours, exists, with the date 1828.

Reference: Stauffer, 126.

PLATE 99
A MAP OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
[The Goodrich Plan]

Line engraving on copper.

28 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 38 $\frac{1}{2}$

Date depicted: 1836.

Engraver: H. Anderson.

Date issued: Copyright

Publisher: A. T. Goodrich.

April 20, 1827.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Third state. The N. Y. Hist. Society owns also a copy of the first and one of the second state, all having the same copyright line, with date April 20, 1827, but with numerous variations. The Parade, so marked, appears in the earliest issue only; on this state also Union Place is shown before the oval was laid out. The open square at Bellevue, in the first and second states, extends only to 25th Street; on the map here reproduced the southern boundary of the hospital grounds is 24th Street. In the first and second states, 10th Avenue forms the western shore line, while, in the third, the city has been extended a block further into the river, and the Manhattan Gas Works have been added, between 17th and 18th Streets, on the river front. Numerous buildings, markets, squares, etc., have been added in the second and third states. From these additions, it may be assumed that the second state was issued some time after 1830, and that the third state, here reproduced, was brought out after 1836. It will be noted that the Astor House, erected in 1834-6, has been added on the third state, and that the United States Branch Bank, on Wall Street, added on the second state, has disappeared on the third. The Bank went out of existence in 1836, when it failed to receive a renewal of its charter. Furthermore, the new Merchants' Exchange, erected in 1835-40, after the destruction by fire, in 1835, of the old Exchange, appears first on the third state of the plate.

The map here reproduced is mounted on linen, and is in good condition. The first state is in cloth covers, on which is printed: "Corporation Map of New-York," and contains, in manuscript, a system of piping the streets from Canal Street north on Broadway to 13th Street, east on 13th Street to Third Avenue, down Third Avenue to the Bowery, and thence along the Bowery to Chatham Square, with a branch on Grand Street. This was probably for gas-piping, which was introduced, about 1828, north of Canal Street by the American Gas Light Company. Red dots are found in front of several buildings and along the streets, perhaps indicating the position of street lamps.

The second state is in colours, and the Historical Society's copy was issued as a wall map, on rollers.

The early issue of this large map evidently served as copy for the smaller Goodrich Map which was issued in *The Picture of New-York, and Stranger's Guide*, for 1828 (found also with date 1827). This latter map measures 15 x 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and contains a list of one hundred and sixty-seven references, which fact renders it really more interesting than the rarer later issues. It was engraved by J. F. Morin.

Reproduced here for the first time.

PLATE 100
PARK, N. Y. 1827

Water-colour drawing on paper.

20 $\frac{6}{16}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{16}$

Date depicted: 1827.

Artist: A. J. Davis.

Owner: William Loring Andrews, Esq.

Although this view is dated 1827, there is a seeming contradiction in the fact that Colman, whose name appears beneath the building at No. 237 Broadway, on the north-west corner of Park Place, is given in the directories up to 1829-30 as at No. 86 Broadway. In 1829-30, and until 1832-3, his address is given as No. 237 Broadway. This is, however, probably an example of a type of error very common in the early directories, which often allow several years to elapse before noting a change in address.

Paff, whose name is given in connection with No. 221 Broadway, just north of the old Rutherford residence on the corner of Vesey Street and Broadway, was proprietor of an art gallery. The Lydig house, although not named on our view, was at No. 225 Broadway, just north of the residence of Mr. Astor. The American Hotel, opened May 2, 1827, appears on the north-west corner of Barclay Street and Broadway. [1] A note written at the left of the title is interesting as indicating that, even in our grandfathers' time, the insect pests had begun their ravenous career.

The equestrian statue in the Park, seen in front of Mr. Astor's house on Broadway, was designed by Signor Causici, who claimed to have been a pupil of Canova. In this connection, it may be of interest to note that Dunlap, in his *History of the Arts of Design* (II: 468), says that "Causici called himself a pupil of Canova: but Mr. Weir asked a nephew of the sculptor if he remembered him. He replied, 'I was with my uncle from infancy to the time of his death. I never heard of the man.'" Of Causici's associate, Persico, Dunlap, in the same book, simply says "an Italian."

The full size model of the statue here shown was begun in Warren Street, and completed in a shed erected for the purpose in the Park. It was first exhibited to the Common Council in October, 1823 (*M. C. C., MS., XLIX: 129-130*), but was not finished until May, 1824.—*Ibid.*, LI: 28. On June 29, 1826, at the request of Mr. Causici and his associate, Persico, the Common Council gave permission to place the statue, on July 4th, in the Park. It remained there for a time, but had evidently been removed by April 25, 1831, when Causici made a claim on the Corporation for \$5,944, for making a "Colossal Statue of Washington." The Corporation refused payment, the Finance Committee, to which the claim was referred, reporting that he had no claim in law or equity against the city. "It appears," they said, "that in the years 1823 and 1824 M^r Causici was engaged in making a Model of a Colossal Equestrian Statue of Washington which was for some time erected in the Park, and for the labor Materials and time bestowed upon this work M^r Causici now prefers a claim against the corporation amounting in the whole to \$5944." They further stated that no reference could be found to any resolution passed by the city which could "be construed as an understanding to pay anything to M^r Causici," but on the contrary, proof was not wanting that "whatever was done by the Common Council respecting M^r Causici's said work was done out of pure kindness to him."—*Ibid.*, LXXV: 260-2.

In the reproduction of this view in the *Manual* of 1855, the statue has disappeared.

Although the city had entered into no agreement to pay for the statue, Causici undoubtedly received much encouragement in his work from private individuals and the public press. A committee had been organised, in 1822, to undertake the erection of a statue to Washington. The model of Causici's statue in the Park drew forth many favourable comments. "The boldness of this great composition strikes one with surprise, and the beholder must be devoid of taste not to be sensible of all its perfections," says one

[1] A very scarce coloured lithograph of the American Hotel, the architecture by Davis, the figures by Canova, and lithographed by Imbert, was offered in the sale of the Pyne Collection, in February, 1917, (No. 111).

writer, in the *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen'l Adv.* of July 3, 1826. Mr. Causici was referred to as an "ingenious and celebrated sculptor," who had "evinced so much talent at the Capitol Washington," and it was urged that the opportunity of securing his services should not be allowed to pass.—*The N. Y. Eve. Post*, 1825, April 7; 1830, September 2. It was estimated that the cost of casting the statue in bronze would be \$40,000. However, it proved impossible to arouse sufficient interest in the erection of a Washington memorial to secure the necessary funds. Another attempt was made in 1844, and in 1847 the corner-stone of a monument was laid in Hamilton Square, but this plan, too, never materialised. See Addenda for reproductions of these last two proposed memorials, and for further information regarding the long protracted attempt to secure for New York an appropriate memorial to Washington.

Reproduction: Valentine's *Manual*, 1855, frontispiece.

PLATE 100 A

[The Battery and Harbour]

Lithograph, coloured.

59¾ x 24¾

Date depicted: 1828?

Date issued: Copyright

May 11, 1829.

Artist, lithographer, and publisher: Tho^s. Thompson.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.

Other copies: Simeon Ford, Esq. (three loose sheets untrimmed—copy formerly owned by Mr. C. A. Coutan); Harry Peters, Esq. (imperfect and repaired copy lacking the imprint, formerly owned by Mr. John Anderson, Jr., who purchased it in England). These are the only copies known.

Only known state. This view, which is a fine example of early American lithography, and one of the largest early lithographs known, is printed on three folio sheets of paper, pasted together. The inscription in the lower left corner of the view reads: "Drawn on stone by Tho^s. Thompson"; that in the centre beneath the rectangle: "Entered . . . May 11th 1829 by Tho^s. Thompson, N. York."

Thomas Thompson was well known as a painter of portraits as well as marine views. He was a member of the National Academy of Design, and a frequent exhibitor, as appears by the annual catalogues. In 1838 he offered for sale a "Scene from the Battery with a portrait of the Franklin, 74 guns." In 1845 he exhibited "New York from Quarantine"; in 1848 "New York from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn," and in 1850 "North River Scene from foot of Chambers St." Thomas S. Cummings, in his *Historical Annals of the National Academy of Design* (p. 235), refers to the death of Mr. Thompson, on November 15, 1862, and speaks of him as "an aged, nay, a venerable gentleman of the old school, distinguished in his department . . ."

Reproduced and described here for the first time.

PLATE 101-a

(GRACE, & TRINITY CHURCHES, BROADWAY)

Sepia drawing on paper.

2 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Date depicted: 1830.

Artist: C. Burton.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society. One of twenty original drawings by Burton acquired by Stephen Whitney Phoenix at the administrator's sale of the private library of William J. Davis. The auction was conducted by Bangs, Merwin & Co. at their salesrooms, 694 & 696 Broadway, corner of 4th Street, beginning April 17, 1865. (Item 1739 of the catalogue—20 Drawings, by Burton, of Views of New York.) These beautiful little drawings came into the possession of the N. Y. Hist. Society on December 6, 1881, after the death in that year of Mr. Phoenix.

On the wrapper containing these views, the following note occurs, evidently in the handwriting of William J. Davis:

Twenty original Drawings of various buildings and views in New York. Original cost \$10 each, worth so says B [Bourne?] U. S. Bank, Shot Tower, and Bridge at Fairmont were not published.

Part were published by Bourne who got them up some years ago. Purchased May 1844.

This is not an accurate statement, for two of the twenty views are of Philadelphia, and the Shot Tower is not among them. The two drawings not reproduced by Bourne are of the Bridge at Fairmount, Philadelphia, and the United States Bank, Philadelphia. Eighteen of the drawings, counting the two Philadelphia views, have been cut to the margin, so that any signatures or titles which may have existed have disappeared. The two untrimmed and signed views are of "St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott Street," and Steamboat Wharf, Whitehall Street."

The drawings were made for George Melksham Bourne, who issued a series of New York views in 1831, the engravings being executed by J. Smillie, Archer, Gimber, Fossette, and others. In a portfolio belonging originally to James Smillie, and now in the possession of his grandsons, Ralph and James C. Smillie, the following note occurs:

In the course of the year 1830 I received an invitation from Mr. George M. Bourne to return to New York and commence a series of small views of said city with the prospect of making at least ten dollars a week. To this I agreed, determining to take my final leave of Quebec. I left in the spring of that year to commence the work. No. 103 [Grace, & Trinity Churches, Broadway] was the first plate of the series.

Of the view of "Broadway, near Franklin St. New York,"[1] Smillie says (referring to the page in his portfolio upon which this view is pasted): "No. 102 was a sample of the work Mr. B. [Bourne] sent me while in Quebec on which to form my judgment." It is an interesting fact that during his stay in Quebec, Smillie engraved a fine set of views of that city, now very scarce.

The Bourne series of New York views, in its complete form, includes nineteen numbered double plates, all but the first six of which were copyrighted in 1831 by Bourne. It is the largest and most beautifully executed series of New York views ever made, and deserves more attention than it has yet received. The views included in the series are as follows:

[1] Not one of the regular plates, but included as a so-called "extra plate" in the set owned by Mr. Colt.

- Plate 1st CITY HOTEL, BROADWAY. C. Burton del.—J. Smillie sc. New York, Bourne, Broadway
- GRACE, & TRINITY CHURCHES, BROADWAY. C. Burton del.—J. Smillie sc. New York, Bourne, Broadway. Printed by J. Neale
- Plate 2^d BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by J. Smillie. New York, Bourne, 359 Broadway
- LANDING PLACE, FOOT OF COURTLANDT ST NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by J. Smillie. New York, Bourne, 359 Broadway. Printed by J. Neale
- Plate 3^d MASONIC HALL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by J. Smillie. New York, Bourne, Broadway
- LANDING PLACE, FOOT OF BARCLAY ST NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by J. Smillie. New York, Bourne, Broadway. Printed by J. Neale
- Plate 4th PARK PLACE, NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by J. Smillie. New York, Bourne, Broadway
- AMERICAN HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Drawn & Engraved—by James Smillie. New York, Bourne, Broadway. Printed by J. Neale
- Plate 5th MANSION HOUSE, (BUNKER'S,) BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Burton del^t—Archer sc^t
- STEAM BOAT WHARF, BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK. Burton del^t—Gimber sc^t New York, Bourne, Broadway
- Plate 6th ST THOMAS' CHURCH, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by J. Smillie. New York, Bourne, Broadway
- PARK THEATRE, & PART OF PARK ROW; ST PAULS CHURCH IN THE DISTANCE. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by J. Smillie. New York, Bourne, Broadway. Printed by J. Neale
- Plate 7th BOWERY THEATRE, NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by H. Fossette. New York, Bourne, Broadway.
- "Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1831, by G. Melksham Bourne, in the Clerk's Office of the District court of the Southern District of New York."
- WASHINGTON HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by H. Fossette. New York, Bourne, Broadway. Printed by J. Neale. (Copyright as above)
- Plate 8th JUNCTION OF BROADWAY & THE BOWERY, NEW YORK. Drawn & Engraved by James Smillie. New York, Bourne, Broadway. (Copyright as above)
- BAY & HARBOUR OF NEW YORK, FROM THE BATTERY. Drawn & Engraved by J. Smillie, from a sketch by C. Burton. NEW YORK, Bourne, Broadway. Printed by J. Neale. (Copyright as above)
- Plate 9th COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL, NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by H. Fossette. New York, Bourne, Broadway. (Copyright as above)
- PUBLIC ROOM, MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE, NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by H. Fossette. New York, Bourne, Broadway. (Copyright as above) Printed by J. Neale

- Plate 10th ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by H. Fossette. New York, Bourne, Broadway. (Copyright as above)
 MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE, WALL ST NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by H. Fossette. New York, Bourne, Broadway. (Copyright as above) Printed by J. Neale
- Plate 11th PHENIX BANK, WALL ST NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by H. Fossette. New York, Bourne, Broadway. (Copyright as above)
 UNITED STATES' BRANCH BANK, WALL STREET. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by H. Fossette. New York, Bourne, Broadway. (Copyright as above) Printed by J. & G. Neale
- Plate 12th BROOKLYN FERRY, FULTON ST NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by Hatch & Smillie. New York, Bourne, 359 Broadway. (Copyright as above)
 STEAM BOAT WHARF, WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by Hatch & Smillie. New York, Bourne, Broadway. (Copyright as above) Printed by J. R. Burton
- Plate 13th CUSTOM HOUSE, WALL ST NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by Hatch & Smillie. New York, Bourne, Broadway. (Copyright as above)
 UNITARIAN CHURCH, MERCER ST NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by Hatch & Smillie. New York, Bourne, Broadway. (Copyright as above) Printed by J. & G. Neale
- Plate 14th ST GEORGE'S CHURCH, BEEKMAN ST NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by Hatch & Smillie. New York, Bourne, Broadway. (Copyright as above)
 CLINTON HALL, BEEKMAN ST NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by Hatch & Smillie. New York, Bourne, Broadway. (Copyright as above) Printed by J. R. Burton
- Plate 15th CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, CANAL ST NEW-YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engd by H. Fossette. New York, Bourne, Broadway. (Copyright as above)
 EXCHANGE PLACE, LOOKING TO HANOVER ST NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engd by H. Fossette. New York, Bourne, Broadway. (Copyright as above) Printed by J. & G. Neale
- Plate 16th NEW YORK, FROM WEEHAWK. Painted by W. G. Wall.—On steel, J. Smillie. Printed by J. & G. Neale [1]
- Plate 17th ST LUKE'S CHURCH, HUDSON ST NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by Hatch & Smillie. New York, Bourne, Broadway. (Copyright as above)
 THE RESERVOIR, BOWERY, NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by Hatch & Smillie. New York, Bourne, Broadway (Copyright as above) Printed by J. R. Burton

[1] Attached to a numbered impression of this plate in Mr. Smillie's portfolio, is the following comment by the artist in manuscript: "The first steel plate I ever etched and bit in, and finished. This was the last plate of Mr. Bourne's series engraved by me." A double plate showing "St. John's Church, Varick St New York," and "Christ Church, Anthony St New York," drawn by C. Burton, and engraved by Hatch & Smillie, and also numbered Plate 16th, seems later to have been issued. The only copy of this plate seen by the author was sold at Anderson's, in November, 1913.

Plate 18th ST PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, MOTT ST NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by Hatch & Smillie New York, Bourne. Broadway. (Copyright as above)

ST PETER'S CHURCH, BARCLAY ST NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by Hatch & Smillie. New York. Bourne, Broadway. (Copyright as above) Printed by J & G. Neale

Plate 19th [1] PROTESTANT DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, BROOME ST NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by Hatch & Smillie. New York, Bourne, Broadway. (Copyright as above)

FREESTONE MEETING, BLEEKER ST NEW YORK. Drawn by C. Burton.—Engraved by Hatch & Smillie. New York, Bourne, Broadway. (Copyright as above) Printed by J. & G. Neale

Mr. Harris D. Colt owns a set of Bourne views, originally collected by Mr. Richard H. Lawrence, and containing also the two so-called "extra plates," drawn by Burton, and a copy of the sample plate, referred to above:

FRANKLIN MARKET, OLD SLIP. C. Burton Del^t—R Lowe Sc^t
BROADWAY & FULTON STREET, CITY HALL IN THE DISTANCE. C. Burton Del^t—R Lowe Sc^t
BROADWAY, NEAR FRANKLIN ST NEW YORK. Burton del.—Gimber sc^t.

With the exception of the double Plate 16th, which is in facsimile, this set is complete, and includes all known extras. The N. Y. Hist. Society's set includes the extra plate containing the views of Franklin Market, Old Slip, and Broadway & Fulton Street, but lacks the double Plate 16th and Plate 19th. No complete set is known to exist.

The eighteen drawings belonging to the N. Y. Hist. Society are the originals of Plates 1st to 3^d, inclusive, 4th (view of Park Place only), 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th (view of Steam Boat Wharf, only), 13th (Custom House, only), and 18th (St. Patrick's Cathedral, only).

The Bourne plates were purchased by Disturnell and issued a number of years later, with the Bourne imprint, copyright, and printer's lines erased from the plates, the numbers of Plates 9th, 10th and 17th altered to 10th, 9th and 16th, and with several other changes. The N. Y. Hist. Society owns all of the original copperplates except Plates 16th (original steel plate), 18th, and 19th.

Of the twenty original drawings not owned by the Historical Society, fifteen are in the Smillie Collection. They are the views reproduced as Plates 8th, 11th, 12th (Brooklyn Ferry, only), 13th (Unitarian Church, only), 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th (St Peter's Church, only), and 19th.

Beside these fifteen originals, the Smillie Collection contains the following drawings signed by Burton, uniform in size with the others:

1. A drawing without title, showing a road on the left, on the right of which is a three-storey brick building with a pediment and one portico on the short side and two on the long side. The building is connected with the road by an enclosed passageway.
2. SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT STREET, 1831

[1] The only known copies of this plate are in the possession of Mr. Arnold, and Mr. H. H. Cammann. The latter copy was found in Washington, by Mr. George Goodrich. A small number of facsimiles of this impression were made by Mr. R. H. Lawrence for distribution among his friends.

3. CONCERT ROOM, MASONIC HALL
4. CITY HALL PARK
5. GOVERNOR'S ROOM, CITY HALL (reproduced in Addenda).

In 1830-1, Burton made a series of drawings of important buildings and landmarks in Philadelphia, which were engraved by Fenner, Sears & Co., and published in London, most of the engravings being numbered. In this series are found the view of the "United State's Bank, Philadelphia," and that of "Upper Ferry Bridge, and Fair Mount Water Works, Philadelphia," copied from the originals in the N. Y. Hist. Society's collection.

The view here reproduced depicts the second edifice erected for Trinity Church. The first church is shown in a number of general views (Pls. 25, 31 and 44), and in a tiny bird's-eye view made by David Grim from memory, after the destruction of the church during the Revolution (Pl. 32). Grace Church, seen to the south of Trinity, was erected in 1806-9, on the site of the old Lutheran Church, for a history of which see Chronology. See also Plates 68-a and 81-b for earlier views of this same neighbourhood. The old Livingston residence, at this period a boarding-house, will be recognised just south of Grace Church. It had been occupied between the years 1817 and 1824 by the Branch Bank of the United States. North of Trinity appears the old Van Cortlandt mansion, the roof of which has been modified since its appearance in Plate 68-a.

Other views of the second Trinity Church are shown in Plates 81-b, 105, 108, 122, and 125.

Reproduced here for the first time.

PLATE 101-b

(COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL, NEW YORK)

Sepia drawing on paper.

3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

Date depicted: 1830,

Artist: C. Burton.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

This room, which is on the second floor in the south-west corner of the City Hall, was restored as nearly as possible to its original condition in 1909-10 for the use of the Borough President, the cost being defrayed by Mrs. Russell Sage. In this restoration, the architect, Mr. William A. Boring, followed closely the original ornamental details of this room still preserved among the McComb sketches of the City Hall owned by the N. Y. Hist. Society. The ornamental railing and furniture shown in the view had long since been removed. This drawing, engraved by Fossette, was issued as Plate 9th of the Bourne Views (see Pl. 101-a).

The Governor's Room was restored in 1908-9, also through the gift of Mrs. Sage. The designs were prepared by Grosvenor Atterbury, under the supervision of the Art Commission. For a view of this room, drawn by Burton, probably about 1830, see Addenda. A list of the restorations made in the City Hall under the supervision of the Art Commission will be found on Plate 97.

Reproduced here for the first time.

PLATE 102-a

SHOT TOWER

Line engraving on steel.

5 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{8}$

Date depicted: 1831.

Date issued: 1831.

Provenance: Plate 8 of *Views in New York And its Environs*, by Theodore S. Fay, New York, 1831 (The Peabody Views). This collection of views is very similar to the Bourne series, but not so well executed.

Artist: Lundie.

Engraver: (Alexander L.) Dick.

Publishers: Peabody & Co., No. 233 Broadway, New York, and O. Rich, No. 12 Red Lion Square, London.

Owner: I.N.P.S. (complete set).

Other copies of the view: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc. The N. Y. Hist. Society has a complete bound set of the views and text, of which only three other copies are known.

Only known state. The Peabody Collection contains, in its complete form, thirty-eight views and a map showing the city as far north as 52d Street on sixteen plates, each plate, except the map, containing the publisher's line at bottom. In most copies the view of the "Oil Cloth Manufactory Greenwich" is missing. The book was issued in parts, and the paging is irregular. The first set of four views was noted and described in *The N. Y. Mirror* of June 4, 1831:

A very pretty quarto pamphlet has just appeared, published by Peabody & Co., Broadway. It forms the first number of a series of views illustrating New-York and its environs, and, with several pages of letter-press, contains four engravings, viz: view of the city from Governor's Island, of Broadway from the Park, of the Bowling-green, and of the American-hotel, including the store of the publishers. It is got up in a creditable manner, and, although topographical illustrations are generally dry matters, and, in this particular instance, not likely to throw any extraordinary light on the early affairs of the city, we are told the work meets with a rapid sale.

The second number, containing four engravings, one of which was the Shot Tower, was described in *The N. Y. Mirror* of July 30, 1831; and the third number in the *Mirror* of November 12th and 26th of the same year. The fourth number was commented upon on March 24, 1832, and at that time it was stated that six more numbers would complete the series, making ten in all. The two last sets evidently were not issued. Some of the engravings in the latter part of the publication bear the date 1834, so that the date 1831 on the title-page is misleading, only three parts, as above shown, being issued in that year. The statement, also, that the drawings were made by Dakin is not accurate, as but six plates bear his name.

The N. Y. Mirror of July 30, 1831, commenting on the issue of the second number of Fay's work, and referring to this announcement, says: "There is rather too much puffery about the cover. But the publishers, we presume, must not be out of fashion."

An advertisement of the work, on pink paper, by Peabody, stating that it was to be printed on the order of "Jones's Views of London," and "Paris and its Environs," is also bound up with the Historical Society's copy. The advertisement reads, in part:

Only 37 1-2 cents per number is charged for four beautiful Engravings, eight pages of letter-press descriptions, with an elegant cover, being, at this rate, one of the *cheapest* works ever offered to an American public. The whole will be completed in *ten numbers*.

The N. Y. Hist. Society's copy of the book has also, bound in the back, one of the original yellow paper covers to Part II, which reads as follows:

Part II. Shillings.
 Dedicated, by Permission, to Philip Hone, Esq.
 Views
 in
 The City of New-York and its Environs:
 Comprising the
 Public buildings, Private Residences,
 Churches, Public Promenades,
 Principal Streets, Shipping,
 Institutions, Dock Yards,
 Squares, River Scenery,
 and all that is interesting or worthy of notice;
 from
 Accurate, Characteristic, and Picturesque Drawings,
 Taken from the objects themselves, expressly for this work,
 by
 Celebrated Artists;
 And engraved under the immediate superintendence
 of
 Mr. Dick,
 with
 Historical, Topographical, and Critical Illustrations,
 by
 Theodore S. Fay
 (co-editor of the New-York Mirror,)
 Assisted by several distinguished literary Gentlemen.
 New York:
 Published by Peabody & Co., No. 233, Broadway,
 (near Park Place.)
 London:
 O. Rich, No. 12, Red Lion Square,
 1831
 Mason, Printer,] [68, Nassau Street.
[Copyright notice, dated 1831]

A manuscript letter-book and an account book belonging to Peabody & Co. were offered for sale at the American Art Galleries in December, 1916. The letter-book contains the correspondence with various agents who handled the "Views of New-York" and other books carried by Peabody & Co. One of the early letters to O. Rich, of London, evidently written shortly after the arrangement had been concluded with him to act as their London agent, reads, in part, as follows:

We send you the title of a new work which we are now preparing for publication it is to be got up precisely in the same style of views in London no one ever had enough to start any thing [*sic*] of the kind here before & we intend to push the sale as far as possible. The street views for the first number are not quite finished. We did not wish to send any specimens to judge upon untill completed [*sic*].

Next packet will bring you 1000 copies of No. 1. We put Jones name in the vignette title but as none have [*sic*] yet been printed except a few proofs I will have his name erased and yours incerted . . .

On January 23, 1832, C. H. Peabody bought out the stock of Peabody & Co., and

apparently, for a time thereafter experienced financial difficulties, principally owing to the fact that all business was interrupted by the cholera, which raged in the city in this year.

Although only five complete sets of the Peabody Views of New York are now known, the views, according to this letter-book, were issued in large numbers, and were in such demand that Peabody had difficulty in filling orders.

Theodore S. Fay, author of the text, was an associate editor of *The N. Y. Mirror*, but left it in 1836, having been appointed Secretary of Legation at Berlin in 1835. Remaining there until 1853, he was promoted to the post of Minister Resident, in Berne, Switzerland. There he remained until 1861, when he retired and returned to Berlin. He died in Berlin, November 24, 1898.

The shot tower shown in the view was erected in 1823 by Mr. George Youle, on the East River, between 53d and 54th Streets (*The N. Y. Eve. Post*, March 14, 1823), and is still (1917) standing. It was probably designed by John McComb, whose account book, under date of 1822, contains the following entry: "For Plans and directions for building a shot Tower,"—no amount being mentioned. The first shot tower erected on this site by Mr. Youle, in 1821, fell on October 6th of that year, after it had reached the height of about 110 feet. Heavy blasting in the neighbourhood was believed to have been the cause of the accident.—*The N. Y. Eve. Post*, October 8, 1821. The *Post* of March 14, 1823, also contains a notice regarding this prominent early landmark:

It will be recollected by most of our fellow citizens, that the Shot Tower situated about 4 miles from this city on the banks of the East River, when nearly completed, fell and was mostly destroyed. Mr. George Youle, the enterprising proprietor, has erected a new Tower on its foundation, and although not finished, has commenced the manufacture of shot; he makes about three tons per day, and of a quality at least equal to any imported, or made in this country.

Speaking of the surroundings of the shot tower, Fay, on p. 18 of his book, remarks:

The shores of the river are here beautifully varied and picturesque. In one place the water laves the edge of green meadows, in another it breaks against fragments of rocks. Sometimes a verdant hill rises abruptly to the cultivated gardens and splendid buildings which decorate the banks, and sometimes a road winds down to the shore and leads to rural abodes fitted up for the entertainment of the throngs who escape for a few hours from the town to enjoy the breath of the fields, the woods, and the river. In the distance the Navy Yard may be perceived and the eastern part of the city. . . . The garden and hotel adjoining the tower are at present kept by Mr. Hilton, from whose grounds the view was taken.

The plate here reproduced was reissued in *The Ladies Companion*, 1836, but with the lettering changed to "Shot Tower East River For the Ladies Companion." Several of the Peabody views were reproduced, sometimes with slight variation in title, in other publications of the period.

A unique lithographic view of the procession accompanying the laying of the cornerstone of the Washington monument (never completed) in Hamilton Square, on October 19, 1847, is owned by Mr. Edward W. C. Arnold (reproduced in Addenda). The shot tower appears in the background of this view. Valentine's *Manual* for 1866 (opp. p. 482) also contains a view of the tower, showing it standing south of the Brevoort estate.

The views contained in the Peabody Collection are as follows:

- PL. 1. NEW-YORK. Drawn by J. H. Dakin. Engraved by Barnard & Dick
 PL. 2. BROADWAY FROM THE PARK. Drawn by J. H. Dakin. Engraved by Barnard & Dick

New-York. Published June 1831. by Peabody & Co., London. O. Rich No 12. Red-Lion Square.

- Pl. 3. BOWLING GREEN. BROADWAY. Drawn J. H. Dakin. Engraved by Barnard & Dick
- Pl. 4. RESIDENCE OF PHILIP HONE ESQ. AND AMERICAN HOTEL, BROADWAY. Drawn by J. H. Dakin. Engraved by Barnard & Dick
[Publisher's line, dated June 1831]
- Pl. 5. CITY HALL. Drawn by Dakin. Engraved by Dick
- Pl. 6. NAVY YARD. BROOKLYN. Drawn by Lundie. Engraved by Dick. Printed by Miller
[Publisher's line, dated July 1831]
- Pl. 7. LEROY PLACE. Drawn by Davis. Engraved by Dick
- Pl. 8. SHOT TOWER. (East River). Drawn by Lundie. Engraved by Dick. Printed by Miller
[Publisher's line, dated July 1831]
- Pl. 9. ELYSIAN FIELDS, HOBOKEN. (New York in the distance.) Drawn & Engraved on Steel by A. Dick
- Pl. 10. CITY HOTEL, TRINITY & GRACE CHURCHES. (BROADWAY.) Drawn & Engraved on Steel by A. Dick. Printed by J. & G. Neale
[Publisher's line, dated Nov^r 1831]
- Pl. 11. LUNATIC ASYLUM. (MANHATTANVILLE.) Drawn by A. Dick. Engraved by H. Fossette
- Pl. 12. MERCHANTS ROOM, EXCHANGE. (WALL STREET.) Drawn by A. Dick. Engraved by J. Archer. Printed by J. & G. Neale
[Publisher's line, dated Nov^r 1831]
- Pl. 13. WASHINGTON INSTITUTE AND CITY RESERVOIR
- Pl. 14. HUDSON RIVER FROM HOBOKEN. Drawn & Engraved by A. Dick. Wm. Phelps Pr.
[Publisher's line, dated March 1832]
- Pl. 15. COFFEE-HOUSE SLIP. (FOOT OF WALL STREET.) Drawn & Engraved by H. Fossette
- Pl. 16. PARK THEATRE—PARK ROW. (TAMMANY HALL IN THE DISTANCE.) Drawn & Engraved by H. Fossette
[Publisher's line, dated March 1832]
- 17 BROAD STREET. (CUSTOM HOUSE IN THE DISTANCE.) Drawn by A. J. Davis. Engraved by J. Archer
- 18 HOLT'S NEW HOTEL. (CORNER OF FULTON & WATER STREET.) Drawn by A. Dick. Engraved by M. Osborne
[Publisher's line, without date]
- MAP OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK Compiled & Surveyed by William Hooker; (etc.) W. Hooker Sc.
[Published by Peabody & Co., without date]
- WEBB'S CONGRESS HALL. (142 BROADWAY) Drawn and Engraved by M Osborne
- MERCHANTS EXCHANGE—WALL-STREET (and) MASONIC HALL BROADWAY (Both signed with initials J. H.)
[Publisher's line, without date]
- PEARL STREET HOUSE & OHIO HOTEL. (HANOVER SQUARE IN THE DISTANCE.) Drawn and Engraved by M. Osborne
- DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM. Drawn and Engraved by M. Osborne
[Publisher's line, without date]
- [1] ROTUNDA—CHAMBERS-STREET [2] GRACE CHURCH—BROADWAY [3] U. S. BRANCH BANK—WALL STREET (F. Kearny, Sc.) [4] ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—BEEKMAN ST. [5] ST. PATRICKS CATHEDRAL—MOTT ST.
[Publisher's line, without date]

- [1] PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. CARMINE STREET. NEW YORK. [2] ST THOMAS' CHURCH. BROADWAY. NEW YORK. [3] 2ND UNITARIAN CHURCH. MERCER COR. PRINCE ST NEW-YORK. [4] WASHINGTON HOTEL. BROADWAY. NEW YORK. [5] BOWERY THEATRE NEW YORK. (Ja^s Harris Sc.)

[Publisher's line, dated 1833]

- [1] EPISCOPAL SEMINARY GREENWICH [2] OIL CLOTH MANUFACTORY GREENWICH [3] FULTON MARKET
PENITENTIARY BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

[Publisher's line, dated Jan^y 1834]

- LA GRANGE TERRACE—LA FAYETTE PLACE. CITY OF NEW YORK. Dakin Delt
Dick Sc.

[Publisher's line, without date]

PLATE 102-b

NEW YORK THEATRE

Lithograph. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ Date depicted: 1826-8.
Date issued: 1826-8.

Artist: A. J. Davis.

Publisher: (Anthony) Imbert.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Emmet Collection, 11284); N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Only known state. This is one of a series of probably twelve lithographs of buildings in New York, drawn by Davis and published by Imbert. The N. Y. Hist. Society possesses one of the original title-pages of this series, with the following lettering: "Views of The Public Buildings in the City of New-York." The Society owns also one of the original brown wrappers, bearing the following inscription: "Views of Public Buildings, Edifices and Monuments, In the Principal Cities of the United States, Correctly drawn on Stone, by A. J. Davis. Printed and Published by A. Imbert, Lithographer, 79 Murray-Street, New-York. No. —. The Work will be issued in Numbers, each containing 4 Plates; The first number to each City, will be ornamented with a title page and a vignette;— The Price of Subscription is per number, . . \$2:00. Each Plate Separately, . . 0:50. Subscriptions are received at the Office of the Publisher, 79 Murray-Street, Behr & Kahl's Book Store, 359 Broadway; Judah Dobson, 108 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia; Fielding Lucas, Baltimore."

From the existence of this wrapper, it is evident that the work, as originally projected, was to cover other cities than New York. The date "1827" and the words "Not issued" have been added, in manuscript, on this cover. The series was probably never finished and no complete set, even of the New York views, is known.

The wrapper and the following views belonging to the first part were sold in the Neill Collection, in 1910 (Nos. 143-150).

VIEWS OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK (title-page with vignette
view of Rotunda)

NEW YORK THEATRE (here reproduced)

PHENIX BANK

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

MASONIC HALL

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH N. Y.

BRANCH BANK OF U. S.

Other New York buildings in the series are:

DESIGN FOR IMPROVING THE OLD ALMS-HOUSE PARK, NEW YORK (double page)

Nº 39 CHAMBERS ST NEW YORK, OPPOSITE THE ROTUNDA [Arcade Bath]

CASTLE GARDEN, N. YORK

VIEW OF THE BATTERY AND CASTLE GARDEN NEW YORK

CONGREGATION B'NAI JESHURUN

ST THOMAS CHURCH BROADWAY

LAFAYETTE THEATRE

The New York Theatre—afterwards the Bowery Theatre, and still more recently the Thalia—was erected in 1826 on the site of the old Bulls Head Tavern, just south of the later Atlantic Garden (for a history of which see Chronology). It burned on May 26, 1828, but was immediately rebuilt. The theatre was afterwards destroyed by fire three times, but always promptly rebuilt. In 1879, the character of the neighbourhood having become almost wholly German, it was opened as a German playhouse, under the name of the "Thalia Theatre," and continued to give plays in German, and later in Hebrew, until 1915.

The theatre is now used for Italian vaudeville, while the Atlantic Garden is being remodelled for moving-pictures, also under Italian management.

PLATE 103-a

LE ROY PLACE

Line engraving on steel.

$5\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{7}{8}$

Date depicted: About 1830.

Date issued: 1831.

Provenance: Plate 7 of *Views in New York And its Environs*, by Theodore S. Fay, 1831-4 (The Peabody Views).

Artist: (Alexander J.) Davis.

Engraver: (Alexander L.) Dick.

Publishers: Peabody & Co., No. 233 Broadway, New York, and O. Rich, No. 12 Red Lion Square, London.

Owner: I.N.P.S. (complete set).

Other copies of the view: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Only known state. In the text accompanying the view, Fay states, regarding the houses here depicted, that "little more concerning them can be gathered from books, or gleaned from the lips of the living, than that they have been erected but a few years." In one of his later chapters, commenting on the many "magnificent mansions continually arising," he remarks: "Of these few perhaps are more beautiful than those in Le Roy Place."

As a matter of fact, the houses were erected in 1827, by Isaac Green Pierson, who built a row of substantial dwellings on either side of Bleecker Street. The name "Le Roy Place" seems to have been bestowed by Pierson upon that portion of Bleecker Street between Mercer and Greene where his houses were erected. The street is so named on a map surveyed by George B. Smith on October 15, 1827, and filed in the Register's Office as No. 31 (T). The first street-guide mentioning Le Roy Place is dated 1834-5, and, as the name disappears from the lists of streets after 1878-9, and is not found on the Goodrich Map (1828), the Colton Map (1836), or the Dripps Map (1854), it was probably never an official designation.

PLATE 103-b

LA GRANGE TERRACE—LA FAYETTE PLACE (ETC.)

Line engraving on steel.

6¼ x 3¾

Date depicted: About 1831.

Date issued: 1834.

Provenance: From *Views in New York And its Environs*, by Theodore S. Fay, 1831-4 (The Peabody Views).

Artist: (J. H.) Dakin.

Engraver: (Alexander L.) Dick.

Publishers: Peabody & Co., No. 233 Broadway, New York, and O. Rich, No. 12 Red Lion Square, London.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies of the view: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Only known state. La Grange Terrace, consisting originally of nine separate residences on Lafayette Place, of which four are still (1917) standing, was erected in 1831, and was considered at the time the finest row of private dwellings in the city. In the text accompanying the view, Fay says that these "costly houses are universally allowed to be unequalled for grandeur and effect," that they are built of white marble [granite], that they were designed and built by Mr. [Seth] Geer, and that all the stone work was executed by the state prisoners at Sing Sing. Backing up against this property, on lots Nos. 714 and 716 Broadway, were built, in 1833, by Elisha Bloomer, two very similar dwellings, known as the Colonnade Houses, the northerly one of which was occupied in 1836-7 by Philip Hone, during the construction of his house on the corner of Great Jones Street and Broadway. It was used as a residence until 1889, in which year it was demolished.

La Grange Terrace was so named after Lafayette's country-seat in France. Later, its name was changed to "Colonnade Row." Among the residents of this Row at various periods were Washington Irving and John Jacob Astor.

Lafayette Place was opened, in 1825, from Jones to Art Street (now Astor Place).

Photographs and a measured drawing of the façade of a single unit of the row appeared in the *American Architect* for June 21, 1911.

PLATE 104-a

SOUTH ST. FROM MAIDEN LANE

[The Bennett View of Maiden Lane] *

Aquatint.

13½ x 9½

Date depicted: 1828.

Date issued: 1834?

Provenance: From *Megarey's Street Views in the City of New-York*, for description of which, see Plate 98.

Artist and engraver: W^m I. (J.) Bennett.

Publisher: Henry I. (J.) Megarey.

Owner: Down Town Association.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society; I.N.P.S., etc.

Second known state. A proof state before letters exists, of which an impression is owned by the N. Y. Public Library (Emmet Collection, 11430). In this print, the iron

*This title should read the Bennett View of South Street.

kettle and stick in the lower left foreground of the picture are lacking, as well as the chimneys on all the buildings.

This view gives a very good idea of the forest of masts, belonging to vessels from all parts of the world, which lined the South Street quays at this period.

The date is, apparently, established by the sign of McKibbin & Gayley, who, according to the directories, occupied these premises during the year 1828 only.

Reproduction: Valentine's *Manual*, 1854, opp. p. 60.

Reference: Stauffer, 144.

PLATE 104-b

FULTON ST. & MARKET

[The Bennett View of Fulton Street]

Aquatint.

13 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

Date depicted: About 1834.

Date issued: 1834?

Provenance: From *Megarey's Street Views in the City of New-York*, for description of which, see Plate 98.

Artist and engraver: W^m I. (J.) Bennett.

Publisher: Henry I. (J.) Megarey.

Owner: Down Town Association.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Emmet Collection, 11853); N. Y. Hist. Society; I.N.P.S., etc.

Only known state, except a proof before all letters, a copy of which is in the N. Y. Public Library (Emmet Collection, 11853). In the copy here reproduced, the imprint of Henry I. Megarey, New York, is probably covered by the mount.

The date of the print is determined by the sign of Richard S. Williams & Co., which appears on the building to the extreme left. Prior to 1834, the directory gives the firm name as Richard S. Williams, without the "Co." It is, of course, possible that in this, as in other known cases, the directory was a year or more late in noting a change in the firm name.

Fulton Market, shown at the right of the view, was erected in 1821, rebuilt in 1882, and finally abandoned as a city market in 1914. The building is still standing, but in a dilapidated condition. The *Times* of October 22, 1916, describes it as the "most ruinous looking building on Manhattan Island," the greater part of the roof having fallen in, and scarcely a pane of glass remaining unbroken.

The tower seen in the distance is that of the North Dutch Church. That appearing above the roof of the market probably belongs to St. George's Chapel, on Beekman Street.

Reproduction: Valentine's *Manual*, 1854, opp. p. 200.

Reference: Stauffer, 137.

PLATE 105

[Wall Street]

Lithograph, coloured.

29 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 19 $\frac{1}{8}$

Date depicted: About 1829.

Date issued: Probably about 1834.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Other copies: Harris D. Colt, Esq.; Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.; Robert Goelet, Esq.; collection of Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Esq. (2¼ inches on left of print, and margins, restored). These and a copy in the R. I. Hist. Society, at Providence, are the only copies known.

Probably the first state. The Holden copy, now in the possession of Mr. Harris D. Colt, has the title "Vue de New York" in small black letters on a white border below the print. There are no other variations. This may be an earlier state. The execution of the drawing is distinctly foreign, and the print may have been intended as the decoration of a "summer-piece," of which several somewhat similar examples dating from this period are known.

The date depicted must be after 1827, when, according to the directory, "C. Pool, Barometer and Thermometer Maker," whose sign appears near the top of the building at Broad and Wall Streets, moved to this address, and before 1831-2, when his address appears as 280 Broadway. The stationer's sign is probably that of Peter Burtzell, who acquired the old book-store of Stephen Gould in 1825. See Miss Ward's painting of Wall Street, reproduced in Addenda.

The view is evidently a copy from the charming little Burton view, reproduced as Plate 13th (upper) in Bourne's Views of New York, published in 1831-2, and engraved by Hatch & Smillie. A comparison of the two leaves no doubt as to the fact that the Burton view was the original. The carriage in the foreground of the lithograph, which does not occur in the original, is evidently of a foreign design, and the misspelling of the words "Blanss" and "Stationary," which appear on the sign on the building at the south-west corner of Wall and Broad Streets, is also significant.

Trinity Church, which is seen at the end of the street, is the second church building which occupied this site, and was built in 1788-90, and demolished in 1839. The Presbyterian Church, on the north side of Wall Street, between Broadway and Nassau Street, was erected in 1719, and rebuilt in 1810. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1834, and again rebuilt in the following year; and in 1844 taken down and re-erected in Jersey City (see Chronology).

The Custom House, seen on the north side of Wall Street, and occupying the site of the old Federal Hall, was erected in 1813-14 as a store by Eastburn & Kirk, who sold the property to the United States for a custom house on December 2, 1816.

The building on the extreme left, on the south-east corner of Broad and Wall Streets, occupies the site of the old Watch House at No. 1 Broad Street.

It is interesting to compare this view with that shown on Plate III.

The collection of Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Esq., contained a similar lithograph of the Capitol at Washington, very likely by the same artist, and the author has seen a general view of the city of Boston which presumably belonged to the same series.

Reproduction: Valentine's *Manual*, 1853, p. 48; 1866, p. 571, from the Burton drawing.

PLATE 106-a

VIEW OF ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, FROM THE PARK

Line engraving on steel. 10⅞ x 6¾ Date depicted: 1829.
Provenance: Frontispiece of No. 40 of *The New York Mirror*, April 11, 1829, which contains also a descriptive article.

Artist: A. J. Davis.

Engraver: W. D. Smith.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc. The steel plate from which this engraving was printed is owned by Mr. Joseph F. Sabin.

The Holden collection contained a coloured lithograph of St. John's Chapel, also by A. J. Davis, now owned by Mr. J. Clarence Davies. No other copy of this lithograph is known. It was probably drawn shortly before our view, from which it differs slightly.

St. John's Chapel was built in 1803-7, and is still standing (1917), the recent widening of Varick Street in connection with the extension of Seventh Avenue having left it with its porch extending fifteen feet into the widened roadway. Its preservation is due to the energy of the various societies which form the New York Art Federation, in co-operation with a small group of public-spirited laymen who have laboured incessantly to this end since 1908, when, on Sunday, November 22d, the congregation was saddened by the unexpected announcement from the pulpit that the vestry of Trinity Church had decided to close the chapel. The campaign to save the old building met with immediate and widespread encouragement, hundreds of articles appearing in the papers of the city and the country urging the preservation of one of the finest and most important of the few remaining early American architectural monuments. After injunction proceedings, resulting in a decision favourable to Trinity Corporation, the church was allowed to stand temporarily in deference to public opinion. In 1914, however, plans were approved for the widening of Varick Street to the east, involving the removal of the porch and the tower of the church. Mr. George McAneny, then Borough President, succeeded in bringing about a compromise between the city authorities and the Trinity trustees, whereby the former agreed to permit the encroachment of the porch into the roadway and the passage of the sidewalk beneath the porch, and to assume the cost of shoring that portion of the building under which the subway was to pass, while the latter agreed to let the building stand for at least two years, during which period the committee hoped to evolve some plan for its permanent preservation. This respite is now passed and, as no satisfactory solution of the problem has been found, [1] it is likely that another year will see the demolition of this beautiful and dignified old church, which ranks next to the City Hall and St. Paul's Chapel, as the third most important ancient building on Manhattan Island.

Although the park shown in this view was from its inception generally referred to as St. John's Park, it was officially named Hudson Square, under which name it appears on the Taylor-Roberts Plan of 1797 (Pl. 64), the Goerck-Mangin Plan of 1800 (Pl. 70), and other maps printed before 1840, after which it appears regularly as St. John's Park. On February 14, 1805, Trinity agreed to cede the streets bounding "Hudson Square" to the City. On June 12th of the following year, the square was granted to the owners of the adjoining lots, "in such Manner as may best conduce to its Improvement," and, on January 12, 1809, Trinity agreed to pay its share of the expense of fencing the park. —*Trinity Minutes* (MS.). This seems to have been a plain wooden fence, for Haswell, in his *Reminiscences of an Octogenarian* (p. 243), says that the wooden picket fence that had enclosed the park was replaced with iron about 1830. As, however, the iron fence appears in this view, it must have been erected before 1829. On July 8, 1823, a com-

[1] A recent suggestion that the church be preserved as a permanent memorial to the New Yorkers who die in the great war is worthy of careful consideration.

mittee was appointed to consider and report on the expediency of erecting a house for the use of the rector, and on the 31st of the same month it was resolved to build such a house "as soon as they could get a good offer for the house and lot on Vesey Street" which was then occupied by the rector.—Dix's *Hist. of Trinity*, III: 59.

Dr. Dix describes Hudson Square at that time as "one of the finest, if not *the* finest, in the city. It contained specimens of almost every American tree, with others of foreign sorts," etc. (*ibid.*, IV: 235); and Dr. Francis, in 1857, said that the variety of trees there was greater than on any other ground of equal size in the known world.

On April 1, 1823, it was resolved:

That the said Square shall remain hereafter as an ornamental Square without any buildings being erected therein, and in case all the Lessees of the lots fronting on said Square shall agree to maintain the same at their own expense as a private Square in proportion to the ground which they possess fronting on the Square, then it shall remain as a private Square, but otherwise or if the proprietors of the lots do not so maintain the said Square, then that it be ceded to the City Corporation as a Public Square,—*Trinity Minutes (MS.)*.

and on June 9, 1823,

It appearing that a majority of the Lessees of the Lots on Hudson Square had acceded to the arrangement recommended by the Standing Committee and confirmed by the Vestry at their last meeting, it was ordered that the necessary conveyances on the part of this Corporation be executed under the direction of the Standing Committee.—*Trinity Minutes (MS.)*.

At that time the park was in one of the most fashionable parts of the city.

The further history of that beautiful spot was a melancholy one. As time passed on and the character of the neighborhood changed, the owners of the property fronting on the Park were filled with the usual desire to sell for business purposes. This could not be done without the consent of the Church, which consent the [Trinity] Corporation refused to give. Dr. Berrian, then old and ill, plainly told the applicants that the park should not be sold while he lived . . . The present Rector [Dr. Dix] had not been in office forty-eight hours before the people who had tormented his predecessor came thronging about him, to ask whether he would follow the example of the old man, and likewise withhold his consent. To him, not yet resident in the Rectory, it seemed that it would have been unwise and selfish to oppose the general wish and so the Corporation consented. Then followed a shocking scene: the felling of the trees, the uprooting and upturning of the whole place, and the erection of an unsightly and vast freight depot, covering the whole extent of the square. And so before the rolling car of the Business-Juggernaut, the grace and beauty passed away forever.—Dix's *Hist. of Trinity*, IV: 236-7.

The trees were all felled and their trunks extracted by March, 1867.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, March 21, 1867. The present depot was built in 1867 (*Annual Report of the Supt. of Buildings*, 1867), and the bronze pediment on the west side of the building was unveiled on November 10, 1869 (*N. Y. World*, November 11, 1869).

Reproduction: Valentine's *Manual*, 1870, opp. p. 28.

Reference: Stauffer, 2968.

PLATE 106-b
CASTLE GARDEN, N. YORK

Lithograph, coloured.

Artist: Alex. J. Davis.

Lithographers: Imbert & Co.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

14 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{3}{8}$

Date depicted: 1825-8.

Only known copy. An early and interesting view of Castle Garden, probably drawn shortly after Castle Clinton was converted for use as a pleasure resort. A very similar

and scarce print, also drawn by Davis and lithographed by Imbert, and entitled "View of the Battery and Castle Garden New York," was sold in the collection of Mr. Percy R. Pyne, 2d, and now belongs to Mr. Edward W. C. Arnold.

Imbert does not appear in the directory as a lithographer until 1826, but his plates in Colden's *Memoir*, published in 1825, show that he was working as a lithographer in that year. An interesting paragraph regarding Imbert, from the *Memoir*, will be found quoted in full in the description of Plate 95-a. The firm name of Imbert & Co. does not appear in the directory, and the name of Anthony Imbert disappears with the issue of 1834-5.

Reproduced here for the first time.

PLATE 107

KIPS BAY BEI NEWYORK

Water-colour drawing on paper. $23\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{3}{4}$ Date depicted: August 31, 1830.

Artist: Fr. Ernst.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

This view is taken from the pier below the rocky promontory at the foot of 37th Street, looking south across Kip's Bay. The cupola of Bellevue Hospital is seen at the right. The Henry A. Coster estate, purchased in 1835 by Anson G. Phelps, lay just to the north of the hospital grounds, between 29th and 34th Streets. The house itself, which stood near the north-west corner of First Avenue and 30th Street (Pl. 154-d), is hidden by the projecting point, but the pier at the foot of the place is distinctly shown.

There is some confusion in regard to the designation of Kip's Bay, some maps—for instance the Bridges Map, of 1811—assigning the name to the northerly of the two small bays which indent the shore, one between 32d and 34th Streets, and the other between 35th and 37th Streets. The Kip property, as shown on a map of the estate of Eliza Kip made by Smith in 1833, included both of these bays, and it is evident that the name was applied to both.

The Kip farm originally extended irregularly from about 26th Street to 42d Street, east of the Road to Harlem, and the old Kip farm-house stood on the south side of 35th Street, one hundred feet east of Second Avenue. A view of the old house is contained in the *Manual* of 1852, p. 472. Samuel Kip laid out eight roads across his farm, which he named Kip's Bay, Samuel, Elbert, Maria, Cornelia, Eliza, Susan, and Louise Streets—the last five being named after his daughters. With the laying out of the city streets under the commissioners, all of these old roads were discontinued. The farm was divided up into parcels, and sold, the most northerly parcel being offered for sale, in 1807, as the "Quarry Lot," there being a quarry of building stone on it. The advertisement states that a "road by the name of Susan street, 60 feet in width, leading along the southerly side of the lot from the highway to the river, forms one of the several avenues from the premises to the public road."—*American Citizen*, June 29, 1807.

Reproduced here for the first time.

PLATE 108

VIEW OF ST. PAULS CHURCH AND THE BROADWAY STAGES, N. Y.

Lithograph, coloured.

$24\frac{1}{8} \times 18\frac{7}{8}$

Date depicted: 1831.

Date issued: 1832.

Artist: H. Reinagle.

Lithographer: (John) Pendleton.

Owner: From the Lander-Daly-Borden Collections, and now belonging to Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.

Other copies: Collection of Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Esq.; Robert Goelet, Esq., Herbert L. Pratt, Esq., and Harris D. Colt, Esq. (formerly in the author's collection). These are the only other copies known.

In Mr. Colt's copy, which is an earlier impression—evidently an artist's proof—there are slight variations in the inscription—i. e. "Pendletons Lithog' 9 Wall St." in place of "Pendleton's Lithography, N^o 9, Wall-Street," and "New York" in place of "N. Y." The title is in open letter, without shading.

Although the date 1828 is found in manuscript on the copy here reproduced, this date is contradicted by internal evidence. For instance, "Trappan's Fancy Store," at 221 Broadway, next to the corner of Vesey Street, is found in the directory for 1831-2 only at that address. The sign of Michael Paff appears in the wreath over one of the windows in the second floor of this house. Note, also, the statuary in front of the building, and the ornamental detail of the door. Paff was the proprietor of an art gallery at this address. In 1811 he opened a gallery of paintings at 208 Broadway, whence he moved, in 1812, to No. 221 Broadway, the building here shown. The N. Y. Public Library owns an original "Prospectus" issued by Paff, on March 30, 1812, announcing the forthcoming opening of his gallery, at No. 221 Broadway, on May 15th. In this advertisement Paff states that he has been collecting his paintings "during more than twelve years." Apparently (according to the directories) Paff occupied this address only a few years, moving to 124 Cedar Street in 1814-15. Between this year and 1820 he moved from Cedar Street to the Bowery, and thence to No. 20 Wall Street, returning, in 1820, to No. 221 Broadway, where his sign is shown in the view of the Park and west side of Broadway in 1827 (Pl. 100). Here he remained until the demolition of the building, in 1834, for the erection of the Astor House. In September, 1838, following his death, his collection was sold at auction.—*The Eve. Post*, September 15, 1838.

Further reasons for assigning the later date to the lithograph are found in the fact that J. Lowe & Co. became Lowe & Connah in 1831-2, according to the directory for that year, while Scudder's American Museum did not move to the address here shown, on Ann Street and Broadway, until December, 1830. The date of issue was probably 1832, in which year, according to the directory, Pendleton, lithographer, whose address is given on the engraving as No. 9 Wall Street, moved there from No. 94 Broadway.

This is one of the rarest of early New York street scenes, and is especially interesting as depicting the various types of stages in use at the period. A writer in the *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen'l Adv.* of August 5, 1834, describes this phase of the city's life as follows:

Omnibuses, exceeding a hundred in number, roll incessantly over the paved streets, administering equally to the purposes of business and pleasure adding to noise and bustle, and forming an object of such prominent attraction, as to cause New York not inaptly to be termed "The City of Omnibuses."

This lithograph forms a *pendant* to the view of Wall Street by the same artist (Pl. 111). These two plates are the only ones we have corresponding to the popular English street scene prints of the period, such as Pollard's spirited view of "The Elephant and Castle, on the Brighton Road," "North-Country Mails at the Peacock, Islington," etc.

The author's collection includes a rare pamphlet containing the reproduction of a

panorama depicting the same neighbourhood, painted by Holland and his pupils, Reinagle and Evers, and exhibited in 1813. See, also, Plates 68-b, 81-a, and 85.

Reproduction: Valentine's *Manual*, 1861, p. 116.

PLATE 109-a

NORTH FRONT

THE RESIDENCE OF WM B. CROSBY ESQ^R RUTGERS PLACE NEW-YORK

Lithograph. 9½ x 6 Date depicted: 1830-5.

Date issued: 1830-5.

Artist: "From Nature, on Stone, by J. G. Clonney."

Lithographer: (Peter A.) Mesier.

Owner: I.N.P.S. No other copy known.

The Rutgers mansion, later the residence of William Bedlow Crosby, stood in the block bounded by Rutgers Place on the north, Clinton Street on the east, Cherry Street on the south, and Jefferson Street on the west.

Harmanus Rutgers purchased his well-known farm, originally known as Bouwery No. 6 (see Manatus Maps, Appendix, II), in part from the heirs of Hendrick Cornelissen van Schaick and in part from Thomas Fairweather. The Van Schaicks were the descendants of the original patentee, Cornelis Jacobsen Stille.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXIII: 19-29. The farm comprised all of the present Seventh Ward west of Montgomery Street, and part of the Fourth Ward. Rutgers died on August 9, 1753, and devised his farm to his son Hendrick, describing it as "Near the fresh water in the out ward which I had bought from the Van Schaicks and others, where he, my said son, now lives."—*Liber Wills*, XVIII: 347. *The N. Y. Gaz.*: or, *The Weekly Post-Boy*, of August 13, 1753, contains the following notice of the death of Harmanus Rutgers:

Thursday last departed this Life, in an advanced Age, Mr. Hermanus Rutgers, a very eminent Brewer of this City, and a worthy honest Man; His Remains were decently interred the next Evening.

The following account of the property is derived mainly from family papers and other sources examined by Mr. De Witt Clinton Jones, whose wife, Josephine Crosby, was the granddaughter of William Bedlow Crosby, the great-nephew of Col. Rutgers. Mr. Jones's printed description is pasted on the back of this and the companion view (Pl. 109-b), which came through him into the author's possession.

The house, the main part built of bricks said to have been brought from Holland (perhaps only a reference to size and bond), was erected in 1754-5 by Hendrick Rutgers, who had a portion of his farm laid out in streets and lots, and, in 1765, agreed with James De Lancey on a boundary line between their farms, running along Division and Little Division (now Montgomery) Streets.—*Liber Deeds*, XLVIII: 364. Rutgers died in 1779, and devised the farm to his only surviving son, Henry, including in his bequest the family mansion, which, during the occupation of New York by the British, was used as a hospital. At the close of the war, Colonel Rutgers, who had been active on the side of the colonies, reoccupied the homestead, and kept bachelor's hall there until his death, nearly fifty years later. He was a personal friend of Washington and Clinton and other prominent men of the period, and a benefactor of Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, N. J. (formerly Queen's College), which was re-named after him in 1825. He died in 1830, leaving the greater part of the Rutgers farm, "including the mansion house and all the land

attached thereto," to his great-nephew, William Bedlow Crosby. After Col. Rutgers died, Mr. Crosby had Monroe Street carried through the two blocks bounded by Madison, Cherry, Jefferson, and Clinton Streets, then surrounding the house grounds, and this portion of Monroe Street [1] was named Rutgers Place. The house was remodelled at this time, two wings being added, and its north side made the entrance front. It stood thus, with a block of ground in lawn and garden surrounding it and the carriage house, stable, etc., until Mr. Crosby's death, in 1865, when it was sold, and shortly afterwards torn down. Its site is now occupied by tenement houses—Nos. 288 to 314 Cherry Street.

An interesting résumé of the history of the Rutgers house, contained in *Old New York from the Battery to Bloomingdale*, New York, 1875, was prepared by M. Despard, who drew largely from the Rutgers family records. The Rev. Howard Crosby, in a letter quoted by Despard, states that the house was remodelled by William B. Crosby in 1830; it was demolished after February 1, 1875, as recited in *Liber Deeds*, MCCCXIX: 80. There was a condition in this deed to the effect that when the old mansion should be torn down, the contents of the corner-stone would be given to the Crosby family. This explains the quaint family tradition, mentioned in *Old New York from the Battery to Bloomingdale*, that young Hendrick Rutgers was forced to put all his small change into the corner-stone. For a description of the house shortly before its demolition, see the *N. Y. Times* of November 24, 1872 (condensed in Chronology).

The house is shown in the Howdell-Canot South West View (Pl. 37). Its roof appears also in the St. Mémin View from Mt. Pitt (Pl. 62), near the water, to the left of the view. For location of Mt. Pitt, also called Jones' Hill, see British Headquarters MS. Map of 1782 (Pl. 50). See, also, the two manuscript views reproduced on Plate 47, the view accompanying the Ratzer Plan (Pl. 41), the Taylor-Roberts Plan (Pl. 64), and the Colton Map (Pl. 124), which last shows very distinctly the house and property, including the out-buildings, as they were in 1836.

The original Rutgers farm-house stood on the east side of the Bouwery Lane between the Collect and the Swamp, and a short distance north of the Jews' burying-ground. It is clearly indicated and named on the 1735 manuscript map (Pl. 30). [2]

Reproduced and described here for the first time. Valentine's *Manual* for 1858 (opp. p. 268), contains a very similar view, but with many minor changes, such as the addition of a lamp post, trees twenty years older, etc.

PLATE 109-b

SOUTH FRONT

THE RESIDENCE OF W ^m B. CROSBY ESQ ^R RUTGERS PLACE NEW-YORK		
Lithograph.	9½ x 6	Date depicted: 1830-5.
		Date issued: 1835?

Artist: "From Nature on Stone by J. G. Clonney."

Lithographer: (Peter A.) Mesier.

Owner: I.N.P.S. No other copy known.

For description of the Crosby or old Rutgers house, see preceding plate.

Reproduced here for the first time.

[1] Known successively as Lombard, Lombardy, Lumber, and Rutgers Street.

[2] Reference to the Grim Map (Pl. 32), to the manuscript plan reproduced on Plate 36-b, and to the Ratzen Map (Pl. 42), will explain the relative positions of these two houses, which stood, respectively, near the southern and northern boundaries of the Rutgers farm.

PLATE 110

NEW-YORCK

[The Garneray View]

Aquatint, printed in colours. 17 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 12 $\frac{7}{8}$ Date depicted: Probably 1834.

Date issued: Probably 1834.

Provenance: From *Vues des Côtes de France dans L'Océan et dans la Méditerranée*
Peintes et gravées par Louis Garneray—a magnificent collection of views, principally of French ports.

Artist and colourist: L. Garneray.

Engraver: (Sigmund) Himely.

Publisher: Basset, Paris, rue St. Jacques, No. 64.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection).

Other copies: I.N.P.S., etc.

Signed artist's proof, in subdued colouring. The collection of the late Mr. Amos F. Eno (now owned by the N. Y. Public Library) contains also an original lettered impression in black and white, and an original impression brilliantly coloured, similar to those in general circulation. This regular issue has the following imprint: "Garneray, pinx^t-Himely sculp. / Vue de New York. / Prise de Weahawk. / A View of New-York, taken from Veahawk. / A Paris chez Basset rue St. Jacques No. 64 Déposé." A later impression of the print was issued with the publisher's line changed to "A Paris chez Hocquart aîné Succ^r de Basset rue St Jacques N^o 64.—Déposé / New-York Published by Bailly Ward and C^o." In this form, the plate was probably issued separately, and before 1843-4, as the partnership of Bailly and Ward, according to the directories, appears to have been dissolved by the following year. A copy with this imprint was sold in the collection of Mr. Percy R. Pyne, 2d.

The date depicted is determined, approximately, by the fact that the dome of the old Merchants' Exchange appears. This building was finished in 1827, and destroyed by fire in 1835. As the view shows no trace of the steeple of the Presbyterian Church in Wall Street, which was destroyed by fire in September, 1834, and rebuilt in 1835, it is probable that it was drawn late in 1834.

There is no date in the first volume of Garneray's splendid work; the third is dated Paris, 1832. A fifth volume, in the collections of the Bibliothèque Nationale, bears the manuscript title, *Voyage Maritime*, and contains twenty-eight views, among which are the following of America: Baltimore, Boston, Havana, New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and Rio Janeiro. No text accompanies these engravings. Although the view of New York is marked "Déposé," a search among the copyright records in the Bibliothèque Nationale failed to disclose any reference to the plate. The fact that the view is contained in the fifth volume of a series, volume three of which is dated 1832, strengthens the proof that it was drawn after this date.

The copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale, as well as that here reproduced, has, in the lower left corner, the words "peint gravé et retouché par L. Garneray" engraved, although they have every appearance of being in pencil. An artist's proof of the Philadelphia view, owned by Mr. Fridenberg, has this line in pencil.

PLATE III

WALL STREET AND THE HEIGHTS OF BROOKLYN (ETC.)

[The Maverick View of Wall Street]

- Lithograph. $18\frac{3}{4} \times 14$ Date depicted: 1834.
 (exclusive of borders) Date issued: 1834.
- Artist: "H. R.," undoubtedly Hugh Reinagle, whose view of St. Paul's Church and the Broadway Stages, N. Y. (Pl. 108), was drawn at about this time.
- Lithographer: P. Maverick—evidently Peter Maverick, Jr., as Peter Maverick, Sr., died in 1831.
- Owner: Sold at Anderson's, in November, 1916, in the collection of John D. Crimmins, Esq., and bought by George D. Smith for \$3,950, the highest price ever paid at auction for a New York City print.
- Other copies: Three other copies are known—one belonging to Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq., one belonging originally to Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, who gave it, in 1915, to the N. Y. Hist. Society, and one in the collection of Robert Goelet, Esq.

Only known state of one of the most interesting views of the period. The drawing for this lithograph must have been made between 1827 and 1834, as it shows the original Merchants' Exchange building, which was completed in 1827 and destroyed by fire in 1835, and the First Presbyterian Church as it stood before the destruction of its steeple by fire in 1834. After the fire the church had a pointed steeple, not a tower with a dome (see Pls. 117 and 123-b). This representation of the Presbyterian Church is perhaps the best we have (compare its design in this view with that shown in Plate 105, and also with Miss Ward's painting, reproduced in Addenda). The date, however, is more definitely determined by the fact that "Cummings' Exchange & Lottery" appears as such in the directory for 1834-5 only, at 86 Broadway, the site here shown. Before that date it was a lottery office alone, and not an "Exchange," and after 1835-6, according to the directories, it was at 8 Wall Street.

The marginal sketches, showing Brooklyn Heights and the buildings on each side of Wall Street from Broadway to the river, although drawn at a small scale, are very interesting.

A process reproduction exists, smaller in size than the original, and lacking the marginal views.

PLATE II2

MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK

- Lithograph, coloured. $12\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ Date depicted: 1834.
 Date issued: Copyright 1834
 by George Endicott.
- Artist: J. W. Hill.
- Lithographer: (George) Endicott.
- Owner: From the collection of George R. D. Schieffelin, Esq. (and now owned by Mr. Fridenberg).
- Other copies: Collections of W. C. Arnold, Esq.; Percy R. Pyne 2d, Esq., and Robert W. Goelet, Esq. (lacks imprint). These are the only other copies known.

Only known state. This little lithograph, which is in delicate colouring, is one of the few known views of the upper end of Manhattan Island in the first half of the nineteenth century. The fence in the foreground coincides approximately with Manhattan Street, and the church is old St. Mary's, on Lawrence Street, erected in 1826, and taken down in 1907-8.

The village of Manhattanville came into existence about 1806. The *N. Y. Spectator* of July 9th of that year states, in an advertisement, that "Manhattan Ville" is

now forming in the Ninth Ward of this city, on the Bloomingdale road, in front of Haerlem Cove on the North river. The Corporation have opened a road, or avenue, thro the same, from the North to the East-river . . . The proprietors of the soil are now laying out the streets, which are to be wide and open, to the Hudson river, where vessels of 300 tons may lie in safety. A handsome academy has just been built on the main street.

Assessment was made in 1815 for opening 125th Street between Third Avenue and "the lane leading to Manhattanville" (see Chronology).

Views exist of "Glennville [*sic*], on the Hudson," and of "Paterson, N. J.," drawn by Hill, with the same imprints as the view here reproduced, and of approximately the same size.

The catalogue of the 12th exhibition of the National Academy of Design (1837) lists a painting of "Manhattanville," by J. G. Chapman, which was purchased by Philip Hone, and is now in the possession of Robert G. Hone, Esq.

PLATE 113

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK (ETC.)

Aquatint, coloured.

27¼ x 17½

Date depicted: 1834?

Date issued: Copyright
January 26, 1836.

Artist and etcher: T. Hornor.

Aquatinted by J. Hill.

Publishers: Joseph Stanley & Co.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc. A beautifully coloured copy, without the date after copyright line, but in other respects identical with the copy here reproduced, is owned by Mr. Harris D. Colt. The original drawing is in the possession of the Stock Exchange Lunch Club.

Second or third state. [1] In 1840-46, Webb issued a restrike from this plate which shows it to be much worn. The only changes are the substitution in the title of Webb's Emporium of Light for the Hygeian Depot and the disappearance of Jos. Stanley's name from the three signs on the corner building, the name of Webb appearing in its place. Later—probably after 1863, as this is the first year in which the firm name of Jas. A. Webb & Son, occurring in the inscription, appears as such in the directory—a photo-lithographic copy of this plate was made.

Although the view bears the date 1836, it was probably drawn in 1834, as in this year only is Wm. West, upholsterer, found at 422 Broadway. Wm. Wright, hatter, is at 416 Broadway from 1834 to 1837. The other signs do not help to fix the date.

Mr. John Henry Hill, of West Nyack, a grandson of the artist, owns an interesting

[1] Stauffer (1325) refers to an earlier state, having the date 1836 in the title. The author has never seen a copy of this state.

unfinished proof of the City Hall and Park, drawn and engraved by Hornor and aquatinted by Hill. This view shows also the Astor House.

The view is interesting particularly as giving a good idea of the vehicles in use at the time, and also as showing the various street trades.

Stauffer, 1325.

PLATE 114-a

VIEW OF THE GREAT FIRE IN NEW-YORK, DEC^R 16TH & 17TH 1835 AS SEEN FROM
THE TOP OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, COR. OF WALL & W^M ST.

Aquatint, coloured.

23¾ x 16¾

Date depicted: December

16-17, 1835.

Date issued: 1836.

Artist: N. Calyo.

Engraver: W. I. (J.) Bennett.

Publisher: L. P. Clover.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

A black line, drawn in India ink with a drawing pen, has been added to most of the original impressions of this print, between the plate and the margin, perhaps because the picture and the border met in a rather ragged and unpleasant way. The finest impressions seem all to have had this line, and such impressions are accepted as of the first state; while early impressions without the line are considered second states. In the reproduction, the copyright line, which is turned over, is not seen. It reads: "Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1836 by L. P. Clover in the Office of the Southern District of New York." The plate is still in existence, and modern impressions are in circulation.

The Merchants' Exchange is seen in the left centre (*cf.* Pl. 115). Another view of Wall Street, after the fire, but looking in the opposite direction—towards Trinity Church—is contained in the Emmet Collection (No. 11510), in the N. Y. Public Library. This is a sepia drawing in guash, with the manuscript title at top: "Wall St. Cor. William after the Fire—1835."

Reference: Stauffer, 140.

PLATE 114-b

VIEW OF THE RUINS AFTER THE GREAT FIRE IN NEW-YORK DEC^R 16TH & 17TH 1835
AS SEEN FROM EXCHANGE PLACE

Aquatint, coloured.

23¾ x 16¾

Date depicted: December

16-17, 1835.

Date issued: 1836.

Artist: N. Calyo.

Engraver: W. J. Bennett.

Publisher: L. P. Clover.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Earliest known state. A later issue exists, without the India ink line, and modern impressions also are in circulation. The view, which is a companion of that reproduced on Plate 114-a, is taken on Exchange Place, looking east. The ruin on the left is the old

Garden Street Church. This is the only contemporary representation that we have of this church, as rebuilt in 1807. It was in the belfry of this building that the corner-stone of the old Church in the Fort perished in this fire (see Chronology). For representations of the first Garden Street Church, see Plates 32, 33, and 146. This last view shows the original building after the stone tower was completed, in 1776, to support the cupola.

The copyright line on the reproduction of this print, as in the preceding one, is turned over, and therefore does not appear.

Several pastel drawings depicting the fire from Brooklyn Heights were made by Calyo. One of these, in the Cruikshank Collection, has the following manuscript title: "View of the Great Fire in N. York, Dec. 16th & 17 1835, as seen from Williamsburg." In the lower left of the drawing is the inscription "From Nicolino Calyo, 402 Broadway, N. Y." Very similar pastels of the fire, also drawn by Calyo, are found in the collections of the Stock Exchange Lunch Club, Mr. Robert Goelet, and Mr. Harris D. Colt.

Mr. Edward W. C. Arnold owns three pastel drawings, signed by Calyo, of the following subjects: "View of the City of N. York & the Marine Hospital taken from Wallabout"; "View of the Tunnel of the Harlem Rail Road," and "View of Hoboken, taken from the Ferry."

Reference: Stauffer, 141.

PLATE 115

THE GREAT FIRE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 16 DECEMBER 1835

Lithograph, coloured.

20 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 15 $\frac{3}{4}$

Date depicted: December 16,
1835.

Date issued: Copyright 1836.

Drawn on stone by (Alfred) Hoffy.

Printed and coloured by J. T. Bowen.

Publisher: H. R. Robinson, No. 48 Courtland Street, N. Y.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Only known state of the best, rarest, and most interesting, of the early fire views. The Merchants' Exchange, erected in 1825-7, is shown, as are also the offices of "The Fulton Insurance Company" and "The New York American." This newspaper began publication in 1819, and continued until 1845, when it was absorbed by the *Courier & Inquirer*.

The alley named "Exchange Pl.," east of the Merchants' Exchange, is the present Hanover Street.

The Post Office appears in the basement of the Exchange. It had moved to this location in 1827. After the fire it was established temporarily in a building called the Rotunda, in City Hall Park. On December 28, 1835, the Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution calling for the erection of an additional building adjoining the Rotunda for the accommodation of the Post Office. A branch office was also established on the north-west corner of Exchange Place and William Street, which was moved to the Merchants' Exchange upon the completion of that building in 1841. In 1845 the old Middle Dutch Church was converted for use as the main Post Office, and the branch office was moved to Chat-ham Square. For further notes regarding the Post Office, see Chronology.

A process reproduction of this print was issued, about 1910, by Mr. Charles A. G. Swasey.

A key, printed on blue paper, was issued with this plate, but is very rarely found. There is an impression in the collections of the N. Y. Hist. Society. A modern process reproduction exists, also on blue paper. The key reads as follows:

A KEY

to the

Print of the Great Fire
of the City of New York,

Published by the proprietor, H. R. Robinson, 48 Courtlandt street, embracing Original Likenesses, taken from life, of all the parties herein named, and who rendered themselves conspicuous through their exertions in quelling the awful conflagration.

No. 1. Chester Huntingdon	Police Officer,
No. 2. John Jacob Schoonmaker,	Keeper of the Battery.
No. 3. Nathaniel Finch,	Member of Fire Co. No. 9.
4. Matthew Bird,	do do No. 13.
5. James S. Leggett,	Ass't Foremen, No. 13.
6. Zophar Mills,	Foreman of Engine No 13
7. Wm. H. Bogardus, Esq.	Counsellor at Law.
8. Col. James Watson Webb,	Editor of Courier & Enq
9. A M C. Smith	Police Officer,
10. James Gulick,	Chief Engineer,
11. John Hillyer, Esq.	Sheriff of City & Co. of N Y
12. Oliver M Lownds, Esq	Police Justice,
13. Charles King,* Esq.	Editor of the American,
14. Hon. C. W. Lawrence,	Mayor of the city,
15. James M Lownds, Esq.	Under-Sheriff,
16. James Hopson, Esq.	Police Justice,
17. Edward Windust,	Of 'Shakspeare,' Park Row,
18. Thomas Downing	Of Nos. 3,5,& 7 Broad street,
19. Jacob Hays, Esq.	High Constable,
20. H W Merritt,	Police Officer,
21. Peter Mc'Intyre, of Montgomery House, Barclay street,—	
formerly of Washington hall.	

N.B.—The gentleman running up the Exchange steps, is Mr. Patterson, of the firm of Patterson & Gustin, who wished, if possible, to preserve the statue of Alexander Hamilton, which was totally destroyed in a few minutes afterwards.

* This is the gentleman that crossed the East River to the Navy Yard, on that dreadful night, in an open boat, to procure gunpowder; in which he was successful.

G. Vale, Printer, 15 Ann st.

PLATE II6

NEW-YORK. TAKEN FROM THE BAY NEAR BEDLOWS ISLAND
[The Chapman-Bennett View]

Aquatint, printed in colours. 25 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 16 $\frac{1}{4}$

Date depicted: 1834-5.

Date issued: Copyright
1836 by Megarey.

Artist: J. G. Chapman.

Engraver: J. W. Bennett (William James Bennett).

Publisher: Henry I. (J.) Megarey, New York.

Owner: From the Lander-Daly-Borden Collection.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection); N. Y. Hist. Society (proof before all letters, from the Holden sale); Library of Congress, etc.

Only known state except as above noted. This view was drawn before the fire of 1835, as it shows the original dome and drum of the Merchants' Exchange. It does not show the Wall Street Presbyterian Church, which was destroyed by fire in 1834.

A beautiful impression of this view, owned originally by the author and now belonging to Mr. William Sloane, is printed virtually entirely in colours, and is one of the very few early engravings of the city so printed. The series engraved by Bennett, to which this view belongs, forms, perhaps, the finest collection of folio views of American cities, etc., in existence. It embraces the following views (which, with four exceptions, are found in the author's collection), and doubtless a few others:

BALTIMORE, MD.

Ins.: Paintd & Engd By—W. J. Bennett. / Baltimore Taken Near Whetstone Point. / New York Pub by H I Megarey—Printed By J. Neale.

(Copyright 1831, by Megarey)

WEST POINT, FROM PHILLIPSTOWN

Ins.: Painted and Engraved by—W. J. Bennett. / West Point, from Phillipstown. / To Colonel S. Thayer Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, this Print is respectfully inscribed by his obedient Servant / Published by Parker & Clover, 180 Fulton street, New York.—W. J. Bennett.

(Copyright 1831, by Parker & Clover)

BOSTON, MASS.

Ins.: Painted by W. J. Bennett—Engd by W. J. Bennett / Boston / From the Ship House, west end of the Navy Yard / Published by H. I. Megarey New York

(Copyright 1833)

TROY, NEW YORK

Ins.: W. J. Bennett.—Engd by W. J. Bennett. / New York, Published by John Levison, 341 Broadway. / Troy. / Taken from the West bank of the Hudson, in front of the United States Arsenal.

(Copyright 1833, by H. J. Megarey)

[Republished, in 1838, by Megarey]

WEST POINT, FROM ABOVE WASHINGTON VALLEY

Ins.: Painted by Geo. Cooke—Engraved by W. J. Bennett. / West Point, From Above Washington Valley / Looking down the River / New-York, Published by Lewis P. Clover, 180 Fulton Street.

(Copyright 1834, by Parker & Clover)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ins.: Painted by G. Cooke.—Engd by W. J. Bennett. / City Of Washington / From beyond the Navy Yard. / Published by Lewis P. Clover, 180 Fulton St N. Y.

(Copyright 1834, by Lewis P. Clover)

RICHMOND, VA.

Ins.: Engraved by W. J. Bennett from a Painting by G. Cooke. / Richmond. / From the hill above the waterworks

(Copyright 1834)

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Ins.: Paintd by W. J. Bennett from a / Sketch by J. W. Hill / Pub: by Henry J. Megarey New-York.—Engraved by W. J. Bennett / Buffalo, From Lake Erie. / To E. Johnson, H. Pratt. S. Wilkinson B. Rathbun & A. Palmer Esqr^s and the Citizens of Buffalø; with Coll Rob^t Steele of New York. / this Print is respectfully inscribed by ther [sic] Ob^t Serv^t W. I. Bennett.
(Copyright 1836, by H. J. Megarey)

NEW YORK QUARANTINE STATION

Ins.: Painted & Engraved by—W. J. Bennett. / View of the New York Quarantine Station, Staten Island. / Printed by J. Neale. / Published by Parker & Clover 180 Fulton Street New York.
(Copyright 1836)

DETROIT, MICH.

Ins.: Painted by W. J. Bennett from a sketch by Fred^k Grain—Henry I. Megarey New York—Engd by W. J. Bennett / City Of Detroit, Michigan. / Taken from the Canada shore near the Ferry.
(Copyright 1837, by Henry I. Megarey)

NEW YORK, FROM BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

Ins.: Painted by J. W. Hill—Published by L. P. Clover New York.—Engraved by W. J. Bennett / New York / from Brooklyn Heights
(Copyright 1837, by Lewis P. Clover)
Thirty-four references in lower margin.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Ins.: Painted by G. Cooke.—Engraved by W. J. Bennett. / Published by L. P. Clover New-York. / City of Charleston S Carolina / Looking across Cooper's River
(Copyright 1838)

A BRISK GALE, BAY OF NEW YORK

Ins.: Painted & Engraved by—W. J. Bennett / A Brisk Gale, Bay of New York.
(Copyright 1839, by W. J. Bennett)
Republished in 1867.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Ins.: Painted by W. J. Bennett from a sketch by A. Mondelli Eng by W. J. Bennett / Henry I. Megarey, New York. / New Orleans, / Taken from the opposite side a short distance above the middle or Picayune Ferry
(Copyright 1841, by H. I. Megarey)

MOBILE, ALA.

Ins.: Painted by W. J. Bennett from a sketch by Wm. Todd.—Engraved by W. J. Bennett Esq. / Henry I. Megarey—New York. / Mobile. / Taken from the Marsh opposite the City near Pinto's residence
(Copyright 1842)

NIAGARA FALLS

Ins.: Painted & Engd By W. J. Bennett.—Printed & Cold by J. Hill. / Niagara Fall. / To Thomas Dixon Esq^r this View of the British Fall taken from Goat Island. / is respectfully Inscribed by his Obedient Serv^t / Henry I. Megarey.

NIAGARA FALLS

Ins.: Painted & Engd by W. J. Bennett. / Niagara Falls. / To Thomas Dixon Esq^r this View of the American Fall, taken from Goat Island, / is respectfully Inscribed by his Obedient Serv^t / Henry I. Megarey / Printed by John Neale / At Illman & Pilbrow's

NIAGARA FALLS

Ins.: Painted & Engraved by W. J. Bennett.—(Copyright, 1867, by Geo. E. Perine)
— / Niagara Falls from the Table Rock. / Published By Geo. E. Perine, 111 Nassau St. New York
(There probably exists an earlier state, before Perine's line)

NATURAL BRIDGE, VA.

Ins.: Painted by J. C. Ward.—Engraved by W. J. Bennett. / View of the Natural Bridge, Virginia. / Published by Louis P. Clover New York.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Ins.: Painted & Engd By—W. J. Bennett / Baltimore From Federal Hill. / New York, by H I Megarey. / Printed By J. & G. Neale.

BOSTON, MASS.

Ins.: Painted by W. J. Bennett—Engd by W. J. Bennett. / Boston, / From City near Sea Street. / New York, Published by John Levison, 341 Broadway.

PLATE 117

NEW YORK, FROM BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

[The Hill-Bennett-Clover View]

Aquatint, coloured.

31 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 19 $\frac{1}{8}$

Date depicted: 1837.

Date issued: Copyright
1837.

Artist: J. W. Hill.

Colourist: Probably J. W. Hill.

Engraver: W. J. Bennett.

Publisher: L. P. Clover.

Owner: Robert Goelet, Esq.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection); N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Second state. An earlier state exists, before the addition of the words Jersey City, Hoboken, and Weehawken, above the rectangle, and the references below the rectangle. Of this state copies are owned by Herbert L. Pratt, Esq., Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq., and the author.

In the impression reproduced, the copyright notice has been cut from the margin below the title and pasted to the right of the publisher's imprint. Unfortunately, the side margins of the print have been clipped close, and the names of Jersey City, Hoboken, and Weehawken, which should appear in the upper margin, are not legible in the reproduction.

This is one of the most beautiful New York views of the period, and the few copies known, with the exception of a proof before letters, printed in blue, owned by Mrs. Crocker, of San Francisco, are all printed in colours. The elevation from which the view was made is so high, and the drawing so carefully done, that nearly every building of importance from Wall Street to Canal Street can be studied in detail.

The copperplate, which is owned by Mr. Harris D. Colt, was found about fifteen years ago by Mr. Charles A. G. Swasey, in the office of Currier & Ives, where it had long served as a floor plate under a stone. On this the sky, which had been badly damaged, has been burnished out, but the references above and below the rectangle are still legible. Modern impressions from the plate in this condition exist.

PLATE 118

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, NEW YORK

Lithograph, coloured.

22 x 15 $\frac{3}{8}$

Date depicted: 1837?

Date issued: Copyright 1837.

Artist: C. L. Warner.

Lithographer and publisher: J. H. Bufford.

Owner: From the Holden Collection.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Only known state. The view was drawn several years before the completion of the building (in 1841), and was probably prepared from the architect's designs.

The Exchange was designed by Isaiah Rogers. Cyrus L. Warner, who signed the original drawing from which the lithograph was made, appears in the directories prior to 1839 as a builder, and after that time as an architect. The drawing of the ornament and the general architectural detail are noticeably good.

The original Merchants' Exchange, designed by Martin E. Thompson (see Pls. 114 and 115), was built in 1825-7 on the south side of Wall Street, covering the block between Wall, William, and Hanover Streets, and Exchange Place. The building, including the statue of Alexander Hamilton by Ball Hughes, which stood just inside the vestibule, was destroyed in the great fire of December 16-17, 1835. For the history of the first Merchants' Exchange, see Chronology. In 1836, the building shown in the present view was begun, and on November 17, 1841, the *Commercial Advertiser* announced that the new Exchange was to be occupied for the first time on that day (see also *The Eve. Post*, November 18, 1841). In 1863 it was remodelled for the use of the Custom House, and in 1907, when the new Custom House on the Bowling Green was completed, it was converted by McKim, Mead & White into offices for the National City Bank, four storeys being added at this time.

Isaiah Rogers was one of the best architects of his period. He came to New York about 1835 to superintend the erection of the Astor House, of which he had been chosen architect. He was also architect of the Astor Place Opera House (1848), the Bank of America, on the north-east corner of Wall and William Streets (1835), the Middle Dutch Church on Lafayette Place (1836), etc. Montgomery Schuyler discusses these buildings from an architectural point of view in the *American Architect*, Vol. XCIX, No. 1845 (1911).

The building with the circular end seen in the distance on the west side of William Street (corner of Beaver Street), is Delmonico's restaurant, which still occupies this site.

The collection of the late Mr. Amos F. Eno, now belonging to the N. Y. Public Library, contains a very similar view of the "New York Merchants' Exchange," lithographed by William C. Kramp, and copyrighted in 1837. In this view the sign of "Benedict, Benedict & Co. Watches & Jewelry" appears on the William Street corner of the building. A copy of this lithograph is also in the possession of Benedict Bros., jewellers.

PLATE 119

ST. MARKS CHURCH NEW YORK

Lithograph.

18 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 12 $\frac{3}{4}$

Date depicted: Probably 1836.

Date issued: Probably 1836.

Artist: A. J. Davis, Architect. On Stone by J. B. Kidd, S. A.

Lithographer: (J. H.) Bufford.

Owner: Collection of Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Esq. (from the Neill Collection).

Other copies: N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

First state. A later issue, with the street number of Bufford's changed to 136 Nassau Street, is in Mr. Arnold's possession.

St. Mark's Church was erected in 1795-9, on the site of Governor Stuyvesant's Bouwery Chapel. It was at first unfenced and without steeple or portico. In 1829 a steeple was built, after designs made in 1826 by Thomson & Town, architects. The clock and vane were added in 1836. In 1838, an iron railing was built around the church, and the present portico was erected in 1858.—See Chronology.

Mr. Pyne, describing this view in his catalogue, under No. 124, notes that the fields intervening between the church and the East River are unobstructed, and ascribes the date 1827 to the lithograph; but the fact that the steeple was not erected until 1829, and the clock and vane not until 1836, makes an earlier date than 1836 improbable. It is possible, too, that the rural aspect of the land between the church and the river has been exaggerated, although a glance at the Colton map of this year (Pl. 124) shows that this district had not yet been developed. The supposition of the 1836 date is further strengthened by the fact that Bufford's lithographic establishment, which is given as at 114 Nassau Street, appears at that address in the directory for 1836 only.

The view does not represent the actual appearance of the church at any period of its existence, but is undoubtedly an architectural design for alterations proposed by Davis—either on his own initiative or at the suggestion of some interested member of the church. This latter theory seems more than likely when the fact is taken into consideration that the New York Historical Society's copy of this view is inscribed "Designed for Peter S. Stuyvesant. 1836." It is probable that the view was issued to assist in raising funds for the more extensive changes then contemplated. These improvements, however, were not carried out, and the *Memorial of St. Mark's Church* makes no mention of the fact that they were at any time officially considered by the vestry or building committee. The statement is made in the *Memorial* (p. 55) that "in 1836 the edifice was greatly beautified and improved by the erection of the stone portico looking to the south and east." Elsewhere, the *Memorial* states that in this year "a stone portico was added, as there was no longer any doubt about Stuyvesant Street and the approach to the church." These references must be to changes in the main entrances, and not to the elaborate portico drawn by Davis, as the changes suggested in his view were never carried out, and the present portico was not erected until 1858.

In 1843-5, Onderdonk published by subscription a series of views of *Episcopal Churches of New York City*. This series, which was never completed, contains an engraving of St. Mark's Church, by J. N. Gimbrede after a drawing by J. B. Forrester, showing the church without a portico. The spire and clock, new gas lamps, and the iron fence erected in 1838, are all shown, so that it is only reasonable to assume that the portico, if it existed, would also have been indicated. Francis's *Guide* for 1846 contains a similar view of the church.

Except for the changes above noted, these later views show the building substantially as it appears in a view published in the *New-York Mirror* for May 15, 1830, which latter drawing was also made by A. J. Davis.

PLATE 120
NEW YORK FROM BROOKLYN
[The Hornor View]

Etching, printed in colours.

$31\frac{6}{8} \times 12\frac{3}{8}$

Date depicted: 1833-9.

Date issued: 1836-9.

Artist and engraver: T. Hornor.

Printer: W.^m Neale.

Owner: J. Clarence Davies, Esq.

Other copies: N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Earliest known state. A later state exists, subsequent to the erection of the present Trinity Church (1841-6), with the faulty perspective of the Merchants' Exchange corrected, and with a few minor changes.

Among the miscellaneous manuscripts in Box F-G, in the N. Y. Hist. Society, are two copies of a promissory note written and signed by Thomas Hornor, and reading as follows:

New York, Feb. 1834

Received of _____ through the hands of Dr. J. W. Francis the Sum of _____ being his Share of a Loan of Five Hundred Dollars proposed to be advanced by a few gentlemen of New York to enable me to execute a Panoramic Engraving (in three parts) of the City and Bay from Drawings I have recently made from the Heights of Brooklyn, which Sum I engage to return with legal Interest within about a Month after publication or in about Six Months from the present time.—[Signed] Thomas Hornor.

The price of the Set Colored in imitation of highly finished Drawings will be \$10. A copy will be presented to each contributor.

The view here reproduced is undoubtedly the middle section of the "Panoramic Engraving" referred to in this note, and presumably was made in 1833, but with some subsequent additions, and, perhaps, some anticipations. This assumption seems to be justified by the fact that, in the first state, the plate lacks the plate mark at the sides, and generally the side margins. In the later state the plate appears to have been pieced out, so as to show the plate mark on all four sides. No trace of the two end sections has come to light, and even the central section appears never to have been quite finished. It could not, of course, have been engraved prior to the fire of 1835, as it shows the new Merchants' Exchange, which was not begun until 1836. The print also shows the Astor House, which was built in 1834-6. It cannot be later than 1839, as it shows the steeple of the second Trinity Church, taken down in that year.

From the above facts, it seems probable that the print was made from the corrected 1833-4 drawing, but not etched until 1836-9. The view is interesting principally because of the shipping shown in the foreground.

Since the above description was written and printed, the New York Public Library has acquired—at a sale held by Scott & O'Shaughnessy, in November, 1917, of the papers of Dr. John W. Francis—three interesting and rather pathetic documents which throw additional light on the production of this view, and also attest the great benevolence of Dr. Francis. The first is a letter dated "New York 9th May 1828," from which it appears that even at this early date Hornor had practically completed "an Engraving of a View

of N. York." Judging from internal evidence it is doubtful whether this view is the same as the "Panoramic Engraving" referred to above in the promissory note, although the subject was probably identical.

New York 9th May 1828.

Dear Sir

Since I had last the pleasure of seeing you I have been industriously engaged on many subjects connected with my pursuits as an Artist and have availed myself of all the time I could command to the execution of an Engraving of a View of N. York. A few evenings ago I took the liberty of leaving at your Office one of the first impressions being anxious to prove to you that I have not forgotten an engagement towards you and your Friends who kindly assisted me some time ago. When the Engraving is finished I shall have much pleasure in presenting Copies to you and to those Gentlemen who kindly stepped forward at a period when I was suffering much from disappointed hopes sickness and poverty.

The Engraving is not yet finished but I have gone as far as I am able (this being only my second attempt) in its present state copies might be prepared but the labor required to produce the desired effect would be far too great, some days would be required for each copy, but after the plate has gone through another operation a few copies might be completed in a single day and the general effect greatly improved.

With the first Copy I also left the original Drawing for a purpose of great consequence to my successful progress at this moment—the Drawing I wish to dispose of, to enable me to get the Engraving finished, it is a pencil Sketch of great minutia of detail and may perhaps be considered rather a curiosity of its kind.

I am willing to make almost any sacrifice for the means of sending forth the Engraving of it in a proper state, as I am led to suppose the Sale would be considerable both here and abroad.

My immediate solicitation to you is that you will kindly make my wishes known to M^r Ward who I suppose has the only private Gallery in the City appropriate to the encouragement of the pencil. In the course of a Day or two permit me to call upon you and believe me

Yours respectfully and obliged

Tho^s Hornor

I. W. Francis M. D.

The promissory note referred to above probably intervened between the first and second letters in this series, the latter of which was probably written in 1835.

Evidently, further difficulties had developed, perhaps due in part to the great length of the panoramic engraving which, as indicated in the promissory note, was to have been issued in three parts. The second letter reads as follows:

250 Spring Str^t

20th July

Dear Sir

I have now the pleasure of performing a portion of my desire to prove the sence [*sic*] I entertain of the kindness and assistance I have received from you, and through your hands from M^r Ward and other Gentlemen. The delay that has occurred in doing my duty in return has been a source of much anxiety from the conviction that I was risking the favorable opinion you have expressed towards me. In order to offer some slight proof to M^r Ward that you have not introduced to his notice one who is totally undeserving of that favor I have as far as my limited [*sic*] means have permitted very cheerfully made the attempt in dressing up a little, your Queen of America— M^r W. is entitled to another copy for a friend abroad which I will prepare on a strainer for framing or in a more convenient form for package as he may direct, and when I can more conveniently go to the frame maker I shall have the additional pleasure of discharging little portion of my debt to your kind self, and rest assured I shall not forget M^r Gideon Lee and the other Gentlemen who befriended me.

I have been engaged several months on an important invention connected with my Artistical pursuits, of which I shall be happy to give you a sketch if I should find you in possession of a leisure half hour when I take the liberty of calling upon you.

Believe me Dear Sir

Your obliged

Tho^s Hornor

D. J. W. Francis.

The third letter reads as follows:

New York 30 Augth 1836

Dear Sir

I feel that I almost risk the loss of your truly friendly consideration for me by thus troubling you at the moment you have kindly consented to assist me over my present painful situation—but as I feel compelled in justice to myself and my future endeavours to exert myself to the utmost I entreat you to give a few moments consideration to the few hastily written facts I will submit to you as briefly as words will permit.

M^r Clover the Glass and picture frame maker has long expressed a desire to avail himself of some of my sketches of N. York and its Vicinity and particularly the part contained in the Drawing you saw a few days ago. I understood that I should be well remunerated—I therefore devoted two months most assiduously upon it, and he expressed his entire approbation of my performance—after an interview or two he consented in the presence of a M^r Bennett an aquatint Engraver to give me \$500 for an outline of it on Copper 200 he agreed to pay in advance the remainder on completion—at the same time he agreed with the Engraver as to the sum he should receive for his assistance on the plate. The Copper which had been provided for the work was reduced in size at the suggestion of M^r Clover and some alterations and additions made on the Drawing contrary to my judgment but as I then considered him to be the owner of it I thought he had a right to command and I was obedient to his instructions. After all was done agreeable to his request and satisfaction and the Copper properly prepared for receiving the outline I called upon him at a time appointed to receive the amount proposed to be paid in advance in addition to the sum of \$20 which I had paid for the Copper, but he made a variety of excuses to put off my payment until the work was finished, unless I would take a reduced sum—this proposal of course I refused not only on principle but from my conviction that the price I had consented to take was much too small for so elaborate a performance. He then proposed to purchase the Drawing alone and did not object to the sum of \$400 for it but afterwards proposed a smaller Sum so of course all negociation [*sic*] with him in any way is terminated.

I can only account for such total disregard to truth and the most common justice to the knowledge he obtained through my Landlord of my crippled Situation from the want of funds—I know that efforts have been made between them to reap the benefit of my great labor. I must therefore now stand on my own foundation alone.

There is now but one course for me to pursue. I must make any sacrifice to get out the present work without delay—The return is unquestionable—I am only in debt that requires immediate payment to about the amount of the sum the Drawing has cost in Board, and the whole amount of my debts are much less then [*sic*] the Value of that work alone. My other materials ready for my rapid Graver are of fifty times the Value of that production alone.

You was kind enough to say that you would see me this day but perhaps some time in the course of tomorrow may be better when I will take the liberty of calling upon you.

I am most respectfully Your ever obliged

Tho^s Horner

This letter shows the long-suffering patience and generosity of Dr. Francis, who evidently, for the third time, had assisted the struggling artist. The allusion in this letter to the alterations and additions suggested by Mr. Clover, and to the reduction of the size of the plate, probably indicates that the modifications referred to above, and necessary to bring the view up to date, were made at this time, and that it was also then decided to omit the end sections.

The last document is evidently a proposed announcement, perhaps prepared for the newspapers, and reads as follows:

M^r Horner, the Artist who executed the panoramic View of London (for which the Colosseum in that City was erected) has made numerous drawings of the Towns of America, and has lately completed an Engraving of New York from the Heights of Brooklyn. The work is engraved for colouring and each Copy will be finished to the effect of a Drawing, but as those must be done by the artist's own pencil the number so prepared will not exceed fifty. The price proposed will not permit of the usual allowance to a publisher. T. H. is therefore encouraged to

hope that through the recommendation of a few Gentlemen the above number may be engaged without much delay. The accomplishment of this object will enable him to complete another which will be of universal interest and of great benefit to his future progress.

T. Hornor

250 Spring St

*The price Ten Dollars—each Copy will be mounted on a Strainer properly prepared.

PLATE 121

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN STEAM SHIP, OFF NEW YORK

ON MONDAY, 23RD APRIL 1838

Line engraving on steel.

15¾ x 7½

Date depicted: April 23, 1838.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: The only other copy known is printed on blue paper and is in the collection of Robert W. Goelet, Esq.

This curious view was probably published by W. & H. Cave, of Manchester, England, whose advertisement appears on a placard borne by one of the characters in the foreground of the picture. It is evidently copied from the large view drawn on stone in 1829 by Thomas Thompson (reproduced as Pl. 100 A), and was probably published shortly after the arrival in New York of the "Great Western" on her maiden voyage. The group of figures shown in the middle foreground, evidently characters from the novels of Dickens, may have been introduced simply in compliment to the author, who was at this period at the zenith of his literary fame, or the view may have been published four years later, in 1842, when Dickens was in New York, in which case it probably was intended to record this visit as well as the arrival of the "Great Western," which was still in the trans-Atlantic service between Liverpool and New York.

The drawing resembles very closely the work of the Cruikshanks, especially that of Robert. See, for instance, his view of the "President's Levee, or all Creation going to the White-house, Washington," in the first volume of *Brother Jonathan* (London, 1844), and also "Scene on Battery Point, New York" (Vol. III), evidently fanciful, and probably drawn from a sketch of Fort Wadsworth at the Narrows.

The view shows a part of the Battery and Castle Garden. The "Great Western" anchored at Pike Slip, foot of Rutgers Street, on April 23, 1838, just one day after the arrival of the "Sirius," these being the first two vessels to cross the Atlantic under the power of steam alone. A rare lithograph showing the arrival of the "Sirius" will be found reproduced in the Addenda.

Reproduced here for the first time.

PLATE 122

TRINITY (OLD) CHURCH, NEW YORK

Line engraving.

8½ x 11 ½

Date depicted: 1839.

Date issued: 1840.

Artist, engraver, and publisher: J. A. Rolph, 72 Carmine Street, New York.

Owner: William Loring Andrews, Esq.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society (from Holden Collection), etc. Both of these copies have the additional line: "Entered according to Act

of Congress, in the year 1840, by John A. Rolph, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court, of the Southern District of New York," which line has evidently been cut from the copy here reproduced.

Only known state. The building shown in the illustration is the second church erected on this site. It was begun in 1788 and was dedicated March 25, 1790, in the presence of President Washington and other distinguished persons. Our view was probably taken just prior to its demolition in 1839.

The publication of this view was announced in the *New York Mirror* of October 17, 1840, as follows:

Old Trinity. A beautiful engraving of the old Trinity Church (copied from the one which adorned the *Mirror* some years ago) has been published by J. A. Rolph, No. 72 Carmine-Street.

The old view referred to is in the *Mirror* for July 14, 1827. It was engraved by James Eddy from a drawing by A. J. Davis, and printed by William D. Smith. The statement that Rolph's view is copied from this may be true, but there is enough difference in the detail of the church and surroundings to suggest that it is an entirely new drawing. The Emmet Collection (No. 10426), in the N. Y. Public Library, contains an almost identical view of Trinity Church, drawn by I. Peters, and lithographed by H. R. Robinson.



HISTORICAL SUMMARY

CHAPTER VI

PERIOD OF INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

1842-1860



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PERIOD OF INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1842-1860

BY 1842 New York had entered upon a course of expansion in population, wealth, and commerce, that has scarcely been equalled by any other city before or since. Her splendid harbour and wonderful system of inland waterways had opened to her merchants a doorway through which they were able to gain and retain pre-eminence in both foreign and domestic trade. Already New York's financial facilities had been developed to a higher degree than those of any other American city, so that, when railroads were built, and superseded canals as carriers of freight, the city had an advantage over all competitors which enabled it to retain its leadership as the financial and commercial capital of the country. Population and wealth increased rapidly. In 1840 somewhat over three hundred thousand people were living within the city limits; by 1860 this number had increased to more than eight hundred thousand.

While this great material prosperity was carrying the city forward, municipal government and politics fell into a state of great confusion.

The government had been formed for a small town; it was entirely inadequate to the needs of a great city. Facilities for supplying the city with water were insufficient; proper protection against fire was wanting; the police were unable to prevent crime and keep the peace, and the system of public education did not satisfy the demands made upon it by the rapidly increasing population. In the period between 1821 and 1842 the government of the state and city had become democratic, but the failure to protect elections from fraud by the passage of proper laws for the registration of voters, and the lack of any thorough enforcement of naturalisation regulations, permitted the rise of grave political corruption. Professional politicians appeared, and the system of the "boss," although it did not reach its culmination until a later time, began its development. Efforts on the part of the city to rid itself of these defects were successful in some respects; in others they met with but indifferent results. The state then adopted a policy of interference, and deprived the city of the control of its affairs in several important particulars, a method which brought only dissatisfaction and failure. Leaders of public opinion saw the need of reform, but were unable to devise any adequate remedy for existing evils. The city had developed vast resources of wealth and had increased greatly in population; it had not yet learned to protect itself or to use its own powers, and through its blundering mistakes brought many troubles upon itself.

Without question, the most important improvement made in New York during the period was the construction of the Croton Aqueduct and the introduction thereby of an abundance of pure water. From early times, New York's water supply had been insufficient in quantity and poor in quality. The only source immediately available was found in the wells and natural springs of the island, and, as population increased, these became contaminated and unwholesome. It is true that the Manhattan Company had been chartered in 1799 with the avowed purpose of supplying the city with pure water, but, although it built a reservoir and laid pipes, it never furnished more than a part of the city with water, and, by 1837, the quality of such as it did provide had become inferior to that afforded by the street pumps. As a matter of fact, the chief interest of the Manhattan Company had always been its banking business. As for the numerous wells, which, with their pumps, were to be found at street corners throughout the city, and furnished the poor who lived in their neighbourhood with drinking water, the water which

came from those south of Spring and 13th Streets was generally considered impure and injurious. In the other parts of the city, it was but indifferently good, and everywhere its quality was deteriorating each year. Those who could afford it usually purchased their drinking-water from the proprietors of carts and drays who brought to their doors hogs-heads of pure water from wells and springs in the upper wards of the city. For washing, rain-water was generally used, most of the houses being provided with cisterns.

Evidences of the need of a better supply of water were apparent in the frequent epidemics of disease and in the numerous fires that ravaged the city. Yellow fever appeared in 1795, 1798, and 1801. In 1805 it was said to have caused the death or removal from the city of more than twenty-five thousand persons. Fever appeared again in 1819, 1822, and 1823. In 1832 Asiatic cholera visited the city, and more than three thousand persons succumbed between July 7th and October 20th;[1] again in 1834, cholera was epidemic.

The second circumstance that showed conclusively the city's need of a more abundant water supply was the occurrence of fires, which had become notoriously frequent. This may have been partly due to the fact that the houses were built largely of wood, but undoubtedly the lack of water to extinguish the incipient blaze contributed greatly to the seriousness of many a conflagration. Terrible fires ravaged the city in 1776 and in 1778. In 1811 a fire destroyed one hundred buildings. The value of property lost by fire in 1828 was estimated at six hundred thousand dollars. In 1835 occurred one of the most disastrous fires of all, when seventeen blocks were burned. Three years later, fifty buildings were destroyed in one fire. With each successive disaster, whether of fire or disease, the demand for better and more abundant water became more insistent, until finally the city government was forced to take steps to meet the exigencies of the situation.

Many and various were the plans proposed for bringing water to New York. On December 17, 1798, a committee, created to investigate the subject, had reported in favour of appointing an engineer to look into the feasibility of bringing water from Bronx River. The report was accepted, and an engineer was appointed, who in the following March announced his approval of this plan. It appears that at this time most of the people of the city preferred the Collect to Bronx River as the

[1] Cholera appeared in the city even after the Croton Aqueduct was completed, notably in 1849, when it carried off five thousand persons.

source from which water for the city should be drawn.[¹] At this juncture the Manhattan Company was organised, largely through the influence of Aaron Burr, and to it, a private company, was entrusted the work of supplying the city with water.

Although it soon became apparent that the Manhattan Company's facilities were entirely inadequate to the city's needs, no further attempt to secure pure water seems to have been made by the city authorities until 1804. In that year, while De Witt Clinton was mayor, a committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and particularly to confer with the Manhattan Company as to the terms on which it would cede to the Corporation its works and the privilege of supplying the city with water. Nothing seems to have come of this. In 1816 the matter was taken up again, but again without result. Similar suggestions were made, and various plans were proposed, in 1819 and in 1821. In 1822 a company was formed to bring water in an open canal from the Housatonic River. In 1825 another company, the New York Water Works, was organised to supply the city with pure and wholesome water. In 1827 the New York Well Company was incorporated with the purpose of furnishing the city with water from wells that were to be sunk in the most elevated places on the island. All of these schemes came to nothing. The great obstacle to the city's undertaking the construction of its own water system seems to have been the difficulty of securing the necessary money.

It was not until 1831 that any real advance towards supplying the city with water was made. In December of that year, Alderman Samuel Stevens, reporting in behalf of the Committee on Fire and Water of the Board of Aldermen, urged that Bronx River be selected as the source of supply, and that a board of commissioners be appointed and paid to undertake the building of the necessary works. The report concluded with the draft of a bill embodying the committee's views, and asking authority to borrow two million dollars to carry them out. In January, 1832, the Common Council approved the report and the accompanying draft. The bill was sent to the Legislature, which, however, failed to approve the measure, because it did not wish to authorise the raising of such a

[¹] By the Bronx River plan, it was proposed that Big and Little Rye Ponds, the source of Bronx River, be converted into reservoirs by building a dam; that the water be brought in an open canal to the Harlem River, which was to be crossed by means of a cast-iron conduit, two feet in diameter. The water was then to be introduced into a series of reservoirs; in one it was to be filtered; from another it was to be distributed to the various parts of the city.

sum of money until it should be convinced that the object in view could be accomplished by the proposed expenditure.

The city took the next step in November, 1832, when the Joint Committee on Fire and Water of the Common Council sent De Witt Clinton to examine the practicability of bringing water from Croton River. Clinton made his report on December 22d. At the same time an investigation of the Bronx River plan was made. The Common Council thereupon proposed another bill, which was sent to the Legislature. This authorised the appointment of commissioners who should be given full power to examine plans, make surveys, estimate the probable expense, and generally do whatever in their judgment might be necessary to reach the right conclusion. On February 26, 1833, the Legislature passed this act. The commissioners were to report, within a year, the result of their deliberations to both Common Council and Legislature, and the city was to defray all reasonable expenses. The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, thereupon appointed Stephen Allen, B. M. Brown, S. Dusenberry, S. Alley, and W. W. Fox commissioners, and, on June 5th, the Common Council appropriated five thousand dollars to enable them to carry out their work.

The commissioners chose Major David B. Douglas, formerly professor of engineering at the Military Academy at West Point, to make a survey and examine the various routes proposed. He performed this task during the following summer, and made a report to the commissioners in November, strongly advocating the use of Croton water. The plan of construction recommended was a continuous tunnel of masonry. This was considered more economical and durable than iron pipes, and the idea of an open canal was entirely repudiated.

In 1834 the Common Council purchased from the Manhattan Company its equipment and all rights and privileges relative to supplying the city with pure water. On May 2, 1834, the Legislature, at the request of the Common Council, passed an act authorising the reappointment of commissioners to have charge of the building of the aqueduct, and of raising a loan of two and a half million dollars by the sale of stock, which was to be known as "The Water Stock of the City of New York," and was to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. The Governor and Senate thereupon reappointed the same commissioners, who, in February, 1835, reported to the Common Council in favour of the proposed Croton Aqueduct. This report was approved by the joint committee

of the Common Council, and it was decided to let the voters of the city express their opinion on the subject at the next charter election. The result of the poll held on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of the following April was 17,330 votes for the project and 5,963 against it. The only wards that gave a majority against it were the Ninth, Tenth, and Thirteenth. On the seventh of May following, the Corporation passed an ordinance instructing the commissioners to proceed with the work, and authorising a loan of two and a half million dollars to defray its cost.

Major Douglas was appointed Chief Engineer, and he continued in charge until October, 1836, when he was succeeded by John B. Jervis. In April, 1837, contracts for the construction were let, and work was commenced in May. On June 22, 1842, so much of the undertaking had been completed that the water from Croton Lake was allowed to flow into the aqueduct, and, on August 8th, the commissioners were able to report that Croton water had reached New York and was flowing in its streets. The receiving reservoir at Yorkville was ready for the water on June 27th, and the distributing reservoir at Murray Hill on July 4th. The length of the aqueduct, from the Croton dam to the Harlem River, was thirty-two and eighty-eight hundredths miles. It was carried over the Harlem River on a bridge one hundred and fourteen feet above the river bed and a little over a quarter of a mile long. The length of the aqueduct from the Croton dam to the distributing reservoir at Fifth Avenue and 42d Street was slightly more than forty and a half miles; the daily flow of water about thirty-five million gallons, and the total cost of the aqueduct, including the reservoirs and distributing pipes on Manhattan Island, about twelve and a half million dollars.

New York was justly proud of the work, and, on October 14, 1842, held a celebration in honour of its successful completion, to which were invited President Tyler, ex-Presidents John Quincy Adams and Martin Van Buren, the Governor, William H. Seward, the mayors of neighbouring cities, and other dignitaries. The ceremonies of the day opened at half past nine o'clock with the presentation of a banner by the Mayor to the New York Fire Department. At ten o'clock, a grand procession composed of officials and their guests, the Fire Department, and various military and civil organisations, started from the Battery and marched to the Park and City Hall, in front of which a fountain threw a jet of water fifty feet into the air, and where an address was made by Samuel Stevens, president of the Board of State Water Commissioners, who,

thereupon, delivered the custody of the Croton waterworks to the water commissioners of the Corporation. This was followed by a reply from John L. Lawrence, president of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the singing of an ode, written for the occasion by George P. Morris. The ceremonies closed with nine cheers given by the throng. It is hard to overestimate the beneficial results derived from the construction of the Croton waterworks and aqueduct. Conditions of health and sanitation were immeasurably improved, the value of real estate was increased, and the danger from fires was greatly reduced.

Few departments of public activity in a democratic community are so important as its system of public education. Since 1805, when the Free School Society was organised, New York had given free instruction to the children of such persons as did not belong to a religious organisation maintaining a school, and to those whose parents could not afford to send them to a private school. When the public school system of the state was organised in 1812, the Free School Society of New York City, although not incorporated in the state system, was granted a share in the state funds, but was allowed to manage its affairs in its own way, without interference from the state.^[1] In 1826 the name of the Free School Society was changed to the Public School Society, and it was permitted to receive not only pupils who paid no tuition, as had been the case in the past, but also pupils whose parents paid a small fee for their instruction. At the same time the cost of membership in the society was reduced from fifty to ten dollars in an effort to elicit a more general participation of citizens in school affairs. Several new schools were opened in rapid succession, and extensive additions were made to the courses of study. The admission of paying pupils, however, did not prove satisfactory. It was found that a feeling of caste distinction developed between the paying and non-paying pupils; many parents were unwilling to pay, or paid irregularly, and the number of pupils in the society's schools decreased.

In 1828, following the example of the recently organised Infant School Society, which had opened a successful school for young children in Canal Street, the Public School Society established an infant department in one of its schools, and planned to make a similar division in all of them. A few years later, sixty or more primary schools were opened. The next step was a proposal to abolish the pay system, since it had

[1] In 1815 the Free School Society received \$3,708.14 as its share in the first apportionment of the state Common School Fund.

proved unsatisfactory, and to support the schools entirely by means of the fund received from the state and by a general tax levied on property within the city. This change was finally made; but in the meantime an old controversy over the right of sectarian schools to share in the school fund had reappeared.

As early as 1813, the state Legislature had, by law, allowed religious societies maintaining charitable schools to share in the school funds received from the state by the City and County of New York. This participation led to a prolonged controversy over the question, and a re-arrangement, in 1824, by which the Common Council was given power to designate, once in three years, the schools that should receive public money. The Common Council settled the question for the time being by passing an ordinance which directed distribution to be made to the Free School Society, the Mechanics' Society, the Orphan Asylum Society, and the trustees of the African schools, thus refusing aid to all sectarian schools. It was thought that the religious question was now permanently settled. This, however, was not the case. Continued immigration had brought large numbers of Roman Catholics to the city, and in 1831 they re-opened the question by presenting to the Common Council a request from the Roman Catholic Benevolent Society that their orphan asylum be allowed to share in the school fund. The trustees of the Public School Society opposed the application, but the Common Council finally granted the request.

The controversy appeared again early in 1840, when the trustees of the Catholic Free Schools applied to the Common Council for a proportionate share in the school moneys. The Public School Society remonstrated, and the application was denied. The Catholics complained that they were virtually excluded from all share in common school education, inasmuch as the schools, although nominally non-sectarian, were actually Protestant, since the Protestant version of the Bible was read in them, and books were used containing statements derogatory to the Catholic Church and to Catholics. As a result of this complaint, the books used in the schools were carefully examined, and all expressions to which objection could justly be made were removed.

Thereupon, the Catholics, disappointed in their application to the Common Council for a share of the school fund, carried their complaints to the state Legislature, where the matter was taken up in 1841. Their opponents in the city then founded the Democratic American Association,

nominated Samuel F. B. Morse for mayor, and appealed to the voters. Morse was badly beaten at the spring election. Immediately thereafter, the American Protestant Union was formed, with Morse as president. As the autumn elections approached, the Democrats put on their ticket so many friends of the Public School Society that the party was denounced by a Catholic mass meeting. The Whigs were also hostile to the Catholics, and forced one of their supporters off the ticket. Thereupon, Bishop Hughes, of the diocese of New York, brought about the naming of a third ticket by a Catholic mass meeting held at Carroll Hall. The result of the election was a victory for the Whigs.

By this time the controversy had become so important a question of state policy that Governor William H. Seward, in his annual address to the Legislature at its opening session in 1842, took up the matter. He proposed that the common school system of the state be extended so as to include the City of New York, and that the common schools be placed under the control of a board to be composed of commissioners elected by the people. This board should apportion the school moneys among all the schools—including those already existing—which were to be organised and conducted in conformity with its general regulations and the laws of the state. This recommendation of the Governor was thoroughly displeasing to a large number of the people of the city, and had it not included a proposal to continue the schools of the Public School Society, which were deservedly popular, it is doubtful if the proposal would have been adopted. As it was, however, the Legislature accepted the Governor's suggestion, and passed a law in April, 1842, extending the state's public school system to the city, and placing the management of the public schools in the hands of inspectors, trustees, and commissioners, elected by the people. This act allowed the Public School Society and other corporations to continue their schools, and to share in the public funds in proportion to the number of their pupils, but prohibited such participation to any school teaching or practising any sectarian doctrine.

Under the law of April, 1842, two commissioners, two inspectors, and five trustees of common schools were elected in each of the city wards. The commissioners constituted the Board of Education for the City of New York. Each ward was considered a separate town, in so far as the organisation of the schools was concerned; and commissioners, inspectors, and trustees elected in a ward had the same powers and duties as devolved upon these officers in the other towns of the state. It was not until 1843

that the first ward school was opened. In that year the local officers built seven schools, and established three in hired premises; in 1844, three others were built; in 1845, two; and in 1846, one. Before the beginning of 1848 twenty-four schools had been organised in the several wards.

At first the relations between the Board of Education and the Public School Society were hostile. Each tried to outdo the other; yet there is little doubt that the continued reaction of one upon the other in many particulars improved both. The ward schools, however, had a distinct advantage over those of the society, by being based upon a direct and immediate appeal to the people, since their officers were all elected; and gradually they were able to outstrip their rivals. The establishment of the Free Academy, in 1847, which was started for the purpose of extending the benefits of higher education gratuitously to those who had been pupils in the ward and public schools, and was placed under the control of the Board of Education, gave further prestige to the latter, and by 1851 the number of pupils in the ward schools exceeded those in the schools belonging to the society. Two years later the two organisations were united. The Public School Society transferred its seventeen schools and other property, worth nearly half a million dollars, to the city. From its trustees, fifteen commissioners were appointed, to hold office through 1854, and in each ward where there had been a school of the society it was given proper representation among the trustees. In 1853 the Public School Society was voluntarily dissolved. After 1856 control of the schools was entirely in the hands of the Board of Education.

Another department of municipal administration that had long been inadequate to the needs of the city, and had become the cause of general dissatisfaction, was the police system. As early as 1833, Mayor Lee had declared that the number of watchmen was insufficient. Some beats were so long that it took a man two hours to patrol them. Although the population had increased a hundred per cent, the number of watchmen, during the same period, had been increased only fifteen or twenty per cent. A committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate conditions in the police system, reported in 1844:

Witness the lawless bands of ruffians that stroll about our city, the gamblers, pickpockets, burglars, incendiaries, assassins, and a numerous host of their abettors in crime, that go unwhipt of justice, and we find indeed that it is true that something should be done to give more efficiency to our laws and protection to our unoffending citizens!

The Watch Department, of which such complaint was made, consisted of one hundred marshals appointed by the Mayor, twelve hundred night watchmen, twelve captains, twenty-four assistant captains, nine day police officers, fifty Sunday officers, one hundred and fifty other functionaries, and about three hundred officers appointed specially to attend the polls at elections. The marshals were paid by fees, and consequently were often more interested in instigating crime than preventing it. The night-watchmen, naturally, were employed only at night, one half of them being on duty at a time. They were usually men who were engaged regularly in other occupations during the day. Consequently, when they went on duty they were often tired and sleepy, and could hardly be blamed for a certain reluctance to make arrests, since, if they did so, they had to leave their business the next day to appear in court as complainant or witness. They had no training in the prevention of crime, and they had no certainty of continuance in the service. Furthermore, if a sudden exigency arose in the daytime, there were only a few men who could be called upon to serve as extra policemen.

On May 7, 1844, the state Legislature passed an act by which the Common Council of the city was empowered to abolish the old Watch Department, with the offices of marshals, street inspectors, health wardens, fire wardens, dock-masters, lamp-lighters, bell-ringers, day police officers, Sunday officers, and inspectors, and to organise in its place a day and night police, which should include captains, assistant captains, and policemen to the number of not more than eight hundred. The act provided also for the division of the city into two or more police districts, in each of which there was to be a police court. Each ward was to become a patrol district, with one captain, two assistant captains, and as many policemen as the Common Council might assign to it. At the head of the entire department there was to be a chief of police, appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the Common Council. The captains, assistant captains, and policemen were to be appointed for each ward by the Mayor, upon nomination by the Alderman, Assistant Alderman, and Assessors of the ward. The police were to be under obligation to guard and watch the city day and night, to protect the polls at elections, light the street lamps, sound alarms, and act as street inspectors, health and fire wardens, dock masters, and inspectors of public conveyances.[¹] It was provided that the act should become effective on re-

[¹] It was, however, found impracticable to have them light lamps and ring fire alarms.

ceiving the approval of the Mayor and the Common Council. These functionaries, however, for some time after its passage, refused to give the act their sanction.

On November 27, 1844, the Board of Aldermen, ignoring this measure passed by the Legislature, adopted an ordinance establishing a municipal police or night and day watch. The measure empowered the Mayor to nominate and the Common Council to appoint two hundred men from the Watch Department or elsewhere, and a superintendent, who should have command of the force. Provision was made for eight police stations, and one captain or one assistant captain was to be on duty at each station night and day. The Mayor was empowered to choose a distinguishing badge or dress for the force, and to prescribe rules and regulations. This act did not alter the Old Watch Department, except as it made necessary changes in the watch posts and beats to conform to the diminution of that force by transfers into the municipal police.

Mayor James Harper, elected on the Native American party's ticket in 1844, accordingly organised a force of two hundred men, and prescribed a uniform of dark blue cloth, with the letters M. P. on the standing collar of the coat. This first serious attempt to put the police force into uniform did not succeed very well, for the men objected, and declared that as American citizens they were born free and equal, and should not wear the livery of servants. The experiment of municipal police did not prove successful, and the following year the Common Council repealed their ordinance of November 27th, removed all persons holding office or appointment under it, and, in the spring of 1845, adopted the act passed by the state Legislature on May 7, 1844.

By ordinance passed June 11, 1845, the Common Council divided the city into three districts, and established in each a police court and office. The court of the first district was held in the Halls of Justice, that of the second in Jefferson Market, and that of the third in Essex Market. The first chief of police under the new system was George W. Matsell, who was appointed June 19, 1845. The work of organising the force went on rather slowly, but by the middle of July most of the eight hundred men had been appointed. The city watch was disbanded on July 18th, and the city marshals were dismissed on July 31st. On the first day of August, the new law went into full operation. The police were not uniformed, but wore a star-shaped badge on the left breast. In 1846 the rank of sergeant was created, and a patrol district was estab-

lished in each ward, where a police station house suitable for the use of the patrol was maintained.

The new Police Department was an improvement over the old Watch Department, but it did not meet with the full approval of the public. In 1847 Mayor William V. Brady proposed its discontinuance, on the ground that it was expensive and inefficient, and a return to the old Watch Department. This proposal, however, was not accepted. The next year, 1848, Mayor Havemeyer, in his annual message, commented upon the superior efficiency of the new system, and declared that since its installation the city had been free from serious riots, and that the number of crimes committed had decreased.

When the city charter was again revised, in 1853, further changes were made in the Police Department. At that time a board of commissioners was created, composed of the Mayor, the Recorder, and the City Judge, to whom the appointment of policemen and their officers was entrusted. Men so appointed held their positions during good behaviour, and could be removed only for cause. At the same time a uniform, consisting of a blue cloth coat with brass buttons, grey trousers, and blue cap, was adopted, and, after some opposition had been overcome, the order that it be worn was actually enforced. The chief benefit derived from this change in the manner of appointing policemen was that, as a consequence of it, the department was thereafter further removed from political and sectional influence, and the men became more zealous and faithful. Heretofore, a man's reappointment depended upon his connection with the dominant political clique in his ward: consequently, he was often an interested partisan at elections instead of a disinterested watcher at the polls. Gradually, a stricter discipline was enforced among the men, and there was a marked improvement in the efficiency of the department, but, on the whole, the police force was still inadequate to the duties it was expected to perform, and did not give general satisfaction.

During the period from 1842 to the Civil War, the chief source of New York's wealth and power was her commerce. The Erie Canal had been an important factor in enabling her to become the chief commercial centre of the United States, and, as railroads began to take the place of canals, New York was able to attract to herself the great trunk lines that connected the Atlantic seaboard with the West. The completion of the Boston and Albany Railroad, in 1842, made New York merchants fear lest they should lose the western trade, and they began to clamour for the

completion of the Erie Railroad. Ward meetings were held, subscriptions to the stock were freely made, and citizens were urged to raise a million dollars. Other railroads were being constructed, and by 1843 a chain of seven railroads stretched from Albany to Buffalo. From Albany to New York traffic came by way of the Hudson River. In 1853 these roads were consolidated under the name of the New York Central Railroad. In September, 1849, the Hudson River Railroad was opened to public travel from New York to Peekskill; and on the following December 31st the entire line from New York to Poughkeepsie was in use. The first trunk line to reach the city and to exert a marked influence on its commerce and prosperity was the Erie Railroad, which was opened from New York to Binghamton in 1848, and to Dunkirk on Lake Erie in 1851. At first railroads were little used for the transportation of freight. They were more expensive than canals, but they had the advantage of being free to follow any direction that the interests of trade might direct, and, as improvements were made and costs reduced, they gradually became the chief freight carriers. The decade between 1850 and 1860 witnessed the beginning of the competition of the trunk-line railways with the canals for the through traffic between the East and West. The effect on the trade of New York was marked. New York merchants began to consign their wares directly to merchants in cities of the central states. The trade of the North-west now came directly to New York. St. Louis had formerly bought of New Orleans; now it bought directly of New York. Illinois had bought of St. Louis; now it made its purchases on the Atlantic coast.

Other improvements in the facilities for carrying on trade were made at this time. In 1839, William Francis Harnden established the first express service in this country—between New York and Boston—a single carpet-bag sufficing for some time to contain the packages entrusted to his care. His business prospered, and soon it was extended to Philadelphia, Albany, and Baltimore. His success encouraged others to enter the field. In 1840, Alvin Adams opened an express line between Boston and New York, and, by the close of 1843, it was possible to send express packages from Boston as far west as St. Louis, as far south as New Orleans, and, by means of connecting steamships, across the ocean to England and the Continent.

The high cost of letter postage was a popular grievance, and private companies were soon formed to carry letters at a more moderate rate.

In 1845, Congress took steps to improve the situation by passing an act under which letters weighing not more than half an ounce might be sent for five cents to any place within a distance of three hundred miles. Another important and far-reaching contribution to facilities of transportation and communication was made, in 1844, through Samuel F. B. Morse's development of the electric telegraph.^[1] Even before the first telegraph line was in operation, Morse had invented a submarine telegraph system. In 1842 a section of cable was laid between Governors Island and the Battery, but a boat anchored over the spot and inadvertently cut the cable, so that the attempt ended in failure. The first successful Atlantic cable was laid in 1858, but communication lasted only a few months. The cable was not permanently established until 1866.

Facilities for trans-oceanic commerce had been greatly improved since the establishment of the first line of packets from New York to Liverpool, in 1816, and other lines had been put into operation, not only to British ports, but to Havre, the West Indies, South America, and the ports along the southern coast of the United States. American merchant tonnage increased greatly during this period (1842-60), and at its close, if we include that engaged in domestic trade, comprised not far from one-third of the total tonnage of the world. New York City controlled a large part of the country's trade, both domestic and foreign. In 1842, four hundred and seventeen commercial and nine hundred and eighteen commission houses, with a capital of nearly forty-six million dollars, were engaged in the foreign trade alone. In 1860, New York handled seventy per cent of the entire import trade of the country, an aggregate of two hundred and forty-eight million dollars.

This was the day of the greatest glory of the American ship. American ship-builders carried the art of constructing wooden ships to a high point of development, and American officers and American crews enjoyed an international reputation for efficiency. With the development of the clipper ship, largely through the ability of John W. Griffiths, a naval architect of New York, American shipping reached its zenith. In 1841 Griffiths exhibited at the American Institute the model of a ship embodying his ideas, and in 1843 William H. Aspinwall ordered a ship of seven hundred and fifty tons built after Griffiths' designs. This was the "Rainbow," which made her maiden voyage to Canton and return in six months and fourteen days and in a later voy-

^[1] The first telegraph line in the United States was opened in 1844, between Washington and Baltimore. The first line in operation in New York City was established in the following year.

age broke the record both for the voyage out and for the return. The clipper ship was designed to meet the demands of the trade with China, but after the discovery of gold in California, in 1848, had increased the demand for swift ships to make the voyage to San Francisco, it was used in that trade also. For many years the "clipper" was also the principal mail and passenger carrier in the Atlantic trade.

But the day of the wooden sailing ship was soon to wane, and with its decline passed the glory of New York's merchant marine. Already, in 1838, before the first clipper was built, the "Sirius," the first vessel known to have crossed the Atlantic under steam power alone,[1] had entered New York Harbour, and thus steamship connection between New York and Europe was permanently established. The "Great Western," which arrived a few hours after the "Sirius," was owned and operated by the Great Western Railway interests, while the "Sirius" had been chartered for the voyage by the British and American Steam Navigation Company, which, in 1839, put its own steamship, the "British Queen," especially designed for ocean traffic, into service between Portsmouth and New York. In 1840, the Cunard Line, a company subsidised in the preceding year by the British government to maintain a fortnightly mail service between Liverpool and Boston by way of Halifax, began operations. Its first vessel, the "Britannia," left Liverpool on July 4, 1840. Shortly afterwards, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company was organised to carry the mails to the southern part of the United States, the West Indies, and other southern points.

The success of British steamships naturally aroused Americans to undertake similar enterprises. Several obstacles stood in the way of their success. Capital was very scarce, and the vast extent of inland and coast waters offered greater inducements to capitalists. In 1846, however, Edward Mills of New York agreed to run a steam-packet line from New York to Southampton and Bremen. In consideration for carrying the mails, he was to receive from the government an annual subsidy of two hundred thousand dollars. When the Cunard Company learned of this undertaking, it promptly extended the service which it was already maintaining to Boston, by sending packets regularly to New York. Mills and his associates were incorporated May 8, 1846, as the Ocean

[1] In 1833, the "Royal William," a steamboat owned in part by Samuel Cunard, crossed the Atlantic from Pictou, Nova Scotia, to the Isle of Wight; but, although the claim has been made that this vessel was operated by steam power only, there seems to be considerable doubt as to whether a part of the voyage was not made under sail.

Steam Navigation Company, and their first ship, the "Washington," sailed for Southampton and Bremen on June 1, 1847. A second line, known as the Collins Line, was subsidised by the American government in 1847, and in 1850 began sending ships to Liverpool. The Americans were handicapped by lack of experience in designing ocean-going steamships, but the ships were operated with a fair degree of success for a number of years. In the end, however, they lost their trade to more efficient competitors working under more favourable conditions. By 1845, iron steamships propelled by screws had been so far developed that ships of that type were making the voyage across the Atlantic to New York, and with their development the old "side wheelers" were gradually discarded, and wooden sailing-ships were forced out of their position of leadership, although the side-wheel steamships continued to be used in the trans-Atlantic mercantile service until about 1875. As a result of this change from wood to iron and from sails to steam the American merchant marine gradually declined.[1]

In addition to being the chief port in the country for the entrance of foreign trade, New York was also the centre of a vast amount of coast-wise traffic. Every port along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts traded with New York, sending thither commodities to be sold to near and distant consumers, and securing in return a large variety of imported and domestic goods. Great quantities of cotton came from the South to be sold to the spinners of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, or to be exported to Europe. A large part of the farm produce which poured into New York by way of the Erie Canal was shipped coastwise to New England and to the cotton states, and the manufactured wares of all the northern states were collected on the wharves of Manhattan Island and reshipped to dozens of domestic markets from Maine to

[1] The first merchant ship built of iron and driven by a screw propeller was the "Great Britain," which was built in 1843, and entered the trans-Atlantic service in 1844. The success of this ship had a marked influence on the development of the world's merchant marine; but the general introduction of the screw propeller was rather slow, and it was not until after 1850 that managers of large ocean lines became convinced that the screw was preferable to the paddle-wheel. The Inman Line was operating iron screw packets between Liverpool and Philadelphia by the end of 1850, and the Allan Line had similar ships in service in 1854. The Cunard Line did not build its first iron steamer, the "Persia," until 1855, nor its first iron screw steamer, the "China," until 1862, in which year also, it launched its last paddle-wheel steamer, the "Scotia," which made her final voyage from New York to Liverpool in 1872, and was the last "side-wheeler" in the New York-trans-Atlantic service. Americans were slower than Europeans to adopt either the iron ship or the screw propeller, for their natural resources gave them important advantages in building wooden ships, while the undeveloped condition of the metal industries in America for many years proved a serious handicap in constructing ships of iron. American ship tonnage engaged in foreign trade reached its highest point in 1860, and dropped rapidly after that date. The Civil War was an important contributing factor in the decline of the American merchant marine, which never recovered from the shock which it received at that time.

Louisiana. In the years from 1840 to 1850, over two-thirds of the imports of the nation entered the harbour of New York, and from there were distributed to other parts of the country. The cotton receipts of New York in 1850 were exceeded by those of but two other cities in the country, New Orleans and Mobile; and only three cities, New Orleans, Mobile, and Charleston, exported more cotton than did the great northern seaport.

During the decade from 1850 to 1860, a large amount of the coastwise traffic was diverted from the sea to the railroads; but in spite of this, the coasting trade had a large growth. In 1860 New York was importing more than the whole country had imported in 1850, and some of this increase went to swell the coastwise trade. In 1852 there were seventeen steamers engaged in regular service between New York and the South, and by the end of the decade the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, and other lines, such as the Southern Steamship Company and the Cromwell Line, connected New York with all important points to the south as far as New Orleans, and with Havana, Aspinwall, and California. During this period, New York was pre-eminently a mercantile city. By her matchless shipping facilities, her direct water and rail connection with the West, and her superior equipment for financing both domestic and foreign trade, she had become the foremost commercial and financial centre of the Western World, and from her trade was deriving vast wealth and power.

New York's growth in population was quite as phenomenal as was her increase in wealth and commerce. In 1840 she had about three hundred thousand inhabitants; in 1860 the number had risen to more than eight hundred thousand. This growth was partly due to the natural increase of population and to the influx of people from other parts of the country, but more especially was it due to the arrival of great numbers of foreigners who came to America to make their homes and fortunes. In 1840 sixty thousand passengers arrived at the port of New York. We do not know what part of these were immigrants, but if the proportion of immigrants to other passengers at this time was approximately the same as it was in 1856, the first year for which we have the figures—and there seems to be no reason why this should not be assumed—it is possible to conclude that of the entire number of passengers arriving between 1840 and 1856, about seven out of every eight were immigrants. In 1847 there were over one hundred and forty-

five thousand arrivals in the city, in 1849 more than two hundred thousand,^[1] and in 1852 more than three hundred thousand. The entire number of arrivals between 1840 and 1856 was over three millions. After 1856 there was a falling off: the largest number coming in any one year thereafter until 1860 was one hundred and eighty-eight thousand two hundred and forty-three, which number landed at New York in 1857. It is impossible to say how many of these people settled permanently in New York, but it is certain that the number formed a large proportion of the whole.

They came almost entirely from northern Europe, and were for the most part British, Irish, or German. Most of them were poor. In fact, it was often charged, and there seems to be no doubt of the truth of the claim, that many British parishes supplied their paupers with funds to enable them to reach America. Certain it is that a large proportion of the insane, the paupers, and the criminals, in the care of the New York Almshouse Department, were foreigners. In 1844, before the great wave of immigration set in, a committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate conditions among the two thousand seven hundred and ninety inmates of the Almshouse, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Penitentiary, reported that one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, or more than two-thirds, were foreigners, and that New York was being directly taxed to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year for the support of alien paupers and vagrants. The social effect of the coming of these immigrants was to deluge the city with vice, crime, and misery. They greatly increased New York's disorder; and numerous riots, due to their differences in religion and nationality, disturbed the municipality from 1830 to 1870.

The city also suffered a serious political disadvantage from this large influx of immigrants. The new arrivals were ignorant and slow to develop that feeling of responsibility for the efficiency of government so necessary to the successful operation of a democratic régime. In the case of the Irish, they came with a bitter experience of governmental oppression, which naturally made them opponents of law and order. They came to a community, too, where the democratic system of government was so recently organised that safeguards to prevent the abuses that naturally arise from such a system had not yet been devised. There was universal male suffrage, but there was no law requiring the registration

[1] This great number was largely due to the Irish famine and to the political unrest in other European states, particularly in the German states, during this period.

of voters, and the naturalisation laws were not enforced. At the same time, the principle that to the political victor belong the spoils of office had come to be generally accepted. The result of this combination of circumstances was the appearance of the professional politician and the formation of such political organisations as Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall, through which this undesirable element, which has ever since flourished in our midst, has often been able to control the voters of the city to its own selfish advantage.

In other ways, the influx of immigrants was of great advantage to the city, in that they furnished labour for the building of the railroads and the development of manufactures, and so contributed greatly to its wealth and prosperity. But for the time being they completely destroyed the homogeneousness of New York's population, and greatly increased the difficulty of securing good and efficient government.

In 1842 Charles Dickens visited New York, and was the honoured guest at a "Boz" ball, given at the Park Theatre, and at a dinner in the City Hall. Everywhere he went, he received a popular ovation. His impressions of this visit to America were soon afterwards published, under the title *American Notes*, and reached New York early in November, 1842, by the "Great Western." The book was eagerly received, and within forty-eight hours fifty thousand copies had been sold in the city. The impression produced upon the author's American friends and whilom hosts was, naturally, one of chagrin and resentment.

In 1843 the foundation stone of the new building of Grace Church, at the corner of Broadway and 10th Street, was laid. The church was completed and consecrated March 7, 1846. The third edifice of Trinity Church was also in course of erection at this time. The old building had been torn down in 1839; the corner-stone of the new church was laid in 1841; and the new building was consecrated May 21, 1846.

In 1843 the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was organised, although it was not incorporated until 1848. The first president was James Brown, the banker. In 1844 the Post Office was moved from the Rotunda at the north-east corner of the Park, where it had been since the great fire of 1835, to the Middle Dutch Church on Nassau Street, between Liberty and Cedar Streets, which had been leased by the government and fitted up for this purpose. The office was opened to the public on February 4, 1845, and, at the same time, a branch Post Office was opened at Chatham Square.

In 1845 the city again suffered seriously from fire. A small fire occurred on February 5th, when the office of the *Tribune* on Nassau Street was destroyed, and again on April 25th, when the Bowery Theatre was burned. On May 31st, about one hundred buildings on 18th, 19th, and 20th Streets near Sixth Avenue were lost. The most destructive fire of the year, however, occurred on July 19th, when over three hundred buildings were burned and thirty lives were lost. The heart of the section which had been burned in 1835 was again swept by this fire, and many of the fine buildings that had been built since the preceding disaster were destroyed. The fire occurred at a time when there was a plentiful supply of water and little wind, and it would undoubtedly have been speedily extinguished had it not been for the explosion of a quantity of saltpetre stored in a building in New Street. The force of the explosion was so great as to overthrow a number of the neighbouring buildings, killing several firemen and temporarily paralysing the Fire Department. Over six million dollars' worth of property was destroyed, and many merchants and insurance companies were seriously crippled. The district was soon rebuilt, however, and three weeks after the fire Philip Hone wrote in his *Diary* that fine stores were already rising amidst smouldering ruins, that were still too hot to be removed by the naked hands of the workmen.

In 1845 A. T. Stewart bought Washington Hall, at the corner of Broadway and Reade Streets, and built there a "spacious and magnificent dry-goods store," which is still standing, although now used for other purposes. In 1846 the first telegraph line between New York and Philadelphia was opened for public use. The New York office was at No. 10 Wall Street. Another interesting development was made in this year when Robert H. Morris, the Postmaster of New York, instituted the sale of envelopes with the postage (five cents on every "single" letter going a distance of less than three hundred miles) prepaid. This did not work well, and he then inaugurated the use of postage stamps.^[1] This was his own personal enterprise, but his example was followed by the postmasters of other towns. In 1847 Congress authorised the Postmaster-General to have five and ten cent stamps prepared and issued to any deputy postmaster who might apply for them, and provided that thereafter no stamps were to be used except those received from the Postmaster-General.

[1] The postage stamp had been first introduced, in Great Britain, in May, 1840.

In 1845 the population of the city exceeded three hundred and seventy thousand, an increase of more than fifty thousand since 1840. The city was still divided into seventeen wards, and it was not until February 19, 1846, that an act passed the Legislature by which the Eighteenth Ward was created. The city proper lay below 14th Street. Broadway from the Battery to Canal Street was devoted very largely to business; above this point there were many solid blocks of private dwellings, which also had begun to crowd the adjacent streets and avenues as far up as Madison Square. To the east of the City Hall lay the section long unfavourably known as the Five Points. The ground was low and had once been marshy, and its cheapness had induced the poorer class of inhabitants to settle there. In 1846 it was in the very heart of the city, and was the common haunt of the poor Irish and negro population. Washington Square had become one of the most desirable places of residence in town, and was surrounded on three sides by spacious and dignified private houses, some of the finest of which still remain, north of the park, while on the east side stood the imposing building of New York University.

By 1848 some handsome residences had been built farther uptown, especially on Union and Madison Squares, and on Fifth Avenue between 14th and 23d Streets, and a very few as far north as Murray Hill. Madison Avenue stopped at 42d Street, the last houses on this avenue being just above 27th Street. By the summer of 1854 they had crept up to 37th Street, the block front on the east side of the avenue between 36th and 37th Streets having been improved in that year by the erection of three large brownstone houses, surrounded by gardens, and having private stables in their rear. These houses belonged, respectively, to Mr. Isaac N. Phelps, Mr. George D. Phelps, and Mr. John J. Phelps. The two corner houses are still standing, and are owned and occupied by Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. On the south-east corner of 38th Street was built, in 1853-4, Zion (Episcopal) Church, occupied from 1890 to 1911 by the South Church (Dutch Reformed), and being demolished as these lines are written. It was at about this time that the high stoop, brownstone, house, so long a feature of the city, was coming into general use.

The port of New York, in 1846, extended around the city for a distance of six miles. The foreign shipping, as well as ships of the largest class engaged in the coastwise trade, was almost all accommodated at

the quays on the East River, where the wharves were mostly built of wood. Those to the north, in the neighbourhood of Peck Slip, were used by the smaller ships, chiefly sloops and schooners engaged in trade with New England. Between the wharves and the buildings facing the water-front was a broad thoroughfare, which made almost the circuit of the town. Next came the private ship-yards, with boats, barges, sloops, schooners, and steamers, in all stages of construction. Below these, the port of New York exhibited its most imposing aspect, the city side of the East River being covered as far as the eye could reach with a forest of masts and rigging, as dense and tangled in appearance as a cedar swamp, whilst numerous vessels of all sizes and rigs were also to be seen moored to the wharves of Brooklyn. The broad, deep, fairway between the two lines of vessels was alive with every species of floating craft. Following the line of the quays, one soon came to the slip at the foot of Clinton Street, where the Atlantic steamships "Great Western" and "Great Britain" docked. The town in this neighbourhood had lost completely its suburban appearance. Massive piles of warehouses lined the river-front; the broad quays were covered with the produce of every clime, and barrels, sacks, boxes, hampers, bales, and hogsheads were piled in continuous ridges along the streets. As one approached the Battery, the activity and animation of the scene increased almost beyond description, whilst the noise was incessant and deafening. The vessels which occupied the slips here were almost all coasters of the larger class or engaged in the foreign trade, their bowsprits overhanging South Street and threatening to invade the walls of the warehouses. Here were the lines of packets which plied between New York and Liverpool, London, and Havre. The magnitude and diversity of New York's trade could be realised in no other way so well as by a stroll along these crowded quays. In addition to the ships plying between New York and the various ports on the coast, there were scores which soon would be bound for England, dozens for France, many for the Baltic and for the Azores, Spain, and the Mediterranean, a few for the coast of Africa, numbers for India, China, and South America, and some for the South Seas, Valparaiso, and the Sandwich Islands. Pearl Street was at this time the centre of the wholesale trade, and in the stores and offices which lined this busy thoroughfare were being laid the foundations of many of the great fortunes of today.

The shore front from the Battery northward along the Hudson dif-

ferred greatly from that of the East River. Instead of the forest of masts which rose there, the Hudson for some distance was crowded with funnels. Instead of sailing-vessels, steamers were in the slips, as varied in their classes and sizes as they were in their destinations. Ferry-boats for Jersey City and Hoboken, larger boats for Newport, and for Allyn's Point and Stonington, where they connected with railway lines for Boston, were succeeded by steamers plying to and from the Hudson River towns. Still farther up the river, lay the tugs, some employed to tow sea-going craft to and from the harbour, others to tow sloops, barges, and schooners up and down the river. The upper slips were occupied by barges and the smaller sailing craft engaged in river trade. The quays here, as on the East River shore, were lined with rows of warehouses, and towards the upper end of the city factories made their appearance.

New York's places of amusement, in 1846, included the Park Theatre, which still ranked first for the excellence of its performances and the distinction of its audiences. Strangers wishing seats on crowded nights were advised to secure them during the day, or to go early in the evening, as the despicable custom of selling seats after the house was full was practised even at this theatre, in common with the meaner establishments about town. The Bowery Theatre, in the Bowery near Chatham Square, burned in 1845, but at once rebuilt, and still standing, although now known as the Thalia, was distinctly inferior in the character of its performances to the Park Theatre, and was seldom visited by the better class of theatre-goers, although it was celebrated for the production of spectacles and patriotic pieces. Mitchell's Olympic Theatre, in Broadway just below Grand Street; the Chatham Theatre, in Chatham Street near Roosevelt; and the Richmond Hill Theatre, which had once been the country residence of Aaron Burr, served also to entertain the New York public. Niblo's Garden, in Broadway at the corner of Prince Street, was a very popular resort during the summer months. Other places of amusement were Vauxhall Garden, in the Bowery, much reduced in size by the opening of Lafayette Place; Palmo's Opera House, in Chambers Street opposite the Park; the American Museum, in Broadway opposite St. Paul's Chapel; and Castle Garden, which had been abandoned as a fortification in 1823, when it was ceded to the city by the Federal government, since which time it had been used as a place of public amusement.

New York's largest and finest hotel at this period was the Astor House,

on Broadway opposite the Park. It was described by a visitor^[1] of the time as

an enormous granite pile. . . . The basement story is low, and is occupied by a series of superb shops, the whole of the upper portion of the building, which is on a gigantic and palatial scale, being appropriated to the purposes of an hotel. . . . The number of bedrooms is immense, and so complete is this mammoth establishment in all its parts, that it has its own printing press to strike off its daily bills of fare. It seems, in fact, to be a great self-subsisting establishment, doing all but growing and grinding the corn, and feeding and slaughtering the meat consumed by it. Nowhere in the world is the hotel system carried to such an extent as it is in America.

In 1846 New York City had one railroad, the New York and Harlem, completed in 1845, and extending from the City Hall through Centre Street, Broome Street, the Bowery, and the villages of Yorkville and Harlem, to White Plains, a total distance of twenty-seven miles. It was expected that this railroad would soon be extended to Albany, but it was never carried beyond Chatham. Its receipts from January 1, 1844, to January 1, 1845, were more than one hundred and forty thousand dollars. From half past seven in the morning until eight in the evening, cars left the City Hall every six minutes for 27th Street. During the night they left every twenty minutes. Cars left for Harlem every hour during the day, and for White Plains four times each day. The fare to 27th Street was six and a quarter cents; to the Receiving Reservoir^[2] and Harlem it was twelve and a half cents; and to White Plains fifty cents.^[3] Eleven ferries, with boats running regularly at intervals varying from five minutes to an hour, connected New York with Long Island, Staten Island, and New Jersey. Twelve stage lines were in operation between New York and the outlying villages on Manhattan Island, Long Island, and in New Jersey; and twelve lines of omnibuses, operating two hundred and fifty-eight stages, carried passengers on regular routes through those parts of the city which lay below 28th Street. Eleven express companies distributed parcels in all directions north to points in New England and Canada, as far west as Chicago, and as far south as Baltimore and Washington.

The upper part of Manhattan Island was still composed of scattered homesteads and villages, the boundaries of which latter it is impossible

[1] Alexander Mackay, *The Western World; or, Travels in the United States in 1846-7*.

[2] Between 79th and 86th Streets and Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

[3] Horse cars were used first, then locomotives. The use of steam power was forbidden south of 32d Street after August 1, 1845. Above that point its use was continued.

to define exactly, as they were constantly being enlarged. Chelsea lay between Eighth Avenue and the Hudson, and extended from about 19th to 24th Street. North of Chelsea was the village of Bloomingdale, a name often applied to the river-front as far north as Manhattanville, which centred around 129th Street. This area was chiefly occupied by scattered country-seats. The section which lay between 59th and 87th Streets, extending from Central Park to the Hudson, was long known locally as Harsenville. Harlem, which occupied the entire north end of the island above a broken line running from 74th Street and the East River to 130th Street and the North River, was described at this time as a flourishing village, with a population of fifteen hundred people, four churches, a superabundance of hotels, a commodious depot belonging to the New York and Harlem Railroad, and several factories. South of Harlem, between 69th and 90th Streets, and lying along the East River, was Yorkville.

In 1847 Madison Square was opened. In the same year the city acquired a plot of ground at the corner of Lexington Avenue and 23d Street, upon which the erection of a new building for the Free Academy was begun in November. This building, which is still used for school purposes, opened its doors to students in January, 1849.^[1] An interesting insight into the advance in the cost of building construction is furnished by the fact that this building cost forty-eight thousand dollars, about one-fourth of what it would cost today. In November, 1847, the Astor Place Opera House, the scene of a serious riot in 1849, was opened, at the corner of 8th Street and Astor Place. In 1848 the North Battery and the pier at the foot of Hubert Street were granted to the Commissioners of Immigration for use as a landing-place for immigrants.

In 1848-9 the Associated Press was founded, by the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Sun*, and *Express*. In 1851 the *Times* became a member, and in 1859 the *World*. In 1849 the Astor Library was incorporated, and its doors were first opened to the public in 1854. The creation of this institution was made possible by the generosity of John Jacob Astor, who, by will, left four hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of founding in New York City a free public library.^[2] The first board of trustees included Washington Irving, Fitz-

[1] On March 30, 1866, the Legislature changed the name of this school to "The College of the City of New York."

[2] For ten years prior to his death Astor had had plans in mind for the establishment of a great public library, but they were not actually put into execution until after his death on March 29, 1848.

Greene Halleck, William B. Astor, Henry Brevoort, Jr., and Samuel B. Ruggles, as well as the Mayor of the city and the Chancellor of the state, *ex officio*. Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell, at that time editor of the *New York Review*, was the first superintendent of the library.

One cannot consider this period of New York's history without being impressed by the numerous riots that occurred within the city. Riotous outbreaks had taken place in the late thirties, caused by hostility to Abolitionists and by the economic distress that accompanied the panic of 1837. There were destined, also, to be riots in later days, such as the police riot of 1857 and the draft riots of 1863. Whatever the specific reason for a particular riot, there were always underlying causes in the national and religious antagonisms of the foreign element in the city, and in the inability of the police to deal effectively with a serious crisis.

One of the riots which caused a great uproar at the time, and was long remembered, was the Astor Place riot of 1849, which grew out of the professional rivalry of two actors, Forrest, an American, and Macready, an Englishman, and their partisans. The old hostility between Englishmen and Americans, which had somewhat subsided since the war of 1812, was again invoked, with the result that when Macready tried to appear in "Macbeth" at the Astor Place Opera House the performance was interrupted by the organised efforts of "roughs," and had to be abandoned. When a second performance was attempted a few days later, although special police protection had been secured, another riot occurred. A great mob collected in the street, threatened to destroy the building, and was dispersed only after twenty-two persons had been killed by the militia and forty wounded.

Another prolific cause of disorder was to be found in the frequent fires, with the attendant activities of the volunteer fire companies. The rivalry which had always existed between the crews of the various fire-engines had, year by year, grown more intense, and when the fire alarm brought them out it was almost certain that there would be a collision, ending in blows, and often in a free fight. Loafers hung about the engine houses, for the chance of running to the fire with the engines and taking part in the scrimmage that was sure to occur. Thieves took advantage of the excitement caused by a fire. Dressed as firemen, with red shirts, fire hats, and badges, they would enter the burning building, bag in hand, and carry off whatever they chose. The Chief Engineer of the New York Fire Department declared that this could not

be prevented unless the volunteer fire system were entirely abolished. When Boston, at about this time, did this, and established a paid fire department, a committee of the New York Common Council went to that city to inspect the system, but no change was made in New York for many years. Members of the old fire companies were so opposed to any innovation that, in 1855, when a steam fire-engine was exhibited in the city, a guard was deemed necessary to prevent its being destroyed.

The course of politics, in city, state, and nation, during the years from 1842 to 1860, was a sorely troubled one. The question of the further extension of slavery was becoming more and more important, and it soon became the dominant issue. The increase in wealth and population of the North, in which it was rapidly outstripping the South, convinced southern leaders that within a few years the old balance in the government between the free and the slave states would be overturned, and that the North would dominate the country. The South, naturally, feared that if this should occur its institutions would be attacked, and began to cast about for means to prevent such an event. It saw in the South-west, where Texas had recently secured its independence from Mexico and had set up an independent republic, large areas of land which might be acquired, and in which slavery could easily be established. In the North-west there was at this time a dispute with Great Britain over the possession of Oregon.

When the presidential campaign of 1844 opened, at the close of Tyler's administration, two questions had become the controlling issues in national politics—the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of Oregon. Martin Van Buren, of New York, who opposed the annexation of Texas, failed to be nominated by the Democrats, who chose James K. Polk, of Tennessee, to be their candidate for President. The Whigs nominated Henry Clay. A third party, called the Liberty party, which had been organised in 1840, nominated James G. Birney. Several thousand anti-slavery Whigs in New York voted for Birney instead of Clay, who thereby lost the election. The Whigs blamed the Abolitionists for their defeat, saying that the latter had given their verdict for Polk, Texas, free-trade, and slavery. An opposing opinion held that the result of the election was due to the recently naturalised foreign vote. It was said that within the preceding three or four months ten thousand Irish had been put to work on the canals, and that twenty thousand had been naturalised in the state.

Texas was admitted to the Union on December 29, 1845. Mexico had already declared that she would consider the admission of Texas cause for war, and the conflict opened in the spring of 1846.^[1] The war was ended by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, signed February 2, 1848, which gave both California and New Mexico to the United States, that country agreeing to pay fifteen million dollars for this territory, and to assume the debts due from Mexico to American citizens. Already the question whether or no slavery should be allowed in the newly acquired territory had been brought up in Congress by Wilmot, a Pennsylvania Democrat, in his celebrated proviso which was framed to exclude it there. The measure passed the House, where the North was in control, and was barely defeated in the Senate. It aroused a storm of protest in the South, which believed that it was about to lose control of the section to gain which it had borne the chief burden of the war. From this time on the question of slavery was the dominant issue in national politics.

But the struggle over Texas had caused a split in the Democratic party which did not immediately disappear. This division was especially apparent in New York. On the one hand were the radicals, called "barn-burners," led by Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, and William Cullen Bryant, editor of the *New York Evening Post*, who had opposed the annexation of Texas and the further extension of slavery. On the other were the conservatives, or "hunkers," led by William L. Marcy, who supported Polk's administration. Consequently, party patronage, during the next four years, was given to the "hunkers." Marcy was chosen Secretary of War, and other Federal appointments in New York were bestowed upon his followers. In 1848 each faction sent a separate set of delegates to the nominating convention at Baltimore, which made Cass of Michigan the party's nominee.

The Whigs chose Zachary Taylor, who was popular because of his success in the Mexican War, with Millard Fillmore of New York for second place. Both Democrats and Whigs had ignored the question of slavery, and this displeased many. These organised the Free-soil party, which made Van Buren its candidate. Again New York decided the

[1] Several New Yorkers distinguished themselves in this war. Monterey was seized by Commodore John Drake Sloat, acting under orders from George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy; and General S. W. Kearny took Santa Fé. William L. Marcy was Secretary of War, and General William Jenkins Worth, also of New York, distinguished himself, and was afterwards honoured with a monument, erected in 1857, at the intersection of Fifth Avenue and Broadway, west of Madison Square. General Winfield Scott was very prominent in this war. Although not a native of New York, he lived here many years.

election. Taylor received the entire vote of the state in the Electoral College, and became President. Had Cass received the vote of the "barn-burners," he would probably have carried the state, and would have been elected.

Both parties had tried to ignore the question of slavery, but this issue now became more urgent than ever, because of the necessity of establishing a government for Oregon, which had been secured by treaty with Great Britain in 1846, and for California, where, since the discovery of gold in 1848, a turbulent population was rapidly gathering. After a long debate and a hot contest in Congress, Oregon was organised as a territory, without slavery, but no decision could be reached regarding California and New Mexico. The struggle was carried on during the sessions of Congress in 1848 and in 1849-50, and threats of disunion were freely uttered by Southerners. In the free states public meetings were held, resolutions were adopted, and hundreds of memorials were signed and hurried to Congress. Some protested against the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill; some prayed that the fugitive be given a fair trial by jury; others wanted the trade in slaves stopped between the states, forbidden in the territories, and abolished in the District of Columbia; some even prayed for a dissolution of the Union. Public demonstrations occurred. In New York a huge figure of wood and papier-mâché, twenty feet high and filled with combustibles, was made in the likeness of a man, and labelled, "The Phantom of Disunion." Around it were thirty shields bound together by a hoop of iron, representing the Union, which the figure was trying to break. Beneath the shields was the motto: "Let no man sunder the Union that God formed." After dragging this effigy up the Bowery to Union Square, and then down Broadway to the City Hall, the crowd burned it.

Finally, a settlement was reached, known as the Compromise of 1850, by which the South yielded to the North in the matter of the admission of California and the prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, but was recompensed by securing a stricter fugitive slave law and the organisation of New Mexico as a territory in which slavery was not prohibited. The passage of these measures was welcomed with joy by the country. The people believed that the danger of disunion was passed, and that the end of the agitation over slavery had arrived.

But in this hope they were destined to be disappointed. Almost immediately trouble arose over the enforcement of the Compromise of

1850, particularly to the provision relating to the capture of fugitive slaves. In Syracuse, New York, a fugitive slave was rescued from Federal officers by a mob and smuggled into Canada, and the leaders were not punished. Nearly all the slaves seized within two and a half years after the passage of the law were freed in a similar manner. In the South the struggle was, for a time, quite as bitter. Non-intercourse associations were formed to shut off trade from the North, and people were asked not to patronise northern institutions, or employ anyone who was not known to be in sympathy with the South. A New York newspaper prepared a call for a Union meeting to support the Compromise of 1850. A few firms refused to sign the call, and were denounced as Abolitionists, and their names were published in the South, with the request that no one trade with them. In the cotton states there was a decided movement for secession. It was claimed by extremists of both sides that the Fugitive Slave Law could not be enforced, and consequently that the Compromise of 1850 could not be maintained.

President Taylor died in July, 1850, and was succeeded by Vice-President Fillmore, of New York, who supported the Compromise and exerted himself to enforce it. Fillmore's elevation to the Presidency was followed by important political changes in New York. When Taylor became President, William H. Seward had been sent to the United States Senate, and consequently his friends, the Free-soil Whigs, had been appointed to a large number of Federal offices. Many of these men were now removed, and Fillmore filled their places with conservative Whigs, or "silver-greys," as they came to be called. Fillmore was naturally conservative, and used all the influence of the administration to support the Compromise. Conservative men, both North and South, desired the Compromise of 1850 to be final.

In the presidential contest of 1852, both Whigs and Democrats had difficulty in selecting a candidate. The Democrats finally rejected better known men, and chose Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire. The Whigs nominated General Scott. Both parties supported the Compromise, which was the only important issue in the campaign. The Free-soil party rejected the Compromise. In the following election the Democrats won an overwhelming victory. The verdict of the election seemed to show that the country was tired of agitation and ready to accept the Compromise as final, and that the prolonged quarrel of the sections was definitely ended.

In this great national struggle, as we have seen, New York played an important, and in several respects a decisive, part. Within the state, politics were further complicated by several local controversies. One, which caused a good deal of agitation for several years, arose from the manner in which land that had been granted to individuals in large quantities in early days, under feudal tenure, had since been rented or sold by the proprietors. Several disturbances occurred in the western part of the state, but the most serious were in those counties in which the old Van Rensselaer manor estate lay. In 1839 the heirs of the late patroon tried to collect long arrears of rent, and to enforce their right to one-fourth of the proceeds from sales of products of the land in case of alienation. Tenants resisted these claims by force, and the state militia was called out to preserve order. The agitation was continued until 1845. Finally, it was settled by statutes enacted to meet the situation, and the state constitution was modified so as to prevent the recurrence of similar difficulties.

The constitutional convention which met at Albany in 1846 made amendments that reflected the economic issues of the time, and particularly the anti-rent controversy. It also went still further than the convention of 1821 in establishing a democratic system of government, by giving to the people the election of many officers previously appointed at Albany, and by providing for the election of both branches of the Legislature by the voters in single-member districts. Sweeping changes also were made in the judicial system. The old Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors was abolished, and in its place was established an independent Court of Appeals. The Court of Chancery and the Circuit Courts were merged in the Supreme Court, and the jurisdiction of County Courts was defined. It was arranged that all judges should be elected by the people. All leases or grants of agricultural lands were limited to twelve years, and all fines or like restraints on the alienation of lands were declared void. Limits were put on the Legislature's power to create corporations or borrow money. The principal change made in New York City was that local officers and municipal judges were from this time elected. The form of government adopted in 1846 has, with few modifications, remained the basis of the state's fundamental law to the present day.

Politics in New York City were closely connected with the political issues in state and nation. There, also, the question of the extension of

slavery divided the Whigs and the Democrats into hostile factions. "Barn-burners" and "hunkers" waged a bitter fight for the control of Tammany Hall, but the "barn-burners" were virtually driven out, and the organisation generally gave its support to the "hunker" faction. The Whigs also were similarly divided into "Free-soil Whigs" and "silver-greys." Conservative men of both parties opposed extreme measures against slavery. New York had an immense trade with the South. It handled more southern cotton each year than any other city except New Orleans and Mobile. It was a favourite resort for Southerners, and New Yorkers both knew and liked them. Consequently, there was strong opposition to anything that savoured of abolitionism. On several occasions anti-slavery meetings were broken up, and the houses of Abolitionists were looted by angry mobs.

Another political force of considerable importance, which was particularly strong in New York City, where many immigrants had settled, was the antagonism between native Americans and foreigners which appeared during this period. This resulted in the development of the Native American party, which had an intermittent existence for a number of years. In 1853-4 it appeared as the "Know-nothings," and finally disappeared in the general political re-alignment at the formation of the Republican party. In 1844, at a time when the Native American party had been very much strengthened by opposition to the efforts of Roman Catholics in the city to secure a portion of the public school funds for the support of their sectarian schools, it was able to bring about the election of James Harper, a member of the well-known publishing house, as Mayor of the city.

Mayor Harper's administration was a disappointment, because, although his party had a majority in the Common Council, it accomplished few of the reforms to which it was pledged,^[1] and made itself unpopular by passing and enforcing a series of severe "blue laws." For the most part, the Democrats, headed by Tammany Hall, controlled the city government, and, in conjunction with the Albany Regency, controlled the state. Harper was succeeded in 1845 by William F. Havemeyer, the Democratic candidate. In 1847, the Democrats were sharply divided, and this circumstance gave the election to the Whig candidate, William V. Brady; but in the following year the Democrats were able to re-elect Havemeyer.

[1] It was pledged to reduce the city's expenses and to give it a businesslike administration. Harper believed that city politics should not be influenced by national issues.

New York City politics had come to have a most unsavoury odour. Whichever party happened to be in power, there seemed to be but little difference in the character of the city government. Both parties were corrupt, and their administration of the city's affairs was inefficient; but the fact that the Democrats were in control most of the time gave them greater opportunities for developing and using their power. The truth of the matter is that New York had grown with such astonishing rapidity that its government had not been able to keep pace, and was entirely unable to provide for the proper protection of the lives and property of its citizens, or for clean streets, proper lighting, or the other conditions necessary to wholesome living.

The fact that New York's population was not homogeneous, but that many of its citizens were more Irish or German than American in their ideas and interests, the lax enforcement of naturalisation laws, the absence of any law for the registration of voters,^[1] and the democratisation of both the state and the city government, produced a situation which made it possible for able but unscrupulous party leaders to build up political machines by which they completely controlled public affairs. The system was further strengthened by the general acceptance, in city, state, and nation, of the theory that political patronage was to be treated as the spoils of victory.

The result was a condition of great political corruption, and consequent abuse and inefficiency in the government of the city. Prisoners were set free from Blackwells Island that they might vote. It was charged that "sturdy paupers, abundantly able to maintain themselves by honest labour," were supported in the Almshouse for the purpose of securing votes for the dominant party. Gangs were brought from neighbouring cities to vote in New York elections, and were used to intimidate voters, or to loot polling places. There were fraudulent naturalisations; repeating at elections was a commonplace, and when ballot boxes were opened they were found to contain more ballots than there were voters in the district. The police were unable to maintain order. Often, they were really in sympathy with the forces of disorder. As time went on, men of reputation became unwilling to take any part in

[1] A registration law for voters in New York City had been passed in 1840, during Seward's term as governor. Under the influence of leaders of the Whig party, Seward signed the bill, although he really opposed it, because he himself depended upon the support of ignorant and foreign voters. In 1841, the leading features of this law were extended to all cities in the state. In 1842, the Whigs, who had been defeated through the registration clause, joined the Democrats in repealing it, and Seward signed the repeal. A registration law for voters in New York City was secured in 1859, but it had little effect.

politics, and the control of parties passed from the hands of reputable merchants and business men to those of unscrupulous professional politicians. In logical succession came the "boss" and the Tammany "heeler." The city was robbed and looted. There seemed to be no possible remedy. Even reform administrations failed to improve conditions. In fact, conditions were destined to become worse before a solution of the problem could be found, and it was many years before the city could throw off the burden of corruption that had fallen upon it. Indeed, the memory of flagrant and wide-spread municipal corruption is not yet sufficiently dimmed by time to permit of our congratulating ourselves, as a community, that these conditions are things of the past.

In 1849 the city charter was amended in several important particulars. The terms of Mayor and Aldermen were lengthened from one to two years, and the election of charter officers was changed from April to November, the date of the general state election. Officers were sworn in and assumed the duties of their positions on January 1st. Undoubtedly, the most important change made was the formation of new executive departments.^[1] The Department of Police was continued with the Mayor at its head. A bureau was created in this department under the Chief of Police, and eight other executive departments were formed. The Department of Finance, with the Comptroller at its head, had three bureaus, one under the Receiver of Taxes, the second under the Collector of City Revenue, and the third under the Chamberlain. The third department was called the Street Department. The chief officer was the Street Commissioner, and subordinate officers had charge of collecting assessments and of the wharves. The fourth department was called the Department of Repairs and Supplies. Its head was the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and subordinate officials were the Superintendents, respectively, of Pavements, Roads, and Repairs to Public Buildings, and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. The fifth department was that of Streets and Lamps, with jurisdiction over streets and markets, lamps and gas. The sixth department was the Croton Aqueduct Board, which had charge of the water supply and the sewers of the city. The seventh department was that of the City Inspector, and had charge

[1] Although the amendments to the Charter of 1830 (section 21) directed the Common Council to organise distinct departments for the performance of executive business, this had never been done. Such business was transacted by committees of the Common Council, a method that had long been a cause for complaint.

of all matters relating to public health. The eighth department, known as the Almshouse Department, was under the control of a board known as the Governors of the Almshouse, and had charge of both the Almshouse and the prisons of the city. Last was the Law Department, under a chief officer called the Counsel to the Corporation. This department had charge of all the legal business of the Corporation and its departments.

The heads of these departments, except in the case of the Croton Aqueduct Board, were elected every three years by the people. Heads of departments were given the power to nominate, and, "by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen," to appoint, the heads of bureaus in their departments, except the Chamberlain, the Receiver of Taxes, and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. Of these, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was elected, while the Mayor had the power to nominate, and, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to appoint, the Chamberlain, the chief officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the Receiver of Taxes. Heads of departments reported to the Common Council, in which all legislative power was vested.

Slight amendments to the charter were made in 1851 and 1852. In 1853 the number of Councilmen was increased to sixty, and instead of their being elected one from each of the twenty wards, as had previously been done, the city was divided into sixty districts, from each of which a Councilman was elected. It was further provided that acts or resolutions involving money, not rendered imperative under state law, must originate in the Board of Councilmen, although the Board of Aldermen might amend such measures. An auditing committee was created in the Department of Finance, and it was required that the Governors of the Almshouse and the Board of Education submit all appropriations to the approval of a board of commissioners, composed of the Mayor, Recorder, Comptroller, and the presidents of the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen.

Looking back at this charter from the vantage-point which later experience has given us, we can see that it had serious defects. There was an almost complete lack of centralisation of power and responsibility. The nine executive departments were virtually sovereign and independent, having undefined, doubtful, and conflicting powers. The head of each, except in the case of the Croton Aqueduct Board, was elected by the people, and each assumed that it was independent of the others, of the Mayor, and of any other authority, and beyond the reach of any, except

that of impeachment by the Common Council, a power which never had been, and probably never would be, exercised. The Mayor was looked to by the people of the city for good government and the reformation of all abuses, yet he had little more power to accomplish these ends than one of the clerks in his office. Even in the Police Department, of which the Mayor was the nominal head, he could not control the retention or removal of his own subordinates. There was a lack of proper organisation. In 1855 the public business pertaining to streets was divided among six of the executive departments, besides several outside commissioners, inspectors, surveyors, appraisers, and other temporarily selected agents. The result was a lack of co-operation, sometimes amounting to open conflict, between rival officials, and a consequent loss in efficiency. It was impossible to hold officials to a strict accountability for their acts, and this produced carelessness in expenditure and neglect in executing the ordinances.

In 1850 Jenny Lind made a memorable visit to New York, and sang at Castle Garden. In December of that year Louis Kossuth came to ask Americans to help Hungary in her struggle for independence. The Mayor, the Common Council, and many distinguished citizens, met him at Staten Island, and escorted him to the city, amidst the shrieking of whistles and the firing of salutes at Bedloes Island, Governors Island, and the Navy Yard. When Kossuth tried to speak in Castle Garden, the cheering was so loud and so prolonged that finally he gave up the attempt. Probably this welcome represented more sincere emotion on the part of New Yorkers than had been felt for any foreign visitor since the coming of Lafayette in 1824.

Several institutions designed to improve social conditions were organised during these years. In 1849 a second epidemic of Asiatic cholera ravaged the city. It made its first appearance in the Five Points section, and this fact very probably directed attention to the deplorable conditions existing there, for, shortly afterwards, the women of the Methodist Church established a mission in the neighbourhood, which included an employment bureau, a day school, and a Sunday school. In 1851 the New York Juvenile Asylum was incorporated and the Demilt Dispensary was established. The next year saw the organisation of the Young Men's Christian Association and of Mount Sinai Hospital. In 1853 the Children's Aid Society was established.

A most important public improvement undertaken at this time was

the acquisition of the necessary land and the laying out of Central Park. In 1850 public attention had been directed to the project of securing more adequate parks for the city. The next year, Mayor Kingsland in his message to the Common Council called their attention to the matter. Authority to purchase land was secured from the state Legislature, and commissioners of estimate and assessment were appointed to secure land for a park. In 1855 they completed their work, and their report was confirmed February 5, 1856. The Legislature delayed the passage of measures necessary to continue the work, so the Common Council, by ordinance, created the Mayor and Street Commissioner commissioners of Central Park. This board invited several well-known citizens, among them Washington Irving and George Bancroft, to act as a consulting board, and a competition was held to secure a plan for the general layout of the park. From among the designs submitted, that of Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux was chosen. Work was begun on the park in 1857, but it was not until 1876 that it was considered completed.[¹]

The elevator, without which the modern "sky-scraper" could not have come into existence, made its appearance in New York in 1850. The establishment of Hecker and Brother, millers, at 201-3 Cherry Street, introduced in that year a platform freight elevator, which had been constructed by Henry Waterman, whose shop was in Duane Street, near Centre. In 1853 a steam passenger elevator was in use in the Latting Observatory. The earliest elevator permanently installed for passenger service in a building in New York City was one driven by steam power, which was invented and constructed by Otis Tufts, of Boston, and installed in 1859 in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, then in process of construction. It was known as the "vertical screw railway." The "plunger" type of elevator, which had been in use in Europe for more than a decade, was first used in New York, for passengers, in the present general Post Office building in the City Hall Park.

In national politics, the question of slavery was still the dominant issue. Those who hoped that the question had been permanently settled by the Compromise of 1850 were disappointed. The agitation was reopened by the appearance of the Kansas-Nebraska problem, which grew out of the demand of the North-west for the opening of its fertile acres, and their connection by means of railroads with the markets of Chicago and the East.

In 1854, through the influence of Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, the

[¹] The success of this undertaking was largely due to Andrew H. Green, member of the Central Park Commission, and its executive officer and president from 1857 to 1870.

Kansas-Nebraska Bill became law. By it the Missouri Compromise was specifically repealed. Kansas and Nebraska were separated and organised as territories, but the question of slavery within their borders was left to the decision of the people living there, on the principle of popular sovereignty. Douglas carried his measure through Congress, but a great wave of protest swept over the country, and, after its passage, all thought of the Compromise of 1850 being final was abandoned. The old spirit of compromise in order to save the Union had passed with the older type of leader, such as Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, all of whom had died between 1850 and 1852. The new leaders were younger men, more radical, and more militant. Among these were Seward of New York, Chase of Ohio, and Sumner of Massachusetts. Opposed to them were Davis of Mississippi and Toombs of Georgia, who were not yet Secessionists, but who would resort to that measure to save the South from an anti-slavery majority in the North. Among northern Democrats, the leaders were Douglas and Buchanan. The Kansas-Nebraska Act opened a new quarrel between these contestants, which led directly to the Civil War.

When members of Congress went home after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, a most exciting campaign followed. In Wisconsin and Michigan a new party was organised, on the basis of an appeal to the fundamental doctrine that all men are equal, and that no great interests should rule the country. It received support in all sections where the New England influence was potent,—in northern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The remnants of the old party organisations opposed to slavery, the Whigs and the Free-soilers, gave it enthusiastic support. Sumner in Massachusetts joined the new party. Finally, in the autumn of 1855, Seward of New York joined also. His decision was most important, for he, with his astute friend, Thurlow Weed, editor of the *Albany Journal*, controlled the action of his party in the most important state in the Union. The action of Sumner and Seward united the East and the North-west. As a result of the work of these new Republican leaders, the Democrats lost control of the legislatures of nearly all the states north of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers, and their overwhelming majority in the Federal House of Representatives disappeared. By 1856 it was clear that the parties of the future were the Democrats—southern and pro-slavery—and the Republicans—northern and anti-slavery—and at that time both were well organised.

In the meantime, a struggle had been going on for the possession of

Kansas. Anti-slavery aid societies in the East sent men to Kansas to save the territory from slavery, and pro-slavery men from Missouri went across the border to vote against the free-state men. Rival state governments were established, and it seemed as though actual war were imminent. The struggle was similarly carried on at Washington, but no agreement could be reached as to the form of government that was to be recognised in Kansas, since the Senate was pro-slavery and the House was opposed to slavery.

While the excitement resulting from the contest in Kansas was at its height, the Democrats held their national convention, at Cincinnati, and nominated Buchanan for President and John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky for Vice-President. The Republicans nominated John C. Frémont, and W. L. Dayton. The struggle of the campaign now became intense. Southern planters united with New York merchants and New England conservatives to support Buchanan. Southern governors held a conference at Raleigh, which proposed secession if Buchanan should fail to be elected. Eastern radicals urged that the Union be dissolved if the slave power were continued in control. At the election Buchanan was successful, but this was really a victory for the conservatives or reactionaries. The fear of radicalism had defeated the Republicans.

As Buchanan's administration progressed, the fears that had been disturbing the country did not disappear. The year 1857 was remarkable for the unrest and uncertainty that prevailed in city and nation. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, by which it was determined that slave property could be taken into free territory, roused fears that the slave power was to be increased. Reports of violence in Kansas were frequent, and the national government, under Buchanan's leadership, seemed to Northerners to be dominated by southern interests.

In New York City, Fernando Wood,^[1] who had served as mayor from 1854 to 1856, and had then been re-elected, was at the head of the municipality. At first he had seemed determined to give the city an

[1] During the "hard" and "soft" disruption of the city Democracy of 1853, Tammany passed under the control of one of the most remarkable men who have ever had anything to do with its fortunes. It was then that Fernando Wood became its master spirit and, in 1854, as its nominee, was first elected mayor of New York City. Later, when he was thrown over by Tammany Hall, chiefly through the intrigues of Sweeny, Tweed, Savage, and other "hards" who had been brought into the Hall by the reunion of "hards" and "softs" in 1856, Wood organised Mozart Hall, and with its help and that of the mob succeeded in inflicting on Tammany a disastrous defeat and putting himself at the head of the city government. Wood was an extremely astute politician, and although he is scarcely to be considered a "boss" in the full sense of this opprobrious term as later correctly applied to William Marcy Tweed, nevertheless he succeeded in reducing political control to a system which made the development of the later bosses possible.

honest administration, and for a time he received the support of some of the most reputable Democrats; but he was in reality thoroughly unscrupulous, and under him public affairs soon reached a degree of corruption and inefficiency that had not, up to that time, been known. The city police were unable to maintain order, and needed reorganisation. The city itself seemed to be unable to improve its administration, and the state, probably actuated by political interests, made this the opportunity to interfere in municipal affairs in a manner that it had not before attempted.^[1] The result was the amending of the city charter in 1857. In April of that year, the state Legislature passed three acts relating to the government of New York City. The first revised the charter,^[2] the second removed the Mayor and Recorder from the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York, and created in their stead a board of twelve supervisors, elected annually. The third completely reorganised the police force of the city. The effect of these changes was to increase still further the decentralisation of power and the scattering of responsibility in the city administration. The government of the city was separated from that of the county, and for the latter a new system of administration was created, thereby increasing the number of officers, and consequently the expenses of the city, which were already deemed exorbitant.

The change that encountered the greatest opposition was that made in the Police Department. The old municipal Department of Police, under three commissioners—the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge—was completely abolished, and in its place a Metropolitan Police District, including the counties of New York, Kings, Westchester, and Richmond, was created.^[3] Five commissioners, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, were to be the chief officers of the police force, and with the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn were to form a board of police for the district. As a result of this arrangement, New York City actually lost control of its own police force. This encroachment

[1] Long before this, New York City administrations had complained that the state was encroaching upon the city's prerogatives. From 1857 on, the state exercised a control over New York City affairs that it did not attempt in the case of other cities. The city, on the other hand, constantly protested against this, and asked for the right to manage its own affairs; that is, for "home rule."

[2] The election of charter officers was changed from November to the first Tuesday in December, possibly for the purpose of checking corrupt bargaining among city, state, and national leaders and candidates. Instead of nine executive departments as there had been, the charter of 1857 provided for only six: Finance, Street, Croton Aqueduct, City Inspector, Almshouse, and Law Departments. The functions of the former Departments of Repairs and Supplies, and Streets and Lamps, were given to the Street Department. The old Police Department was superseded by the new Metropolitan Police.

[3] It was alleged that the judicial duties of the Recorder and City Judge had prevented their performing the duties of Police Commissioners, which, therefore, fell entirely upon the Mayor, who, it was claimed, had abused his powers.

upon the prerogatives of the municipality was much resented by men of all parties, not only because they saw themselves thereby deprived of power, but also because the city had lost the right to manage its own affairs, that right having been transferred to the authorities at Albany, whose political affiliations often differed from those of a majority of New York's citizens. Leaders in the affairs of the city believed that the great defect in New York's government was a lack of local control and the absence of a centralisation of authority, which made it impossible to fix responsibility. They advocated, as the all-essential remedy, giving the voters control of their government and greater concentration of power in the hands of the Mayor.

The attempt to enforce the changes inaugurated by the revised charter resulted in serious riots. Mayor Wood opposed the change in the municipal police, for he rightly judged that it was a criticism of his administration of the department. The matter was taken to the Supreme Court, where the act was pronounced constitutional, valid, and binding in all its parts. The newly appointed Metropolitan Police Commissioners thereupon assumed control. In Brooklyn nearly all the members of the old municipal police submitted to the new régime; in New York fifteen captains and about eight hundred patrolmen refused, and were dismissed for insubordination. Mayor Wood opposed the new system by force.^[1] He refused to surrender the police property to the new commissioners or to disband the old police, and for a time two bodies of policemen claimed authority in the city. On June 16, 1857, matters were brought to a crisis by Mayor Wood's action in causing Daniel D. Conover, a street commissioner newly appointed by Governor King, to be forcibly ejected from the City Hall. Conover secured a warrant for the arrest of the Mayor, and, with fifty of the Metropolitan Police, returned to the City Hall, which was defended by members of the old municipal police force. A pitched battle ensued, in which a number of the contestants were severely wounded. The combat was ended by calling in the Seventh Regiment, which happened to be passing down Broadway on its way to take the boat for Boston. The Court of Appeals later declared the Metropolitan Police Act constitutional, and Mayor Wood was forced to submit.

Disorderly elements in the city, which were always waiting for just

[1] Wood thought it objectionable that police commissioners should be appointed by men who had not been elected by the taxpayers who paid their salaries. He also objected—quite rightly, it would seem—to an arrangement by which the actual amount of the salaries paid was fixed at Albany, and not by the taxpayers through their representatives.

such an opportunity, took advantage of the dispute between the rival police, and organised gangs, such as the "Dead Rabbits" and the "Bowery Boys," for the purpose of causing further disorder, under cover of which they might rob and plunder. They brought about a succession of riots, but were finally put down by the police, who had now reached a state of greater efficiency.[1]

The disorders of the day were further increased by another wave of hard times that swept over the country in 1857, due, it was believed, to excessive building of railroads, speculation, and extravagance. Numbers of the railroads throughout the country failed, and many banks either suspended specie payments or failed outright. From thirty to forty thousand labourers, in New York City alone, it was estimated, were thrown out of employment. Idleness resulted in want and discontent. Hunger meetings were held in the public squares, particularly in Tompkins Square, and the people marched through the streets calling for bread and work. At the request of Mayor Wood, the Corporation voted two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to give work in Central Park to the unemployed. Disorderly persons took advantage of the turmoil to commit crime, and threats were made against public buildings. The troops and militia were called out to guard the Custom House and the Sub-Treasury. By degrees the distress lessened, and in December New York banks resumed specie payments.

The population of Manhattan Island in 1850 was more than half a million. By 1855 it had increased to six hundred and twenty-nine thousand, and by 1860 to eight hundred and fourteen thousand. The spread of population northward had resulted in the successive creation of the Nineteenth Ward in 1850, the Twentieth in 1851, and the Twenty-first and Twenty-second in 1853.[2]

The lower end of the island—that is, as far north as 14th Street—was densely occupied by buildings. From that point to 42d Street the ground

[1] The number of policemen had been gradually increased, although it was always smaller in proportion to population than the number of men thought to be necessary to keep order in such cities as London or Liverpool, where, moreover, they always had added support in the presence of military forces. The Metropolitan Police continued to be the police force of the city until 1870, when it was abolished as a result of the revision of the city charter made in that year, and the municipal police force was substituted for it.

[2] The boundaries of these wards were as follows: Nineteenth Ward—north by 86th Street, east by East River, south by 40th Street, west by Sixth Avenue. Twentieth Ward—north by 40th Street, east by Sixth Avenue, south by 26th Street, west by Hudson River. Twenty-first Ward—north by 40th Street, east by East River, south by 26th Street, west by Sixth Avenue. Twenty-second Ward—north by 86th Street, east by Sixth Avenue, south by 40th Street, west by Hudson River. The Nineteenth Ward was formed from the Twelfth Ward, April 6, 1850; the Twentieth from the Sixteenth Ward, July 9, 1851; the Twenty-first from the Eighteenth Ward, May 27, 1853; and the Twenty-second from the Nineteenth Ward, June 22, 1853.

was only partly built upon, the population growing more and more sparse the farther north one advanced. By 1853 the streets in nearly all of this portion of the city were opened, and most of them were regulated and paved. Above 42d Street the characteristics of a city gradually disappeared; only a few of the streets were opened, and many of these were but partly regulated. This section of the city, however, now began to grow rapidly. The Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, which occupied the area lying between 40th and 86th Streets, contained somewhat over twenty-three thousand lots, of which by 1860 approximately one-fourth were improved. More than ninety-four thousand persons lived in this section.

As the city grew, the problem of rapid transit became more and more important. Up to the time when, in 1831, the Common Council gave permission for the building of the Harlem Railroad from Chambers Street to Harlem, New Yorkers had depended for transportation upon stages or omnibuses and boats. The success of this first car line led to the building of others. In 1860 the Harlem Railroad had thirty-five cars in operation between the Astor House and Harlem River; the Sixth Avenue Railroad, which dated from 1851, had forty-three cars in service on its lines, from Barclay Street to Central Park; the Eighth Avenue Railroad, which had been given a franchise by the Common Council in the same year, had a total of forty-two cars in operation, from the corner of Barclay and Church Streets, by way of Church and Chambers Streets, West Broadway, Canal and Hudson Streets, and Eighth Avenue, to 59th Street; the Second Avenue Railroad, which received its grant from the Common Council in 1852, had thirty cars operating on its lines, which extended from Peck Slip to Harlem; the Third Avenue Railroad was operating fifty cars on its lines, from the corner of Broadway and Park Row to Harlem River. There was also the Ninth Avenue Railroad, which had been granted a franchise by the Common Council in 1858, and which was operating thirty cars between 51st Street and Ninth Avenue and the Astor House. The usual fare on these lines, within the city, was five cents.

A determined effort to build a car line on Broadway, which was by far the most important street in the city so far as traffic was concerned, had met with equally determined resistance. One company offered to pay a hundred thousand dollars a year for ten years for the privilege of laying tracks; another offered one hundred and sixty-six dollars a year

for each car operated. Still another group found a way to win over the Common Council, which, in spite of the protests of citizens, granted them the right to lay tracks and operate a horse railroad. The Mayor vetoed the bill, but it seemed so certain of being passed over his veto that citizens obtained an injunction against the Mayor and Common Council. The Aldermen denied the court's right to restrain them, passed the resolution over the veto, and were punished for contempt of court. The railroad was not built. Applications were then made to the Legislature for permission to build the road, but the bill failed. Again application was made to the Common Council, which passed a favourable resolution, only to have it vetoed by the Mayor. The company was confident that the resolution would be passed over the veto, but again an injunction was secured, and Broadway was saved for the time being.

Besides the railroads, sixteen omnibus companies were operating five hundred and forty-four licensed stages, which ran over fixed routes to all parts of the city below 50th Street, as well as to the neighbouring villages. On these the usual fare was six cents.

The value of real estate had increased rapidly. In 1842 the assessed value of all real estate in the city was one hundred and seventy-six millions; in 1860 it was over three hundred and ninety-eight millions. The value of personal property had likewise increased. In 1842 the assessed value of personal property in the city was a little over sixty-one millions; in 1860 it was more than one hundred and seventy-eight millions. A similar increase appeared in the amount raised by tax in the city. In 1842 this was a little over two millions of dollars; in 1860 it was well on towards ten millions. Strenuous objection was made to this rapid increase in the budget, on the ground that much of the money was wasted or used in a corrupt manner.

The city had increased in wealth during these years with a rapidity that has scarcely been equalled by any other commercial centre, and many individual fortunes of princely proportions were accumulated. The number of banks reflected the wealth of the city. In 1859 there were fifty-seven, with an aggregate capital of sixty-seven millions. Some of the finest structures in New York were occupied by banks, and, in 1857, eleven of these were established in buildings of their own that cost over one hundred thousand dollars apiece.

Customs and manners of living were becoming more elaborate and luxurious. Travelling abroad and at home was much easier than it had been in

the past, and many New Yorkers made the annual summer pilgrimage to Europe or to the springs at Saratoga. Fifth Avenue was beginning to be the fashionable residence street, and handsome houses might be found upon it as far north as 37th Street. Other conspicuous new houses "up town" were the Robert Goelet and Daniel Parish houses in 17th Street, fronting Union Square; the Peter Goelet house on the north-east corner of 19th Street and Broadway; several handsome houses on the north and east sides of Madison Square; and the three large houses occupying the block front between 36th and 37th Streets on the east side of Madison Avenue. There were more than forty hotels, in which lodging and board varied from two to three dollars a day. Although other and newer hotels had been built, the Astor House was looked upon as the leading hostelry until 1858, when the Fifth Avenue Hotel was opened. Of the newer houses, the Metropolitan, at the corner of Broadway and Prince Street, was the largest, and was considered by many the most magnificent establishment of its kind in the world. It was of brownstone, six storeys high, and with its site and furnishings cost nine hundred and forty thousand dollars.

There were over two hundred and fifty churches in the city in 1859, several of them occupying buildings of real architectural distinction, such as Trinity Church, St. Paul's and St. John's Chapels, St. Mark's, and Grace Church. Twenty-seven libraries, with three hundred and thirty-six thousand books, were at the service of the community. Thirteen daily papers were published in the city, and among their editors were such men as William Cullen Bryant, of the *Evening Post*; Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*; Henry J. Raymond, of the *Times*; and James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*.

In 1860 New York had a population of more than eight hundred and fourteen thousand people. At the top of the social scale were those who had made fortunes in trade or finance; at the bottom were hundreds of thousands of poor Irish and German immigrants. The population lacked unity of purpose and ideals. The government, in the hands of professional politicians, was inefficient and corrupt. In its physical aspect the city was unfinished, with many unsightly buildings, both old and new, and with poorly paved and ill-kept streets. Its growth in every direction had been so rapid that almost before new improvements were completed it was found that they were already outgrown. The lack of homogeneousness among the people had its counterpart in a lack

of unity in the physical features of the city and in a lamentable absence of municipal pride. Perhaps individuals were too busy making their own fortunes to attend to the public welfare. Whatever the cause, the city had already entered upon a course of political corruption that was not to end until years of shame and almost hopeless effort had passed.

In the meantime, affairs in the nation were advancing more and more rapidly towards civil war. Buchanan's administration was weak, and seemed to the North to favour the pro-slavery faction, particularly in Kansas, where a bitter struggle was going on between pro-slavery and Free-soil men. The Dred Scott decision in 1857 roused feelings of joy in the South and fear for the future in the North. So long as the Democratic party remained undivided, the Republicans were in a helpless minority. At this moment, Buchanan and Douglas split over the question of a constitution for Kansas. This meant the secession of the Democrats of the North-west from the dominant southern party. Then followed the Douglas-Lincoln debates in the contest for the Illinois senatorship, in which Douglas, although he won the senatorship, was weakened before the country. In 1859 John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry still further increased the antagonism between the North and the South.

When the campaign of 1860 came on, it was found that the Democrats could agree neither upon a platform nor a candidate. The southern Democrats, under the leadership of William L. Yancey, bolted the party's national convention. The Tammany Hall delegation from New York followed. As a result of this division, two Democratic candidates were put into the field—John C. Breckenridge and Stephen A. Douglas. The Republicans, in their convention at Chicago, nominated Abraham Lincoln. The South gave every indication that if Lincoln were elected it would secede. Nevertheless, he was elected, by a "solid" North, and the answer of the South was given in the secession of South Carolina. Her example was followed by Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Even now there was hope that war might be avoided, and a willingness to let the seceding states "go in peace" appeared in the North. Both sections, apparently, hesitated to take the step that must result in war. But radical Republican leaders such as Sumner and Chase were unwilling to lose, by a policy of inaction, the advantages which their party had already won, and finally persuaded President Lincoln to take the decisive step of sending relief to Fort Sumter. This precipitated the attack on the fort which resulted in its

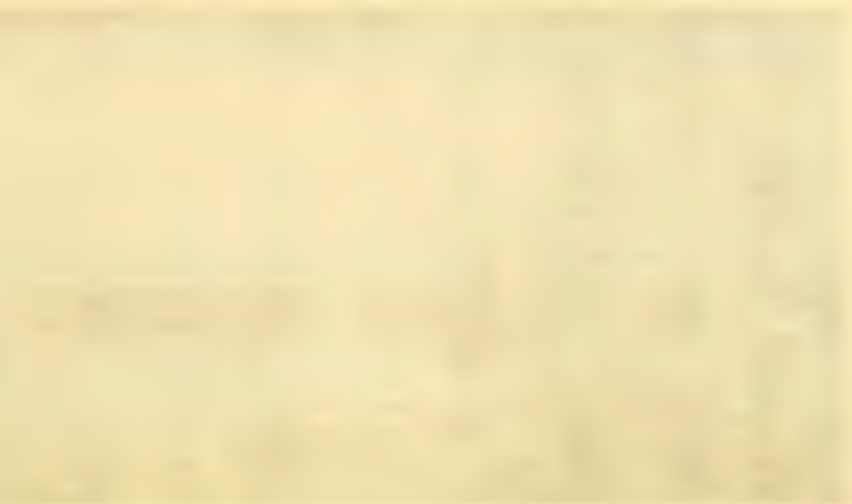
surrender. News of this event roused the country as by an electric shock. In the North it ended the period of indecision, and served to form a united force determined to defend the Union against all attack. New York City, always friendly to the South, was swept into line on a flood of patriotism, and determined to do its part in the war that had burst upon the country.



PLATES

123-150

c. 1842-*c.* 1860





PANORAMIC VIEW

From the Harbor of New York, looking towards the City of New York.

Published by H. A. Schmitt, 107 N. 3rd St., New York.



PANORAMIC VIEW FROM THE

Harbor of New York, looking towards the City of New York.

Published by H. A. Schmitt, 107 N. 3rd St., New York.



VIEW OF NEW YORK.

Printed by J. H. Johnson, 101 Nassau St. N.Y.
 Published by J. H. Johnson, 101 Nassau St. N.Y.



VIEW OF NEW YORK.
 HARBOUR RIVER.

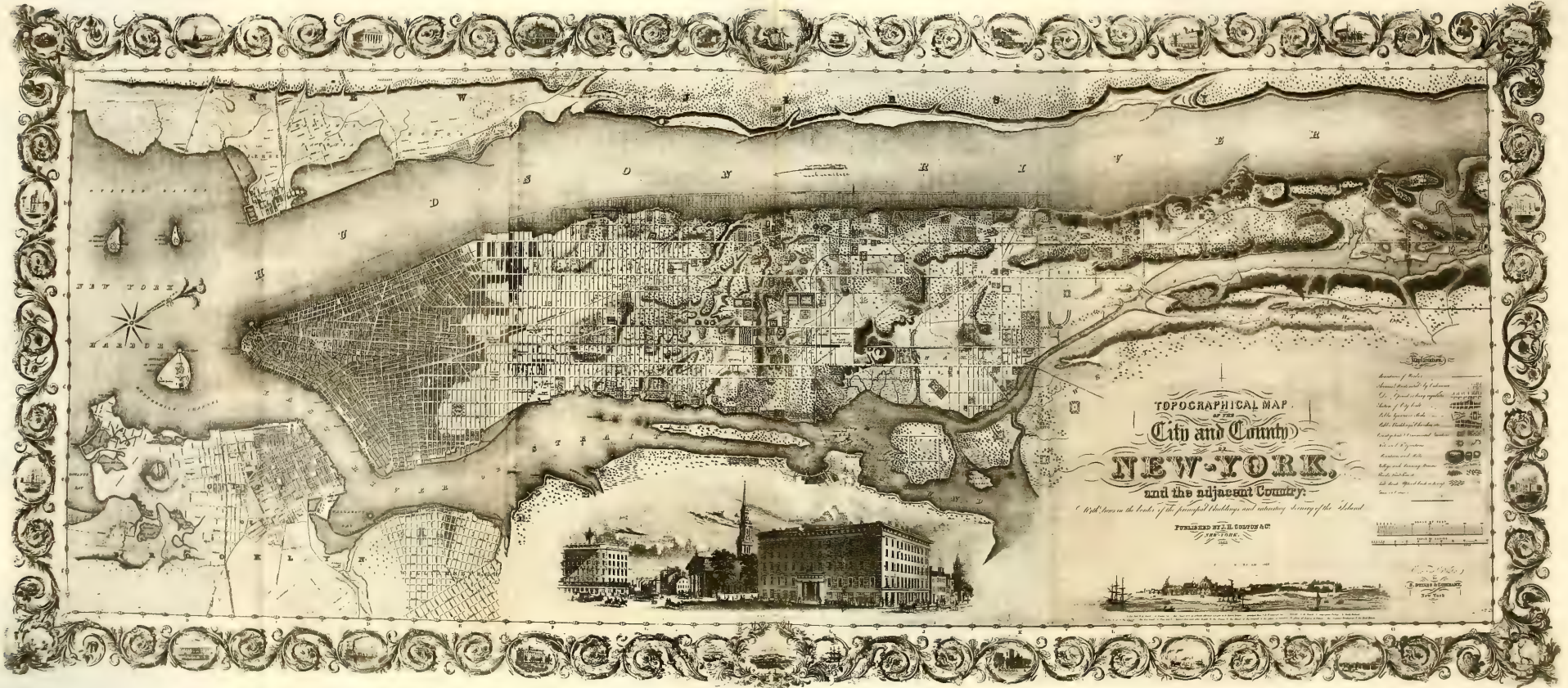
Printed by J. H. Johnson, 101 Nassau St. N.Y.
 Published by J. H. Johnson, 101 Nassau St. N.Y.

Printed by J. H. Johnson, 101 Nassau St. N.Y.
 Published by J. H. Johnson, 101 Nassau St. N.Y.

Printed by J. H. Johnson, 101 Nassau St. N.Y.







TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
OF THE
City and County
NEW-YORK,
and the adjacent Country.

With views on the banks of the principal buildings and interesting scenery of the Island.

PREPARED BY H. COURTES & CO.
NEW-YORK.

- Explanation**
- Boundaries of the City and County of New-York
 - City, Town, and Village
 - Water of the Hudson River
 - Water of the East River
 - Water of the Long Island Sound
 - Water of the Harlem River
 - Water of the Bronx River
 - Water of the Westchester River
 - Water of the Dutchess River
 - Water of the Sullivan River
 - Water of the Ulster River
 - Water of the Albany River
 - Water of the Rensselaer River
 - Water of the Schoharie River
 - Water of the Otsego River
 - Water of the Delaware River
 - Water of the Susquehanna River
 - Water of the Potomac River
 - Water of the Chesapeake Bay
 - Water of the Delaware Bay
 - Water of the Long Bay
 - Water of the Narragansett Bay
 - Water of the Buzzards Bay
 - Water of the Cape Cod Bay
 - Water of the Nantuxet Bay
 - Water of the Martha's Vineyard Bay
 - Water of the Duxbury Bay
 - Water of the Sandwich Bay
 - Water of the Nantuxet Bay
 - Water of the Martha's Vineyard Bay
 - Water of the Duxbury Bay
 - Water of the Sandwich Bay
- Scale of Miles
- Scale of Feet





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CURRIER & IVES, PROPRIETORS.
BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



CROTON WATER CELEBRATION 1842

Illustration showing a horse-drawn carriage in the foreground, the fountain, the Croton Water, and the city of New York.

Published by J. P. Howell, 201 Broadway.



THE TIMES.





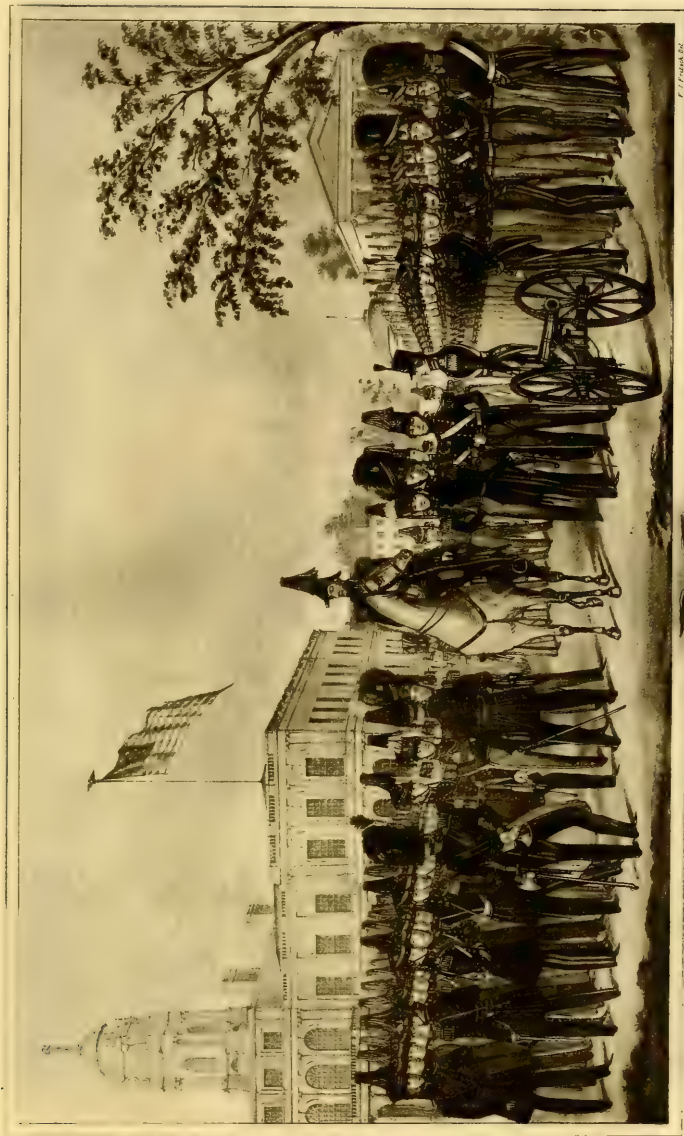
CROTON WATER CELEBRATION 1842

Engraving of the Croton Water Celebration, 1842. The fountain is the work of the Croton Water Board, and the water is from the Croton River, in the State of New York.

Published by F. H. Smith, 201 Broadway.



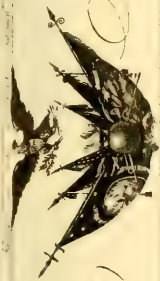
THE TIMES.



U. S. Army, 1900

6888 Central Postal Directory Battalion
 New York City
 1900

Reproduced by permission of the United States Army, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.



(Col. J. H. Smith)
 (Lt. Col. J. H. Smith)
 (Division)
 (The Artillery)



W. C. W. WADDELL, 111 STAY HILL, N.Y.

1844.

A. J. DAVIS, ARCHT.

SUBURBAN GOTHIC VILLA.



CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, NEW YORK



FRONT VIEW OF THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

DESIGNED BY AUTHORITY OF THE HON. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE POST MASTER GENERAL.

AND SUPERVISED BY

John Latimer Graham Esq. Postmaster.

PER 1ST 1862.

MARTIN E. THOMPSON, ARCHITECT.

ISAAC LUCAS, SUPERINTENDANT.



NORTH INTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

DESIGNED BY AUTHORITY OF THE HON. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE POST MASTER GENERAL.

AND SUPERVISED BY

John Latimer Graham Esq. Postmaster.

PER 1ST 1862.

MARTIN E. THOMPSON, ARCHITECT.

ISAAC LUCAS, SUPERINTENDANT.







VIEW of BROADWAY in the CITY OF NEW YORK with the proposed ELEVATED RAIL-WAY invented by JOHN RANDALL, Junr. C.E.



DESIGNED BY

JOHN RANDALL, Junr. C.E.

NEW YORK: J. M. BROWN, 1854.

Illustration of the proposed elevated railway on Broadway, New York City.





NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. H. MASON, 10 N. 2ND ST.

NEW-YORK.

DESIGNED BY W. H. MASON, 10 N. 2ND ST. N.Y.

NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. H. MASON, 10 N. 2ND ST.



BREMEN, THE CITY OF THE HANSE.

Engraved by J. G. Knechtel, from a drawing by J. G. Knechtel.

Printed by J. G. Knechtel, in Bremen.





VIEW OF THE HUDSON RIVER, N. Y.
THE BRIDGE & THE DISTANCE



H U D S O N

PART OF BROOKLYN

MAP OF
NEW YORK CITY
EXTENDING NORTHWARD
TO
SPRING ST.
SURVEYED AND DRAWN
BY JOHN F. HARRISON
EST. 1831
PUBLISHED BY
W. B. DAVIS
100 N. 3rd St.
PHILADELPHIA



N O T D E N



PART OF BROOKLYN

MAP OF THE CITY
OF NEW YORK
EXTENDING NORTHWARD
TO SPRING ST.
SURVEYED AND DRAWN
BY JOHN F. HARRISON
1861
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN F. HARRISON
100 N. 3RD ST.
PHILADELPHIA



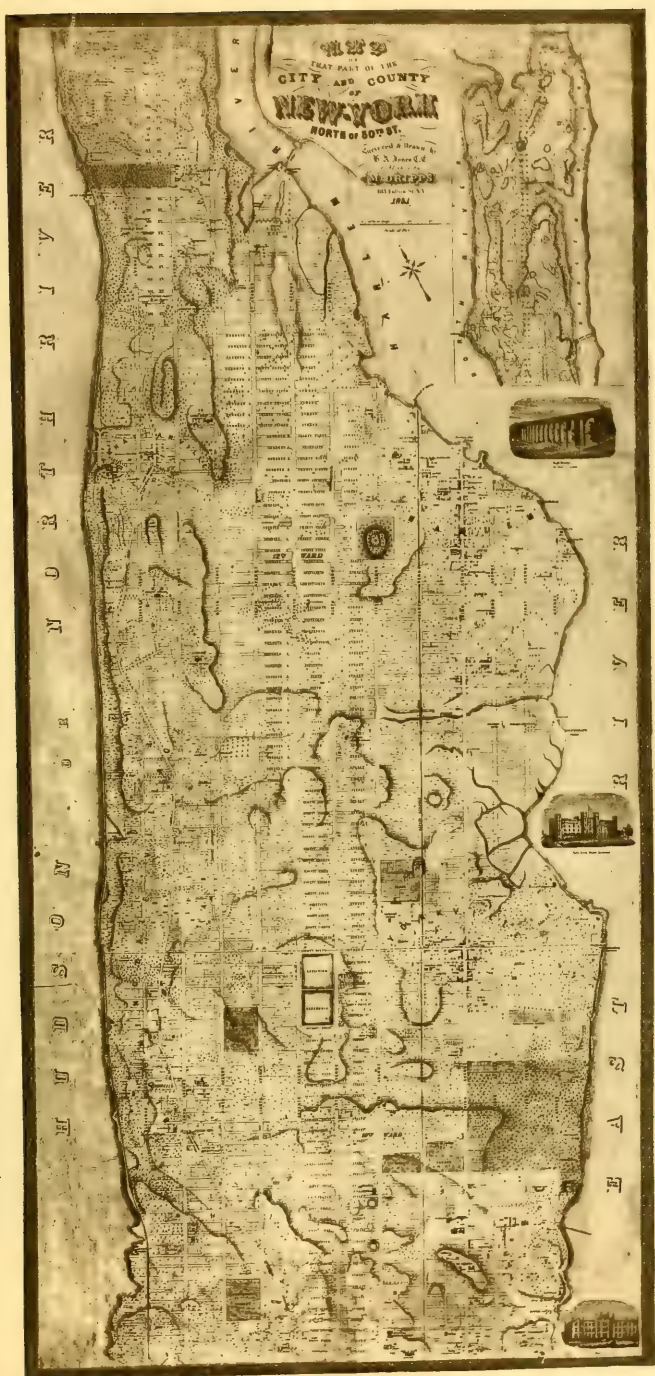
N E W Y O R K

PART OF BROOKLYN

MAP OF CITY
EXTENDING NORTHWARD
TO 125TH ST.

WILLIAMSON & CO. 111 NASSAU ST.
NEW YORK
1861











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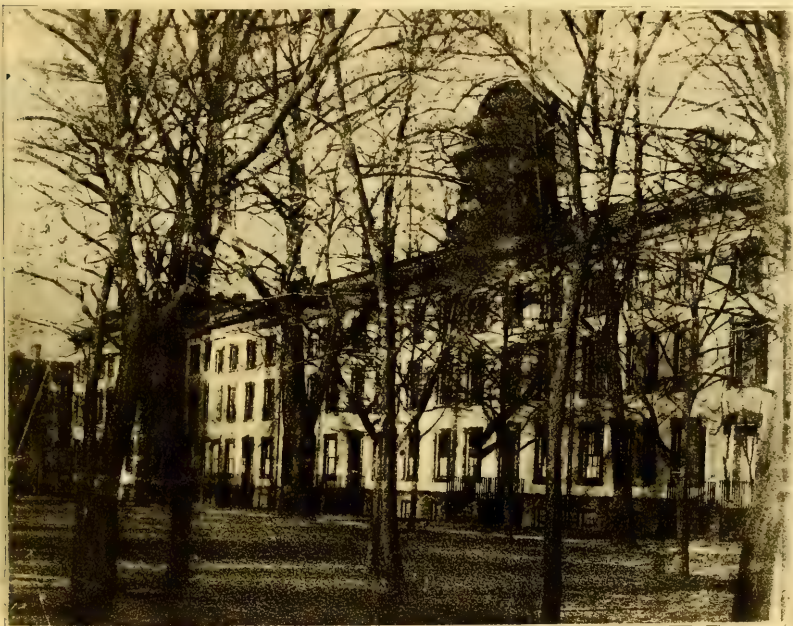
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CINCINNATI, O. A. TRUAX.



THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN





THE LIFE OF A FIREMAN.

The race - "Jump her here jump her!"

NEW YORK PUBLISHED BY A. T. BARNES & CO. 152 NASSAU ST.



THE LIFE OF A FIREMAN.

The night alarm - "Start her lively boys!"

NEW YORK PUBLISHED BY A. T. BARNES & CO. 152 NASSAU ST.



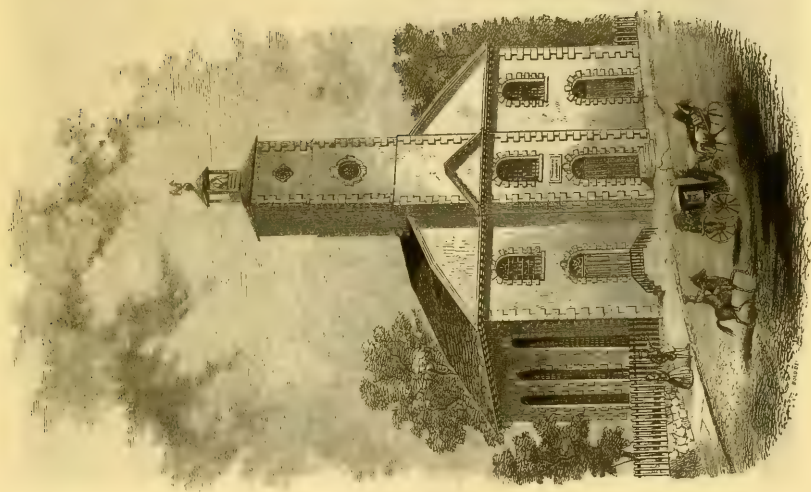
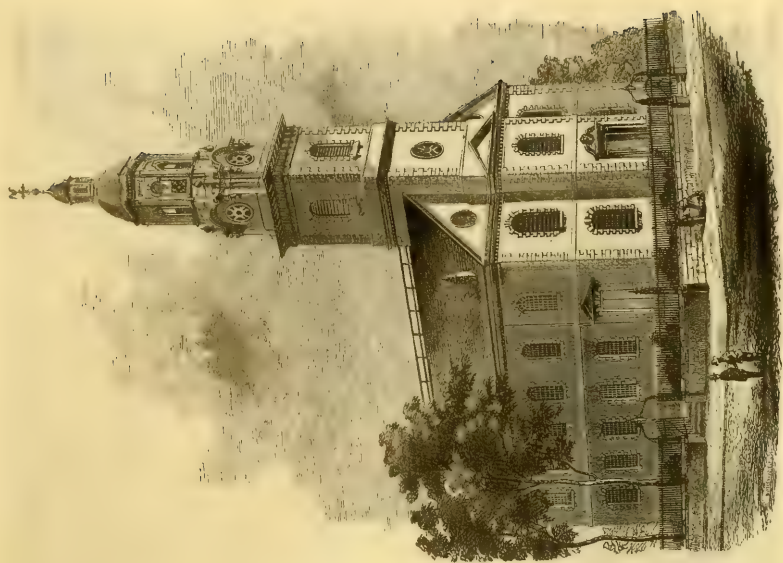


NEW YORK, 1855.

FROM THE LAYING OBSERVATORY

— Proprietary dedicated to the 'Laying of the Union Pacific, by the Builders, Smith, Fox & Co. 340 Broadway, New York.

Engraved by J. H. B. del. and W. H. B. sculp. for the Proprietors, Smith, Fox & Co. 340 Broadway, New York.



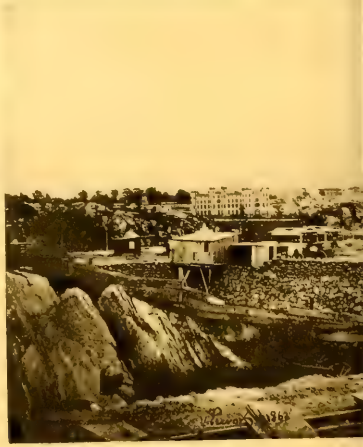
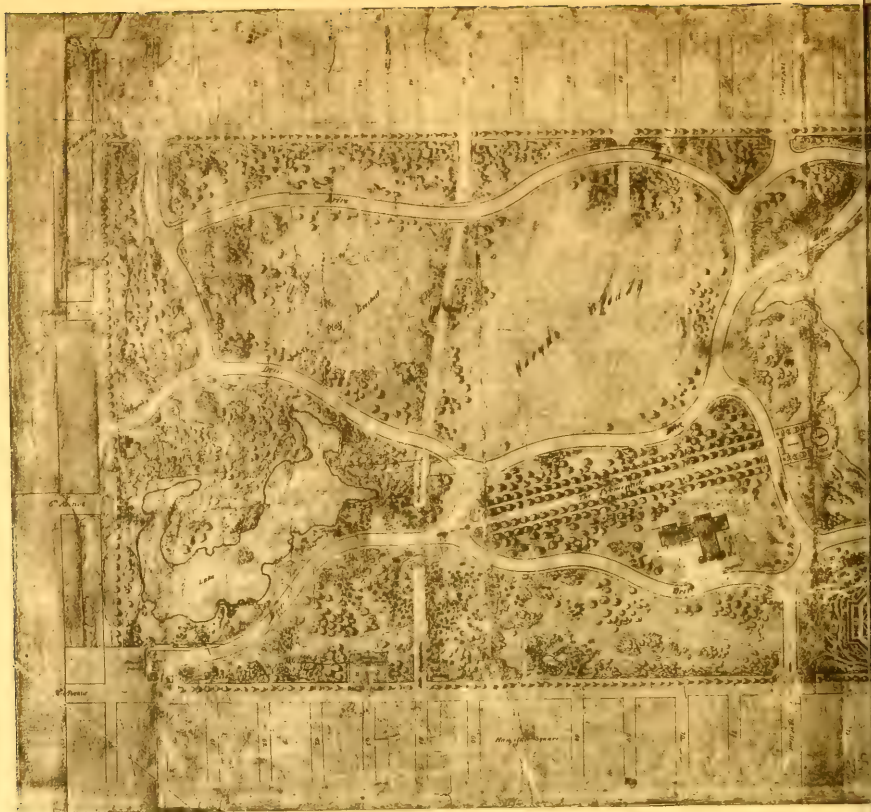


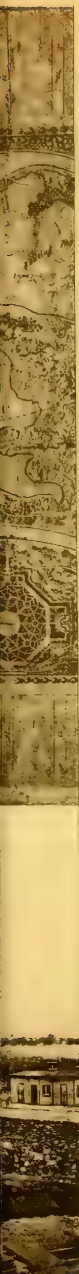


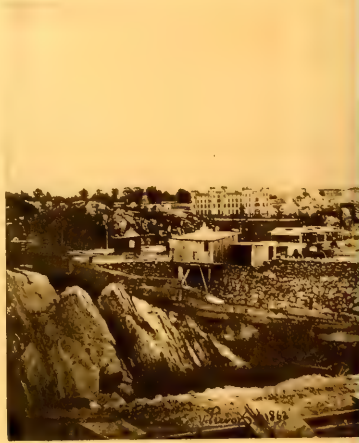
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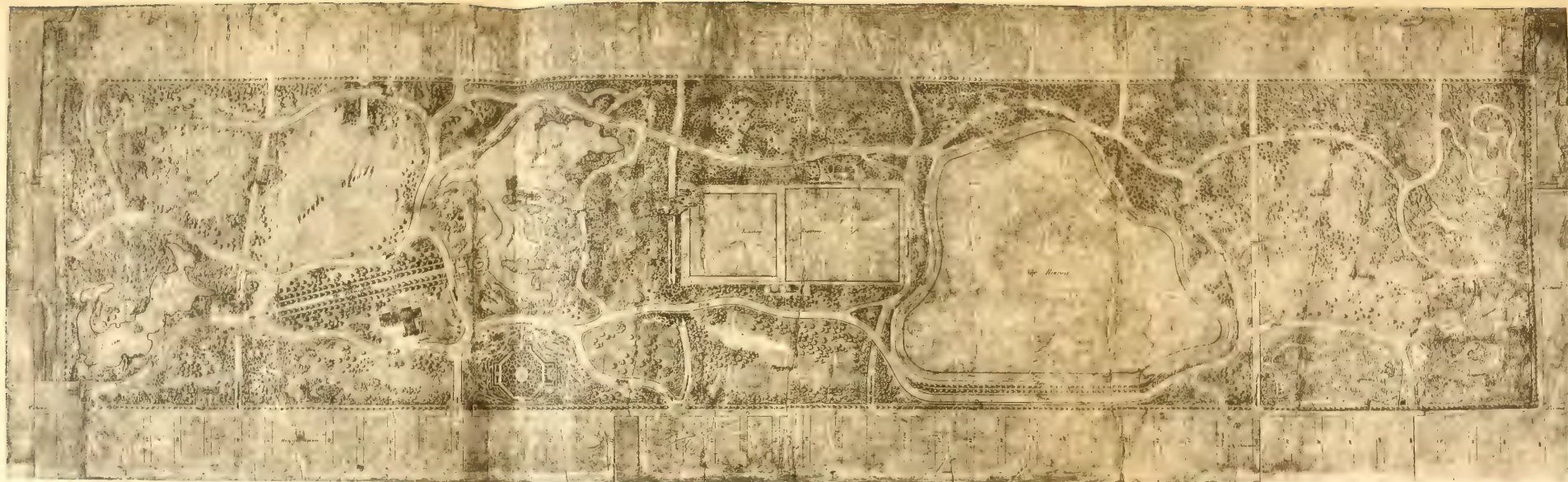


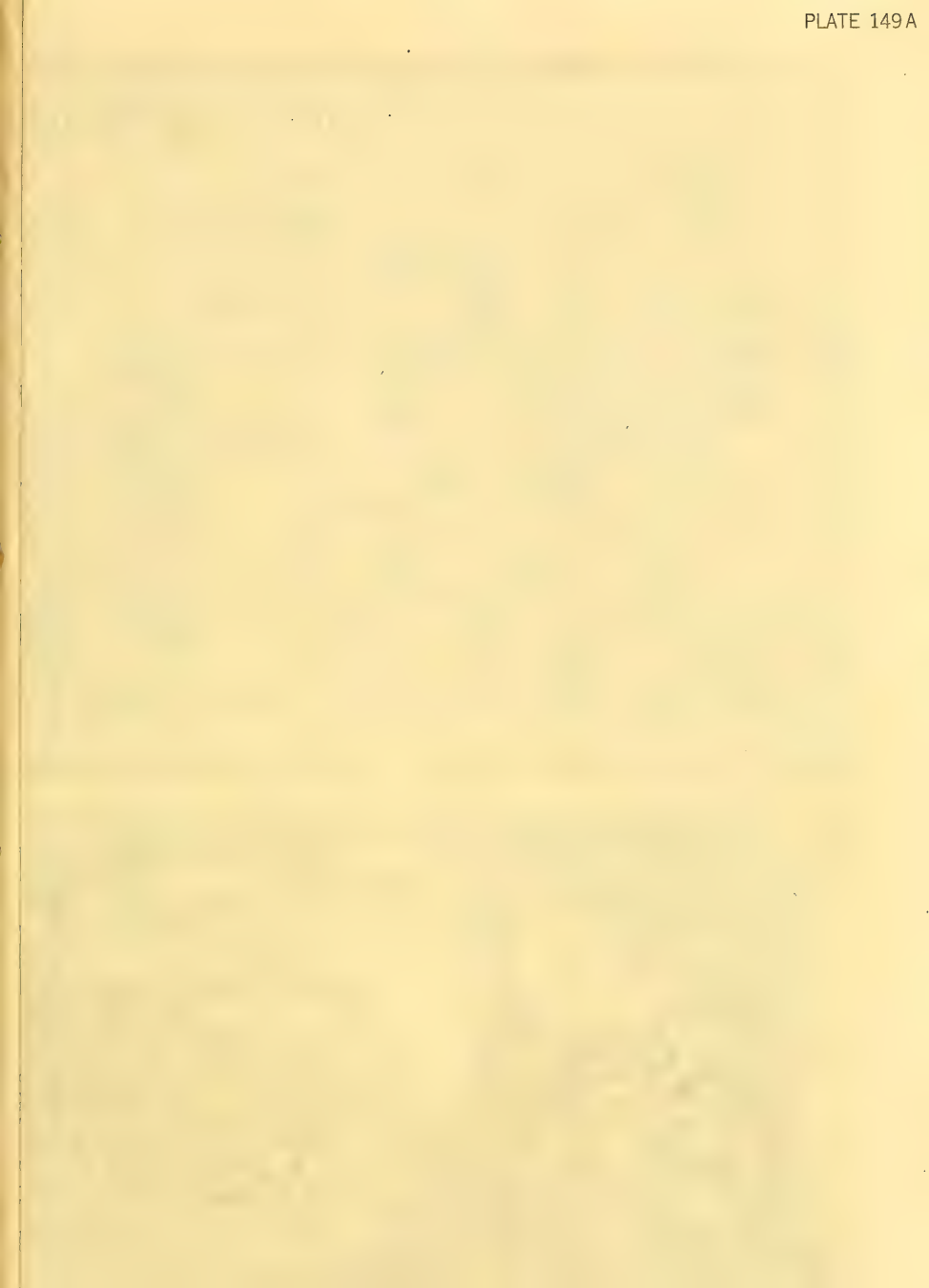
EDDY OF JEWELL'S MUSEUM.
FIFTH AVENUE, (MURRAY HILL,) NEW-YORK.



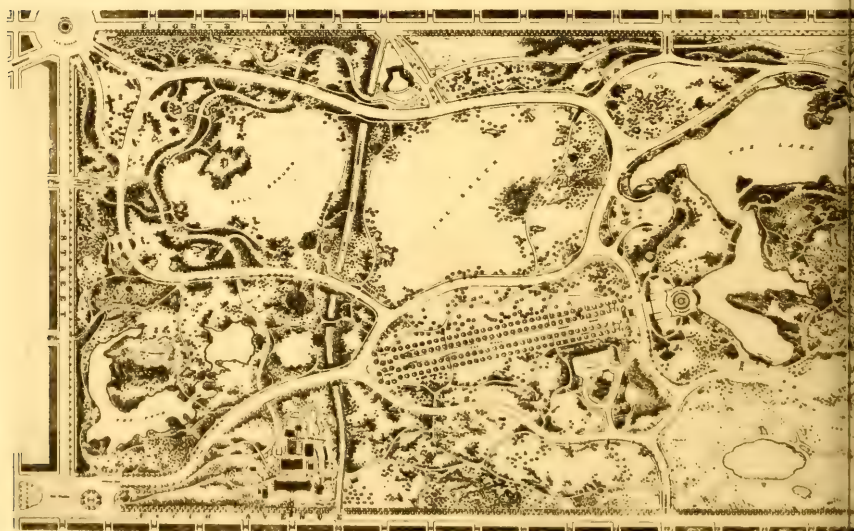
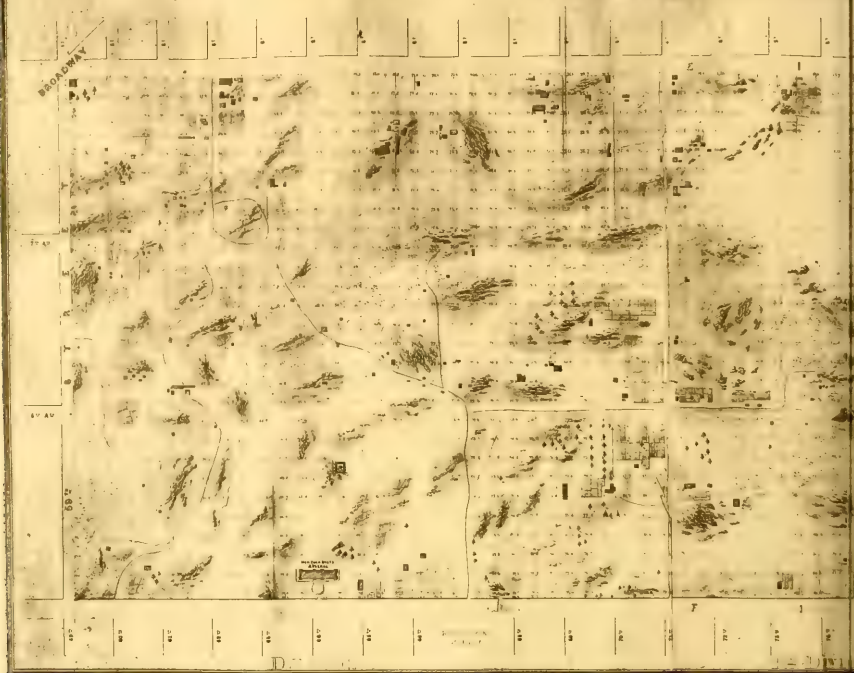








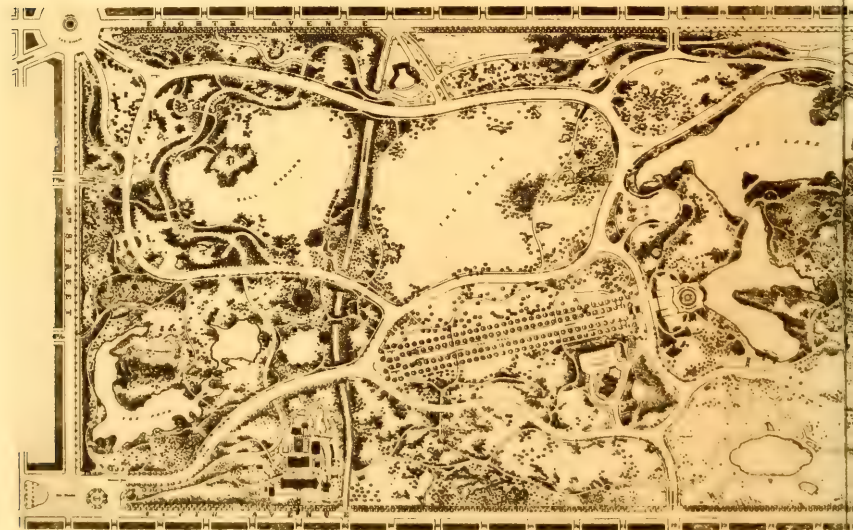
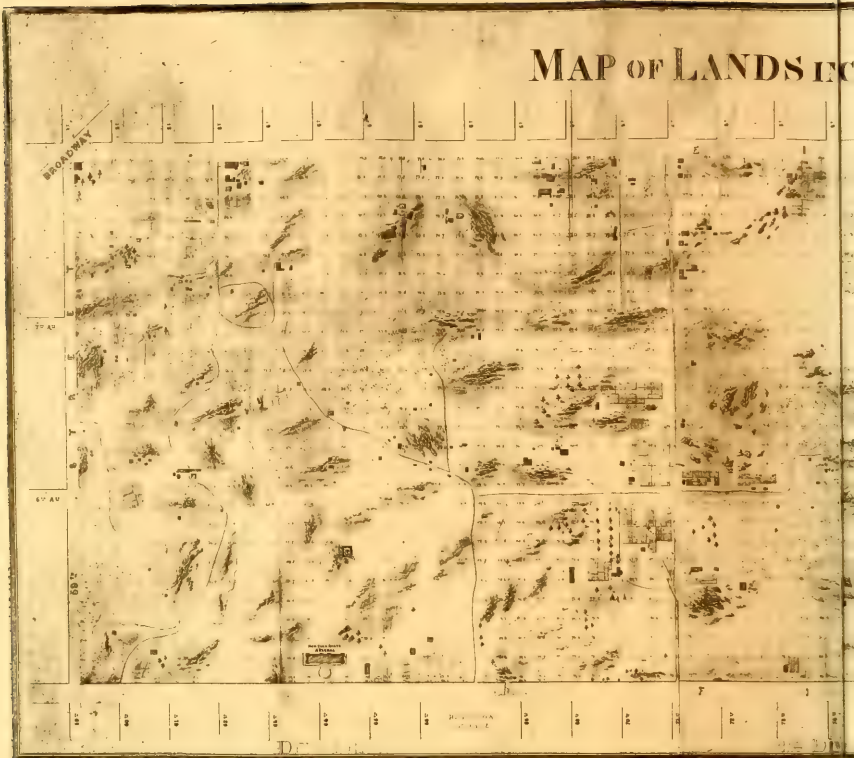
MAP OF LANDS IN



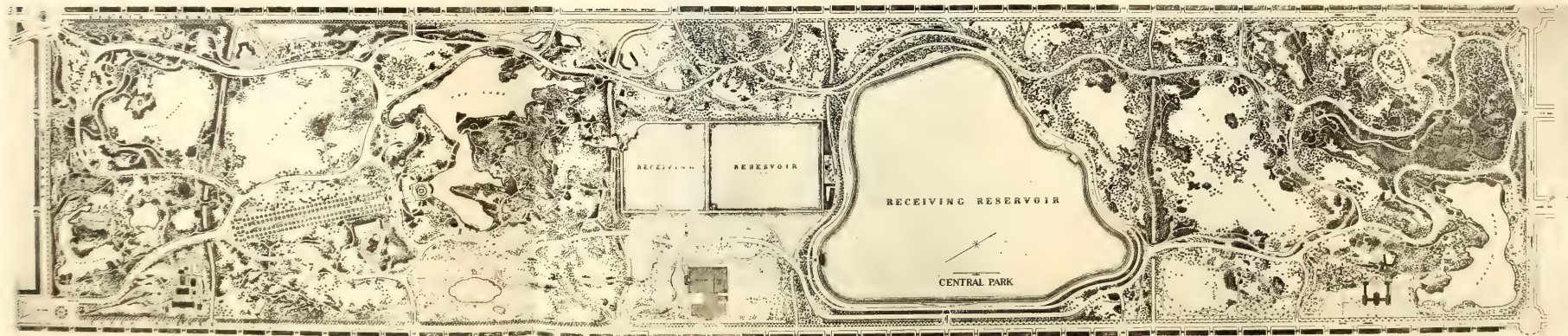
DED IN



MAP OF LANDS IN



MAP OF LANDS INCLUDED IN *The Central Park* FROM A TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY







Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1858 by R. A. S. 1858, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York.





DESCRIPTION OF PLATES

123-150

c. 1842-*c.* 1860



DESCRIPTION OF PLATES

123-150

c. 1842-c. 1860

PLATE 123-a

PANORAMIC VIEW OF NEW YORK. (TAKEN FROM THE NORTH RIVER)

• [The Havell North River View]

Aquatint, coloured.

32 $\frac{8}{16}$ x 8 $\frac{7}{8}$

Date depicted: About 1839.

Date issued: Copyright 1844.

Artist and engraver: Rob^t Havell.

Colourists: Havell & Spearing.

Publishers: Rob^t Havell, Sing Sing, N. Y., Wm. A. Colman, 203 Broadway, and Ackermann & Co., 96 Strand, London.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection); N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Fifth known state. The earliest impression of this print differs considerably from that here reproduced. There is a different steamer, with a single funnel; the East River and the Long Island shore are not shown; Castle Williams and Governors Island are differently drawn; there is less shipping, and the dome of the Merchants' Exchange on Wall Street does not appear. The view was evidently drawn after the fire of December 16-17, 1835, when the first Merchants' Exchange was burned, and before 1840, when the new building was practically completed. In this first state, the imprint also is different, being as follows:

"Clinton Market—Washington Market.—Shad Fishing.—Battery.—British Queen.—Narrows.—Staten Island. / Panoramic view of New York. / (Taken from the North River.) / Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by Rob^t Havell, in the Clerk's office of the District Court, of the Southern District, of New York. / Published by Rob^t Havell, 172 Fulton Street, New York. l. l.: Drawn & Engraved by Rob^t Havell the Vessels Painted by J. Pringle. / Coloured by Havell & Spearing."

The first state is very rare, only four perfect copies being known to the author, one of which belongs to the Library of Congress, and one to Mr. Edward W. C. Arnold.

The author has seen a copy similar to the first state, but with the East River and Long Island added.

The Stock Exchange Club owns a third state, with the line "the Vessels Painted by J. Pringle" erased from the plate, and with "Printed by W. Neale" added at the right. In this state "172 Fulton Street" is replaced by "Sing Sing," and "and W^m A. Colman 203 Broadway" is added to the publisher's line. A fourth state exists, exactly like the third

state except that the date in the copyright line has been changed from 1840 to 1844. The fifth state, here reproduced, has the address of "Ackermann & Co 96 Strand London" added to the publisher's line. There are probably other variants not here noted.

Although copies exist without the words "Coloured by Havell & Spearing," this line, when lacking, has probably always been erased. The Havell of "Havell & Spearing" is not Robert Havell, but Henry A. Havell, his brother, who, according to the directories, lived in New York during the years 1844-5. His occupation is given as "print-colourer," with address at 7½ Bowery. In the same directory, among the names received too late to be classified, is that of the firm of "Havell & Spearing, print-colourers," at 7½ Bowery. This is the only year in which the firm is mentioned, and the separate names of Havell and Spearing do not again occur in the directories of New York City. Henry A. Havell may, however, have been in New York as early as 1839, for, in a letter to Robert Havell, in London, Audubon, writing in that year, asks when and how Henry is to sail for America. See George Alfred Williams's article on "Robert Havell, Junior," in the *Print Collector's Quarterly* for October, 1916.

Robert Havell was one of the best known English engravers of the period. Before coming to America he had been engaged for fourteen years on the plates for Audubon's *Birds of America*, which appeared in 1827-30 in four "elephant folios," a name used for the first time in connection with these volumes.

It will be noted that the steeple of Trinity Church, in all the various states of the print, remains unchanged, and is evidently that of the old church, torn down in 1839.

The "British Queen," seen to the right of the view, was the first steamboat built for trans-oceanic service. She sailed first from Portsmouth on July 12, 1839, arriving in New York on July 28th.

PLATE 123-b

PANORAMIC VIEW OF NEW YORK, FROM THE EAST RIVER

[The Havell East River View]

Aquatint, coloured.

32¼ x 87½

Date depicted: About 1843.

Date issued: Copyright 1844.

Artist and engraver: Robt Havell.

Publishers: Robt Havell, Sing Sing, N. Y., Wm. A. Colman, 203 Broadway, and Ackermann & Co., 96 Strand, London.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection); N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Probably the third state. The first issue of the plate has the word "and" before the name "Wm A. Colman," in the publisher's line, and is before the line "and Ackermann & Co 96 Strand London." The second state is similar to the first except that the "and" has been erased from the plate.

The drawing appears to have been made at a somewhat later date than the original drawing of the companion picture, Plate 123-a. It was probably first engraved in 1844, at which time the North River plate was made to conform with this one, not only in the view itself, but also in the copyright and publishers' lines.

The artistic quality of this view is unfortunately marred by the bad drawing of the shipping, which it is difficult to believe was done by the same hand as that in the North River View. The colouring in these two prints is of an unusually clear and transparent quality.

PLATE 124

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, AND THE
ADJACENT COUNTRY (ETC.)

[The Colton Map]

Line engraving.

67 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 29 $\frac{3}{8}$

Date depicted: 1840.

Date issued: 1841.

Engravers and printers: S. Stiles & Co.

Publishers: J. H. Colton & Co.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Second state. The author's collection contains also a copy of the first state, which was published in 1836, and was accompanied by a descriptive pamphlet—*A Summary Historical, Geographical, and Statistical View of the City of New York; together with some notices of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, &c in its Environs*. New York: 1836.

The first state is practically identical with the second, here reproduced. Such variations as exist are largely in connection with the water-front and the nomenclature. Among the tiny views in the border, the building marked "Female Orphan Asylum" appears, in the first state, as "Female Lunatic Asylum." Madison Square is not named upon the first state, but is on the second. This square was created by an act of the Legislature, passed April 10, 1837. In the first state, the names of "Livingston P." and "Rutherford P.," which are here marked upon the east and west sides of Stuyvesant Square, are not shown, while the distributing reservoir, which was only projected in 1836, is erroneously marked as extending through the entire block from Fifth to Sixth Avenue. It is corrected on the map here reproduced. The filling in of the Hudson River, from Hammond Street to a point beyond Harlem Cove at Manhattanville, is not indicated on the first issue of the map.

In 1844 this map was reissued by Sherman & Smith, of "122 B Way." Beyond the change in the publisher's line, this latter map shows very few alterations from the 1841 issue. The "Fever Hospital" at Bellevue is now designated "House of Refuge," while the "House of Refuge" at Madison Square has disappeared. This institution was almost entirely destroyed in two fires which occurred on May 22, 1839 and June 21, of the same year. *The Commercial Advertiser* of May 22, 1839, contains the following reference to the House of Refuge:

In consideration of the removal, and the relinquishment of the buildings now partially destroyed, the Corporation gave the Board of Managers the building on the East river known as "the fever hospital," built in 1824. Another spacious edifice has been erected on the premises, which we believe is nearly completed.

Although the House of Refuge had evidently removed to Bellevue in 1839, the change had not been noted on the 1841 map here reproduced.

Colton's 1836 copyright line appears on all three issues of the map here described.

This is one of the most beautiful nineteenth century plans or maps of Manhattan Island, and is full of interesting information. It is perhaps the last example of really artistic map-making, as applied to Manhattan Island.

The little vignette view of the city, with the title "Nieuw Amsterdam, 1639," is evidently taken from the view on the Visscher Map (Pl. 7-b). Note, also, the vignette showing the Astor House, erected in 1834-6, and the American Museum, on the opposite cross corner. The former is one of the very few views to show St. Peter's Roman Catholic

Church in Barclay Street. Among the tiny views in the border are the "Custom House, Wall St.," "City Hall, Wall St., 1699," "Columbia College," "St. Thomas' Church," "Prot. Episcopal Seminary," "Female Orphan Asylum, Bloomingdale," "St. Luke's Church," "Deaf and Dumb Asylum," "Hall of Justice," "University, Washington Square," and "Reservoir, Bowery."

PLATE 125

CITY HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Lithograph, coloured.

22¼ x 15¼

Date depicted: 1839-41.

Date issued: Probably

1840-1.

Artist: W. K. Hewitt.

Lithographer: N. Currier.

Owner: Nicholas F. Palmer, Esq.

No other copy of this print is known, although modern process reproductions exist.

These measure 17 $\frac{7}{16}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{16}$.

The date of this view must be after September, 1839, when the architect's plans for rebuilding Trinity Church were approved by the vestry (*Trinity Minutes, MS.*), and before July, 1841, when the partnership of Gardner & Packer (who appear in the title as proprietors), which had existed since October, 1838, was dissolved.—*The Eve. Post*, October 18, 1838; *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, July 29, 1841; New York City directories. Although the view shows Trinity Church in its completed form, the drawing must have been made from the architect's plans, as the church was not completed until 1846. It is to be noted, also, that the spire as drawn does not correspond with the spire as executed.

The City Hotel, or the Tontine City Tavern, as it was also called, was built in 1794-5 on the site of the old City Tavern, which was demolished to make place for the new building. The committee in charge of its construction, in November, 1793, advertised that they would pay "twenty guineas premium for the best plan of the buildings they contemplate having erected." The architect is unknown, but in May, 1795, James Wilson, an architect with address at 148 Broadway, inserted a notice in the leading newspapers declaring that a regard for his own reputation as an architect induced him to "take the liberty of informing the public . . . that the plan on which the Hotel and Public Rooms, in Broadway" was being built, was *not* his.—*The Daily Adv.*, May 19, 1795.

The hotel was evidently not a success as at first conducted, for on February 6, 1800, an announcement in the *Commercial Advertiser* offered it for sale. The advertisement ran until the end of October, and, on February 7th, following, was again inserted, this time with an additional paragraph stating that, if not previously disposed of, it would be sold at public auction at the Tontine Coffee House on the first Tuesday in March. In June, 1801, John Lovett announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia that he has opened the City Hotel, which is situated "in a healthy and pleasant part of the City, it being one of the most commodious buildings in the United States, commanding an extensive view, not only of the town, but also of the North and East Rivers, the State of New Jersey, York and Long Island. . . ."—*The Aurora*, June 15, 1801. In November, the following paragraph appeared in *The N. Y. Gaz. & Gen'l Adv.*:

We are informed that Mr. Weeks, the builder, has purchased the Tontine City Hotel in Broad Way. This immense pile, which in its unfinished state, cost upwards of 100,000 dollars,

was sold for 48,000! It is said Mr. Weeks intends to convert the lower part of this building into stores, and finish the upper part for dwellings.

Evidently, such disposition of the building was not made, for, in the following spring, John Lovett again appears as proprietor.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, March 30, 1802.

On April 24, 1807, C. Dusseaussoir announces in the *N. Y. Eve. Post* that "he has taken the . . . Hotel, at present occupied by Mr. Lovett, and will commence business there on the first of May ensuing." On May 9th, he announces the opening of his "Ordinary in the large Dining Room," and his advertisement is headed by a woodcut of the building, showing it four instead of five storeys in height, as in the present view. For this opening dinner, Dusseaussoir advertises that

besides the best fare the markets afford, cooked in both the French and English style, he will cover the Table with Fine Green Turtle.

Those who prefer it may be accommodated at the Bar with bowls of Soup in the usual manner. Families may be supplied with any quantity, from 12 o'clock to 4.

Dinner on the table precisely at 3 o'clock, which in future is the established Dinner hour at the Hotel.

A bill-head of Chenelette Dusseaussoir, in the collections of the N. Y. Hist. Society, contains a somewhat larger woodcut of the hotel, showing the ground floor occupied by stores. The bill, which is dated July 29, 1807, is addressed to Messrs. Barker & Collins, and is an itemised account of their expenditures for board, wine, and "seegars," the charge for the latter being six cents for three! The same cut was used in *The N. Y. Eve. Post* of June 7, 1817, when Chester Jenings announced that he had taken over "this spacious hotel," and had converted the shops for the use of the house, thus changing the "former gloomy appearance of the interior" to "a delightful view of Broadway."

The building was probably demolished in 1849, as it was announced in the *Commercial Advertiser* for April 27, 1849, that the hotel was to be torn down and a block of stores erected on the site.

PLATE 126-a

CROTON WATER CELEBRATION 1842

Lithograph.

12¼ x 7½

Date depicted: 1842.

Date issued: Copyright 1842.

Provenance: From a music sheet.

Publisher: J. F. Atwill.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Emmet Collection, 11526); I.N.P.S., etc.

Only known state. This crude and amusing little view depicts the parade of October 14, 1842, held to celebrate the completion of the Croton Aqueduct.

On July 5th, Alderman Lee presented before the Board of Aldermen a resolution to appoint a committee of five for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the introduction of Croton water into the city. On September 19th, this committee made its report. It recommended that the celebration be deferred until October 14th, when the fountain in City Hall Park would be sufficiently completed to be used in the ceremonies. This fountain stood where the Post Office was later built. The committee also suggested the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of celebrating the introduction of the Croton water into this city, and that the

same be applied under the direction of the Committee on the Celebration; and that said Committee be requested to report a programme of the ceremonies of the day to the Common Council, at least three days before the day fixed for such celebration.

The resolution was adopted, and, on October 10th, the committee reported:

That, having taken into consideration the great importance of this stupendous monument of the enterprise of the citizens of New York—a work which cannot but create in the breast of every citizen, a feeling of pride at its completion, and which will vie in magnitude with any in the world, and will be handed down to posterity as an evidence of the liberality of the free and enlightened citizens of the greatest commercial emporium in the United States, in the nineteenth century; for while tyrants and despots may have caused monuments to be erected, in order to commemorate their reign, your Committee believe there is not an instance on record in which the citizens of any country have, of their own free will and accord, authorised the construction of a work of the same magnitude, the beneficial effects of which will be experienced by ages yet unborn.—King's *A Memoir of the Construction, Cost, and Capacity of the Croton Aqueduct, etc.*, 226-7.

A programme of arrangements for the celebration was printed in *The Evening Post*, on October 13th; and on October 15th, the day following the celebration, a long account appeared in the same paper. During the procession, according to this account,

the streets . . . were thronged long before the pageant passed, with numbers of people, men, women and children in neat attire and with cheerful faces. All windows and doors and balconies were full of people; the steps of the dwellings and churches were beset with gazers; the trees and awning-posts were turned into perches for boys, picturesque groups were seen on the housetops, and the footways on each side of the street were faced by an unbroken line of spectators. The Park, and Union Square, in each of which a magnificent fountain was playing, had also their expectant multitudes. It seemed as if every person in the city, of a proper age to enjoy the sight, was present, and the whole of our immense population concentrated in Broadway, the Bowery and Chatham street.

At the left of the view, with a flag at half mast, for no apparent reason, is the Astor House. The lantern of the City Hall appears above the fountain, and, at the extreme right, are seen the Park Theatre and the steeple of the Brick Church.

For a history of the Croton and other early water-works, see Chronology 1774, 1799, 1825, 1829, and 1832-42. A history of the construction of the Croton Aqueduct, written by F. B. Tower, of the Engineer Department, and illustrated by very attractive aquatints, drawn by Tower and engraved by W. (J.) Bennett, J. W. Hill, and others, was published in 1843 by Wiley and Putnam.

PLATE 126-b

THE TIMES

187½ x 12½

Lithograph, coloured.

Date depicted: 1837.

Date issued: Copyright 1837.

Artist: Edward W. Clay, whose name appears in lower right portion of the view.

Publisher: H. R. Robinson, 52 Cortlandt Street.

Owner: J. P. Whiton-Stuart, Esq.

Other copies: N. Y. Hist. Society; collection of Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Esq.; I.N.P.S.

These are the only copies known.

This cartoon was printed in connection with the "locofoco" campaign of 1837. The view, which is entirely fictitious, is evidently intended to represent the panic resulting from the government's decision, in 1836, that all public lands must be paid for in specie.

The shortage of money, and its consequent rise in value, led to many business failures and a period of general distress among the poorer classes.

The buildings shown in the caricature resemble in general character those existing in New York at the time, but probably not one is an accurate representation of the building which, according to the sign upon it, it is supposed to represent. Near the centre of the view, for instance, appears the Custom House, which at this period, awaiting the completion of the new Custom House on the north-east corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, occupied the buildings at Nos. 20 and 22 Pine Street, running through to 64 and 66 Cedar Street. To the right of the Custom House is the Mechanics' Bank, situated in 1837 at 16 Wall Street. Groups of people are standing in front of this building, and the sign over the door reads: "No Specie payments made here," while over the Custom House the sign reads: "All Bonds must be paid in Specie."

The names on the various signs are amusing. To the left is "S. Rumbottle Liquor Store"; next is "Shylock Graspall Licensed Pawnbroker," while to the right is "Peter Pillage Attorney at Law." On the ground is seen a torn notice of a "Loco Foco Meeting Park." This may refer to a meeting held in City Hall Park on Monday, February 13, 1837. A handbill calling this meeting had been freely distributed, and was also inserted in *The N. Y. Eve. Post* of February 10th and 11th. It reads as follows:

BREAD, MEAT, RENT, FUEL!

Their Prices must come down!

The Voice of the People Shall be Heard, and Will Prevail!

The People will meet in the Park, Rain or Shine, at 4 o'clock on Monday Afternoon, To inquire into the Cause of the present unexampled Distress, and to devise a suitable Remedy. All Friends of Humanity, determined to resist Monopolists and Extortioners, are invited to attend. . . .

This meeting ended in a riot, during which the store of Eli Hart, a strong friend of the Jackson administration, was attacked by the rioters. Nearly two hundred barrels of flour and a thousand bushels of wheat were destroyed. For a detailed account of this riot, see *Chronology*.

The head in the clouds is intended to represent President Jackson. A balloon, designated "Safety Fund," is on fire and about to collapse. Shipping is standing idle in the river, on the opposite side of which are the Bridewell and Almshouse.

This is one of the earliest New York views showing a locomotive.

An amusing and very rare caricature entitled "The Funeral of Old Tammany" was issued by H. R. Robinson in 1836. It shows Tammany Hall in the background.

Reproduced and described here for the first time.

Reference: Stauffer, I: 50.

PLATE 127

38TH REGIMENT JEFFERSON GUARDS NEW YORK STATE ARTILLERY

Lithograph, coloured.

24 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 14 $\frac{5}{8}$

Date depicted: 1843?

Date issued: Copyright 1843.

Artist: F. J. Fritsch, whose reversed signature appears in the centre foreground just above the marginal emblem.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library, etc.

Second state. Copies exist with the line "Prin. by Endicott N. Y." in lower left margin between the rectangle and the outside line of the frame. The copy in the N. Y. Public Library plainly shows that this erasure was made on the plate and not on the print.

This view shows a part of the City Hall and Park. To the right of the view is the Hall of Records, formerly the old Gaol. The dome shown on the left of the Hall of Records is that of the Panoramic Rotunda, erected in 1817, to the west of which appears the old Almshouse, which at this period had been converted into an annex to the City Hall.

The faces of the soldiers are said to be portraits, and the number of the prints issued is supposed to have been limited to those whose portraits are shown. The companion picture (Pl. 128) shows the First Division, New York State Artillery, in front of Castle Garden. It is possible that these two views were drawn on the occasion of the Croton Water Celebration, on October 14, 1842.

PLATE 128

FIRST DIVISION NEW YORK STATE ARTILLERY

Lithograph, coloured. $25\frac{7}{8} \times 16\frac{3}{4}$ Date depicted: 1844?
Date issued: Copyright 1844.

Artist and publisher: F. J. Fritsch.

Owner: From the Lander-Daly-Borden Collections.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection), etc.

Probably the third state. An earlier issue of the plate (copy in Pyne Collection) has the name "F. J. Fritsch Del." in lower left above the words "Morris Cadets," and is before the addition of the line "Drawn from Nature and pub. by F. J. Fritsch," which occurs in our reproduction beneath the words "Morris Cadets." This latter state shows an erasure, probably on the plate, in the lower right, above the word "Lancers," which must indicate the existence of a still earlier issue, probably the first. Some issues of the plate (Simeon Ford Collection, etc.) show red trappings on the two grey horses in the centre and right centre, but these are evidently added in water-colours.

As in the previous view, the faces of the officers and men are supposed to be from daguerreotypes, and the edition limited to subscribers whose portraits appear.

The view may possibly represent the celebration of Evacuation Day—November 25th. As late as 1882, the "Old Guard" was in the habit of parading annually at the Battery in commemoration of this event.

PLATE 129-a

SUBURBAN GOTHIC VILLA

[The Waddell Villa]

Wash-drawing on paper. $7\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{5}{8}$ Date depicted: 1844.
Artist: A. J. Davis.
Owner: I.N.P.S. (acquired from Mr. Joseph B. Davis, the son of the artist).

The Suburban Gothic Villa was designed by Alexander J. Davis, in 1844, for William Coventry H. Waddell. The subjoined letter, in the author's possession, addressed by Mr. Waddell to Henry H. Elliot, Esq., furnishes interesting particulars regarding its inception:

My dear sir

Allow me to ask the favour of your seeing M^r Davis On Monday Morning On his return from Newburg and say to him—that I am about leaving the City for a week or ten days. That I am pleased with the plan and arrangement of the House—which I propose to build of brick close jointed and painted—to have some brick specially moulded for the sides of the windows &c

Provided I find that I can build such a description of House within reasonable limits. Walls trimmings &c say like your House in quality—or similar.—

As this latter information cannot be obtained until something of a Specification is prepared & estimate obtained founded thereon I wish to facilitate the attainment of that information during my absence—and am thus urgent because as you know I am bound under a penalty to build a House of some description to the value of \$7000 this fall—to be built in part at any rate.

Will you therefore see M^r Davis for me—ascertain for me some view of his charges against me thus far & if he will at a reasonable rate make a Specification building plans &c exercise your discretion for me therein till my return.

As you are so ready with your pen—wont you favour me with a line to “U. S. Hotel Saratoga Springs” after you’ve seen M^r Davis

Yrs very truly

W^m Coventry Waddell

N. Y 27 July 1844

On the second page of this letter, Davis has noted, in pencil:

Answered Mr. Elliott that

the Designs and Specifications would

be 100.00

And details about another 100.00

including such only as

necessary to carry out the plan

The Waddell Villa stood on ground which was formerly a part of the common lands, about thirty acres of which became known as the Ogden Place Farm. Murray Hoffman and Elizabeth Giles, heirs of Ogden, on October 30, 1842, sold, for \$5,800, a portion of this property, consisting of the ground lying between 37th and 38th Streets and fronting on Fifth Avenue, 170 feet deep, to Mary Hallett (*Liber Deeds*, CDXXXIX: 557), who, on April 27, 1844, deeded all but the south-westerly corner, a plot about fifty by one hundred feet, on 37th Street (which had already been sold), to Mr. Waddell.—*Ibid.*, CDLIII: 81. On June 29, 1844, this small fifty-foot lot also came into the possession of Mr. Waddell for \$850.—*Ibid.*, CDLIII: 80. The house stood, as the drawing shows, on the north-west corner of 37th Street and Fifth Avenue. The south-west corner of the old reservoir can be seen at the extreme right of the view. A close examination of the drawing reveals the name of the owner combined in the design of the wrought iron fence—a curious conceit.

At the time of the erection of the house, Fifth Avenue in the neighbourhood of 37th Street was little more than a country road, with old farm fences visible on all sides. The villa soon became a famous social centre, but only for a brief time. The author's mother, who lived in the house built in 1853-4 by her father, Mr. Isaac N. Phelps, on the south-east corner of 37th Street and Madison Avenue, and still standing (see Pl. 145), well remembers attending a ball given in the Waddell Villa. In 1849, the grading and lowering of Fifth Avenue greatly altered the appearance of the villa and its immediate surroundings, the grade at 37th Street being lowered 6 feet 6 inches, and at 38th Street 9 feet 11 inches.—Records in Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

A small contemporary woodcut view of the house is contained in *Putnam's Monthly* for March, 1854, which gives also the following description of the property:

Mr. Waddell's residence, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, may be called a suburban villa, and is remarkable for being inclosed in its own garden ground, which is

as high as the original level of the island, and descends by sloping grass banks to the grade of the street. . . . The general composition and effect is picturesque and commendable, notwithstanding an occasional want of character and correctness in the details. It is built of brick stuccoed, with brown sand-stone dressings, the color of which does not quite harmonize with the yellowish gray of the walls: . . . A conservatory, and various offices extend to the left: there is also a Gothic cottage lodge on the north side of the garden, of which, and of the whole ground, a fine view is obtained from the terrace of the Croton Reservoir; while two or three old trees still standing in the garden on that side add to the semi-rural character of the edifice.

Another description of the Waddell Villa is to be found in *The Queens of American Society*, by Mrs. E. F. L. Ellet, who devotes a chapter to Mrs. Waddell and her social career. She says:

"Murray Hill," with its grounds, occupied an entire block. It was a Gothic villa, with tower, and large conservatory; the grounds were laid out in walks and divided by hedges, and vines were trained along the walls. From the broad marble hall a winding staircase ascended to the tower, whence a view of the city, the river, and distant hills could be obtained. The picture-gallery, well stored with valuable paintings, always attracted the attention of visitors. In the winter of 1845, several lots had been put into a wheat-field by the gardener, so remote was the place from the city. For twelve years Mr. and Mrs. Waddell lived in this delightful villa, while the city gradually approached nearer to their home.

The Waddell Villa was also referred to by Ann S. Stephens, in *Fashion and Famine* (pp. 173, 222), a novel published in 1854.

In 1855, Mr. Waddell sold the property, a part of which (98 ft-9 in. x 145 ft.), by a deed dated October 8, 1856 (*Liber Deeds*, DCCXVI: 322), came into the possession of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church, who proceeded, in 1857-8, to erect the Brick Church, which still (1917) occupies this site.

This water-colour drawing is the original of a tinted lithograph, drawn on stone by F. Palmer and printed by E. Jones and E. Palmer. Beneath the perspective drawing of the house, which measures $7\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{6}$ inches, the lithograph also reproduces the plans of the first and second floors. There is a copy of this lithograph in the N. Y. Hist. Society.

Reproduced here for the first time.

PLATE 129-b

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, NEW YORK

Lithograph.

$10\frac{7}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$

Date depicted: 1846-7.

Date issued: 1849.

Provenance: From *Hints on Public Architecture*, by Robert Dale Owen, published by George P. Putnam, New York and London, 1849.

Artist: (Richard) Upjohn.

Lithographer: Ackerman, who appears at 120 Fulton Street (the address given on the view) only in the directories for 1848-50.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Only known state. The book in which this view appears was issued in 1849 by the building committee of the Smithsonian Institute, under a resolution of the board of regents, adopted February 5, 1847, authorising the committee to publish, in such form as they

might deem appropriate, a brief treatise on public architecture. The text (p. 71) contains the following information concerning the view here reproduced:

In the plate representing the Church of the Holy Communion, (Dr. Muhlenberg's,) landscape scenery has been substituted for the streets of the city, as more appropriate to the character of the building.

This comment is interesting as showing the importance, in determining the date of a view, of scrutinising more than the information given on its face.

As the manuscript is spoken of as complete in 1847, it is altogether likely that the view represents the church in that year, or in 1846. The book contains also an exterior and interior view of Grace Church. The body of the text is given up to a discussion of architectural styles in general, and of the architecture of the Smithsonian Institute in particular.

The Church of the Holy Communion was built by Mrs. Rogers, widow of John Rogers, on land belonging to the Rogers estate, as "a free church" in perpetuity. The corner-stone was laid on July 24, 1844, and the building was sufficiently completed by May, 1846, for services to be held in it. The original water-colour drawing by the architect, Richard Upjohn, from which this lithograph was made, is now in the possession of his grandson, Mr. Hobart B. Upjohn, of New York.

PLATE 130-a

FRONT VIEW OF THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE

Lithograph.

17¾ x 12½

Date depicted: 1844.

Date issued: February 1,
1845.

Lithographer: Endicott.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection); N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Only known state. The Middle Dutch Church on Nassau Street was built in 1727-31. For a view of the building as it first appeared, see Plate 28, where a brief history of the church is also given. For a more detailed account, see Chronology.

In 1844, the church was leased to the United States as a Post Office.[1] The last sermon preached in the building before its conversion was delivered on August 11, 1844.—De Witt's *Discourse*, 1857, p. 83. *The Evening Post* of January 17, 1845, contains a detailed description of the new Post Office, including the changes made in the church building, for which see Chronology. On October 18, 1882, the building was sold at auction. A very interesting history of the old church is given in the issue of *The Evening Post* for October 17, 1882, and is here quoted at length:

The church was occupied by a prosperous congregation until 1844, when, in view of the occupation of the neighborhood for business purposes, it was leased to the United States Government for use as a Post-office. . . . The lease of the Post-office expired in 1860, and in that year

[1] It may be of interest to note that in 1856, when the Government was considering a site for a new Post Office in New York, Augustine Smith, who had "lately purchased the property known as the Brick Church," proposed to sell it to the U. S. Government for this purpose for \$600,000.—*U. S. Senate Ex. Docs.*, 34th Cong., 1st Sess., 1855-6.

the Government began to seek a new site, as this one was valued at \$250,000, and the Post-office Department was limited to \$200,000 for this purpose. Many merchants, banks, and insurance companies were unwilling to have the Post-office removed, and they therefore subscribed \$50,000 to make up the amount required. The Government then bought the property, which continued to be used as the Post-office until the completion of the new Post-office, on the 1st of September, 1875. Most of the subscribers to the purchase in 1860 were members of the Chamber of Commerce, or represented therein. A few years later all of the subscribers who were living, and were accessible, made formal assignments to the Chamber of Commerce of all their interest in the property, upon condition that the Chamber should erect on the site a building for its own use. After the premises became the property of the Government, a brick addition was built forming a sort of shell around the old church, most of which it conceals from view. During the draft riots of 1863 an attack on the building was expected, and the Post-office clerks were armed for its defence. A cannon was planted in the doorway of the old tower abutting on Liberty Street, and probably had a repelling influence on the mob, though in fact it was unloaded.

For about a year and a half after the removal of the Post-office the old building was unused, except as a storehouse for some odds and ends of Government property. On the 1st of October, 1877, it was leased for one year, for the sum of \$5,000, to James H. Conant, of Boston, who made some repairs and then sub-let it for a great variety of retail business purposes. Ever since then it has been occupied for shops, restaurants, billiard-rooms, offices, etc. At one time the auditory of the old church was occupied as the exchange of the Open Board of Brokers. Mr. Conant's lease was renewed on the original terms until the 1st of May, 1880, when Secretary Sherman renewed it for two years at the rate of \$12,000 a year. In consequence of the private occupancy of the premises, they were assessed for city taxes, but these have never been paid, and the accumulated taxes, assessments, etc., now amount to more than \$20,000.

On March 2, 1871, a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of A. A. Low, William E. Dodge, and George Opdyke, sent a memorial to Congress, setting forth the Chamber's claim in equity upon the old Post-office site, when it should no longer be required for Government purposes, and asking that they might be permitted to buy it for the \$200,000 which it originally cost the Government, as the site of a building for the Chamber's occupancy. A bill authorizing such a sale was introduced in the United States Senate on April 15, 1872, but was not acted upon. Similar bills were introduced in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses without effect. In subsequent Congresses bills were presented for the sale of the property at public auction, at a sum not less than \$300,000, with a rebate of \$50,000 from the proceeds to the Chamber of Commerce. All these attempts to get the premises out of Mr. Conant's possession were resisted by him successfully, his influence at Washington being singularly effective. Finally, in July last, Congress passed the bill which authorizes the sale that is to take place tomorrow. The bill contains no recognition of the equitable claim of the Chamber of Commerce to one-fifth of the net proceeds of the sale, and at its last meeting the Chamber adopted a report of its Building Committee declaring it inexpedient for them to compete with other buyers.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company purchased the property for \$650,000, the deed bearing date of October 30th.—*Annual Report*, Mutual Life Ins. Co., 1883. The demolition of the old church building quickly followed, "watched daily by thousands of relic-hunters and citizens."—Mrs. Lamb, in *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1889), XXII: 196. In the issues of *The N. Y. Times* of November 19, 1882, *et seq.*, various allusions are made to the demolition of the old building, then under way, and to the various coins and other curios unearthed by the workmen. The corner-stone of the Mutual Life Insurance Company's building was laid on May 16, 1883, and, when completed, the Chamber of Commerce, disappointed in its hope of securing a site and erecting a building of its own, leased a hall in the new building.

A view of the old Post Office in 1856, etched by Eliza Greator, after a painting by Wotherspoon, appears in *Old New York from the Battery to Bloomingdale*. There exists, also, a well-known lithograph, published by Herm. Wessbecher, showing the church surrounded by the brick extensions which were erected, as stated above, shortly after 1860.

PLATE 130-b

NORTH INTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE

Lithograph. $17\frac{5}{8} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$ Date depicted: 1844.
Date issued: February 1,
1845.

Lithographer: Endicott.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection); N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

For remarks, see preceding plate description. Besides the view of the front and that of the interior looking north, here reproduced, the set includes a south interior view, which also is contained in the Eno Collection.

A printed invitation to view the building, surmounted by a picture of the old church, and lithographed by Endicott, was issued at the time of the opening by John Lorimer Graham, Postmaster. A copy was offered in the sale of the Holden Collection, in 1910 (No. 2230). The invitation reads as follows:

Post Office. 22 John (*sic*) St.
New York, Jan^y 23, 1845.

The Post Master has great pleasure in announcing to his fellow Citizens that the new Post Office Building on Nassau Street, will be ready for occupation in a few days— He respectfully invites _____ to view the interior arrangements of the establishment on Tuesday the 28th inst from 12. to 3 o'clock.

John Lorimer Graham P. M.

The Post Office was not formally opened for business until February 4, 1845. At the same time, according to the announcement in *The Evening Post* of that date, the branch office in Chatham Square was opened, and the old offices in the Park (Rotunda) and in the Merchants' Exchange were discontinued.

PLATE 131

(NEW-YORK. TAKEN FROM THE NORTH WEST ANGLE OF FORT COLUMBUS,
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND)

[The Catherwood-Papprill View]

Aquatint. $26\frac{1}{8} \times 16\frac{1}{8}$ Date depicted: 1846.
Date issued: Copyright 1846.

Artist: F. Catherwood.

Engraver: Henry Papprill.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies (with title): N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection); N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Proof before all letters except engraver's name, which is scratched in small letters in the centre of the lower margin. The complete imprint, taken from a copy in the possession of Mr. Edward W. C. Arnold, is as follows: "From a sketch by F. Catherwood Esq.—Eng. by Henry Papprill / Henry I. Megarey New York. / New-York./ Taken from the North west angle of Fort Columbus, Governor's Island. / Entered according to Act of Congress

in the year 1846 by H. I. Megarey in the clerk's office of the District Court in the Southern District of New York."

An earlier state exists, before the copyright notice. Impressions with the copyright notice are rarer than impressions without this notice. Modern impressions also exist. The copperplate, which once belonged to Mr. Holden, is now in the N. Y. Hist. Society.

Reproduction: Valentine's *Manual*, 1860, frontispiece.

Reference: Stauffer, I: 199.

PLATE 132

(NEW YORK FROM THE STEEPLE OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
LOOKING EAST, SOUTH AND WEST)

[The Papprell View from St. Paul's Chapel]

Aquatint, coloured. 36 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ Date depicted: 1848.

Date issued: Copyright 1849.

Artist: J. W. Hill.

Engraver: Henry Papprell.

Publisher: H. I. Megarey Pub. New York (on red stamp).

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Eno collection); I.N.P.S., etc.

Second known state. The Holden collection contained an early proof of this print (later in Mr. Pyne's collection, and now owned by Mr. Arnold), before the artist's line, the word "Proof," and the words "Glass, Paints & Oils," at the top of Hopkins & Crow's building, near the extreme right of the view. This latter copy also bears a small oval blue stamp with "H. I. Megarey, New York," but without "Pub." It is the only known copy of the print in this condition. A later issue (third state) was published in 1855 by Jos. Laing & Co., with storeys added to some of the buildings, the lettering on several signs changed, and the words "With the City of Brooklyn in the Distance" added under the title. Modern impressions exist. The plate is now in the possession of the N. Y. Hist. Society.

This is one of the most comprehensive and interesting views of the lower part of the city at this period. The churches shown, beginning at the left, are St. George's, the North Dutch Church, the Middle Dutch Church (used at this time as the Post Office), and Trinity Church. Brady's celebrated Daguerrian Miniature Gallery is seen in the centre foreground, on the south-west corner of Fulton Street and Broadway, and Barnum's even more celebrated museum opposite St. Paul's, on the south-east corner of Broadway and Ann Street.

There exists a very similar woodcut view of "New York, in 1849" from the roof of Trinity Church, looking east and north. The view is printed on two sheets, each measuring 17 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and is usually found coloured. It was drawn by E. Purcell, engraved and copyrighted by S. Weekes in 1848, and published by Robert Sears, 128 Nassau Street.

PLATE 133-a

VIEW OF BROADWAY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK WITH THE PROPOSED ELEVATED
RAIL-WAY INVENTED BY JOHN RANDEL, JUN^R C. E.

Lithograph. *1846* 24 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Date depicted: 1846.
Date issued: 1848.

Artist: Drawn on stone by R. J. Rayner.

Lithographer: Designed by G. Hayward.

Owner: J. P. Whiton-Stuart, Esq.

Other copies: Clarence Davies, Esq. (from the Holden Collection); Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.; Down Town Association (imperfect).

This print is chiefly interesting as showing, in considerable detail, a proposed plan for an elevated railway twenty-one years before the first elevated railway was actually built on Greenwich Street. A still earlier suggestion for an elevated railway had been made by John Stevens in 1832.—See Chronology.

The inventor and patentee of this plan was the same John Randel, Jr., who, in 1808, was appointed secretary and surveyor to the commissioners named for laying out streets and roads above Art Street, and who was the author of the so-called Commissioners' Plan (Pl. 79).

In March, 1846, Randel was given permission to deposit in the Street Commissioners' Office "such plans, models and specifications as he might deem necessary to give the requisite information to the parties interested. . . ." These plans were advertised for the objections of property owners on Broadway, and of others, and a committee called the "Committee on Streets" was appointed to investigate and report on the subject. This committee submitted their recommendation on December 6, 1847. They said:

The invention of Mr. Randel is one of great ingenuity, and no doubt can be applied to other cities with advantage, but should it come into use on Broadway, it would no doubt destroy the appearance of the street, as well as drive the citizens entirely from it.

In view of these statements, your Committee submit that it would not be judicious to grant permission for the construction of a railway of any description in Broadway, . . . —*Proceed. Bd. of Aldermen*, XXXIV, Part 1, p. 78.

The report was accepted by the Board of Aldermen, the committee discharged, and the papers filed.

In September, 1848, Randel exhibited his "Working Model [which he said was the result of two and a half years' work and an expenditure of between four and five thousand dollars], Perspective View, and Sectional Drawings" at the Mechanics' Institute, then occupying Room 18 in the City Hall, and on September 18th, issued an invitation to the Mayor and Common Council to examine his drawings, etc. The objections which had been raised by citizens during the preceding year, again prevented the carrying out of Randel's plan, and for a number of years prevented the construction of even a surface line on Broadway.

The invitation issued by Randel in 1848 is published in a pamphlet entitled *Explanatory Remarks and Estimates of the Cost and Income of the Elevated Railway* (etc.). In this same pamphlet will be found the following reference to the view here reproduced:

The Perspective View was taken from the South side of Fulton-street, northerly, and shows the Museum, the City Hall, the Park and its Fountain, Stewart's Building &c., on the east; Saint Paul's Church, the Astor House, the American Hotel, the Broadway Hotel, the Irving

House, &c., on the *west*, and Grace Church in the distance, with the passenger-cars and tenders ascending Broadway on the east, and descending it on the west side; and also showing the Stairs, Sofa Elevator[¹] and Ladies' Pavilion, &c., as they will appear when erected.

The first elevated railway actually constructed in New York was built in 1869-70 on Greenwich Street and Ninth Avenue from Battery Place to 30th Street.—See Chronology. In a photograph owned by Mr. Frank Hedley, and reproduced in the Addenda to this volume, Charles T. Harvey, the originator of the plan, is shown making a trial trip in a small car on the half mile experimental line built in 1867 between the Battery and Dey Street to demonstrate to the public that the cars would not jump the track. Another view, owned by Miss Katherine M. Brown, and reproduced by Henry Collins Brown in his *Book of Old New York*, shows a section of this early elevated railway. It was built on a single row of iron supports which stood along the sidewalk, and consisted of a single track, the cars being operated back and forth by a cable. For fuller information regarding this and later New York elevated railways, see Chronology.

Reproduced and described here for the first time.

PLATE 133-b

PROPOSED ARCADE RAILWAY. UNDER BROADWAY

VIEW NEAR WALL STREET

Lithograph, coloured.

24 x 17½

Date depicted: 1869.

Date issued: 1870.

Artist: Probably August Will, whose signature is attached to an unfinished but very similar sketch in the possession of the N. Y. Hist. Society and bearing the following inscription: "First Sketch for an under ground R. R. to be build [*sic*] under Broadway, New York City. Aug. Will, Del."

Lithographers: Ferd. Mayer & Sons.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection).

Other copies: N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Second state. The first issue of the lithograph has the following imprint: Proposed Arcade Railway. / Under Broadway, / [View Near Wall Street.] Ferd. Mayer & Sons, Lith.—/ 96 & 98 Fulton Street, N. Y.—/—address 156 Broadway, N. Y. / —Melville C. Smith, Projector.

On the copy here reproduced, the name and address of Melville C. Smith have been added in manuscript. Copies exist, however, with this printed in two lines: Melville C. Smith, Projector / Address, 156 Broadway, N. Y.

The date of issue was probably 1870, as in this year the bill authorising the construction of the Arcade Railway was passed by the Legislature, and the interest in the construction of the road was at its height. This date seems also to be indicated by the fact that Ferd. Mayer & Sons, lithographers, were at 96 and 98 Fulton Street, the address given on the print, only in 1870-71. Melville C. Smith, whose name appears upon the lithograph as the projector of the Arcade Railway, with address at 156 Broadway, was at this number from 1868 to 1871 only; while Hatch & Co., lithographers, who were in the

[¹] It is interesting to note the plunger elevators shown in connection with the station platforms.

Trinity Building from 1865 until 1869-70, and whose sign appears upon other lithographs showing the Arcade plan, are evidently no longer at this address.

The view shows a part of the monument erected in 1858 to the soldiers and sailors who were buried in Trinity Churchyard, and the Equitable Building, completed in 1870, on the corner of Broadway and Cedar Street. This building was later heightened and enlarged to include the entire block through to Pine Street.

The Arcade Railway was one of the methods proposed to relieve the congestion of lower Broadway, which by 1870 had become a serious city problem. The promoter and president of the company was Melville C. Smith; Egbert L. Viele was the chief engineer, and S. B. B. Nowlan the engineer of construction. Although the bill authorising the construction of the Arcade Railway was passed by the Legislature, on April 26, 1870, it was vetoed by Governor Hoffman. In 1881 a similar bill was vetoed by Governor Cornell; in 1884 by Governor Cleveland, and in 1885 by Governor Hill. The Arcade Railway Company never constructed any part of its proposed road, but the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company, which preceded the Arcade Company, and was later absorbed by it, built a section of a tunnel beneath Broadway, in 1869-70, from Warren Street nearly to Murray Street. An interesting pamphlet entitled *Underground Railway* was published in New York in 1870. It describes the entrance as being at the south-west corner of Broadway and Warren Street, through the basement of the Devlin Building. The waiting-room was "a large and elegantly furnished apartment commencing at Broadway and extending down Warren Street for a distance of 120 feet, built wholly underground." The length of the tunnel, which was opened to the public on February 26th, 1870, was 312 feet.—*N. Y. Times*, February 27, 1870. *The Sun* of February 4, 1912, states that for a time the old tunnel was used as a shooting-gallery. In 1912, while excavating for the new line of the Broadway subway, the remains of the old Beach tube were uncovered by workmen.—*The Eve. Post*, June 29, 1912.

Although the subject was frequently agitated, the first actual subway was not begun until 1900.

PLATE 134

(New York from the heights above St. George's, Staten Island)

Two sections, each measuring

Lithograph.

$37\frac{7}{8} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$

Date depicted: 1849.

Date issued: Copyright
1849.

Artist: Sketched and drawn on stone by C. W. Burton.

Lithographers & publishers: Sarony & Major.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection); N. Y. Hist. Society; Library of Congress, etc.

Only known state (except copies with copyright inscription). The lithograph was issued as one plate, with the two parts printed one above the other on the same sheet, but evidently intended to be cut apart and mounted as a panorama.

The Staten Island Quarantine Station, with the Marine and Yellow Fever Hospitals, is shown in the foreground.

PLATE 135

NEW YORK

[Union Square looking South]

Lithograph, coloured.

28 x 18½

Date depicted: 1849.

Date issued: Copyright
1849.

Artist and lithographer: C. Bachman.

Publishers: Williams & Stevens, 353 Broadway, N. Y.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection); N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Second state. The first state has the same imprint except that the publisher's line reads: "Published by John Bachmann, 5 Rector St. N. York." The print is otherwise identical except for a fine line framing the rectangle. Impressions of the Williams & Stevens issue exist with the date in the copyright line changed to 1850.

This is a very comprehensive and clear view of the city below Union Square. Practically every important building standing at the time between Union Square and Wall Street can be distinguished. A similar view, taken sixty years later from a point a few blocks farther north, is shown on Plate 169.

Union Square was created under the Commissioners' Plan of 1807, on which it appears as "Union Place," and extended from 10th Street to 17th Street. In 1815, a committee appointed to consider proposals to reduce the size of some of the public squares recommended the discontinuance of Union Place. The junction of Broadway and Fourth Avenue, or, as they were then designated, the Bloomingdale Road and the Bowery, was called "the Forks," and was partially surrounded during the first quarter of the century by ramshackle old dwellings. For a view of this neighbourhood in 1826, see Addenda. In April, 1831, an act was passed by the Legislature, in compliance with an appeal of the citizens, again creating a park out of the area contained between 14th and 15th Streets, Fourth Avenue, and the Bloomingdale Road. The limited area was not found satisfactory, as is stated in a resolution adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, on November 7, 1831, reading:

In its present form, Union Place presents to the eye a shapeless and ill-looking place, devoid of symmetry, and is also of too limited dimensions for any purpose for which hereafter it may be not only expedient but necessary to devote it.

An application to the Legislature resulted in the passage of an act, on April 5, 1832, enlarging Union Place to its present size. The iron fence and other improvements were added in 1835 and 1836, and the fountain was constructed in 1842 at the time of the completion of the Croton Aqueduct, and first put in operation on October 14th, the day of the Croton Water Celebration. The iron fence was taken down in 1871.

In 1835 Washington Square and the surrounding streets formed the most fashionable residential quarters of the town. By 1849 this centre of fashion had moved still farther north, and Union Place had become a beautiful residential section. In *New York Past, Present and Future* (1849), Belden describes Union Place as "surrounded by splendid private mansions, some of which are of costly magnificence, and its vicinity is the most fashionable portion of the city."

In the block west of Broadway, on the south side of 16th Street, shown in the lower right corner of the view, were the residences of Theodore Putnam, James Suydam, Oswald Cammann, S. F. Tracy, and others. On 15th Street, at the corner of Broadway, which

was then called Union Place, was the Church of the Puritans, designed by James Renwick, south of which was a collegiate institution for young ladies, maintained by the Reverend Gorham D. Abbott in the old Spingler Institute. For a time, 15th Street between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, was called Spingler Place after this institute.

The detached Gothic "villa," in the middle of the block on the north side of 15th Street is still standing (1917), and is known as No. 21 East 15th Street. In 1849, as No. 20, it was in the possession of Oscar Coles, under lease from the Spingler estate. The house was probably erected by Dr. Daniel W. Kissam, a well-known physician, shortly before his death, in December, 1834. The property is now held, partly on lease and partly on deed, by Mr. Richard H. L. Townsend.

The large double house on the north side of 15th Street, just west of the "villa," was owned by George Washington Browne, proprietor of a hotel at 123-5 Water Street, who sold it, in 1875, to James Stokes and Morris K. Jesup. Two years later the property was transferred to the Y. W. C. A., which occupied the site until June, 1917. The residence on the north-east corner of Fifth Avenue and 15th Street was owned by Daniel B. Fearing. His heirs sold the house, in 1871, to James H. Banker, who in turn sold it, in 1873, to Cornelius Vanderbilt.

South of Washington Square, on Amity Street, near McDougal, is St. Clement's Episcopal Church, while on Fifth Avenue, north of 10th Street, may be seen the Church of the Ascension and, in the block between 11th and 12th Streets, the First Presbyterian Church. Between 12th and 13th Streets, on Fifth Avenue, at this period, were the residences of Robert B. Minturn, James Lenox, and Mrs. Robert Maitland. Between 13th and 14th Streets were the homes of L. M. Hoffman, August Belmont, and Benjamin Aymar. Residents in the block between 14th and 15th Streets, on Fifth Avenue, included Myndert Van Schaick, Abraham Van Buren, James Brooks, and Henry G. Stebbins.

At No. 71 West 14th Street (north-west corner of Sixth Avenue) was established, in the early '50's, the school of William Forrest (later Forrest and Quackenbos), where so many well-known New-Yorkers of the past generation were educated. Henry James, in his delightful reminiscences of *A Small Boy and Others*, p. 222, refers to his brief connection with this school as follows:

At "Forest's," or in other words at the more numerous establishment of Messrs. Forest and Quackenboss, where we spent the winter of 1854, reality, in the form of multitudinous mates, was to have swarmed about me increasingly: at Forest's the prolonged roll-call in the morning, as I sit in the vast bright crowded smelly smoky room, in which rusty black stove-shafts were the nearest hint of architecture, bristles with names, Hoes and Havemeyers, Stokeses, Phelpsels, Colgates and others, of a subsequently great New York salience. It was sociable and gay, it was sordidly spectacular, one was then, by an inch or two, a bigger boy—though with crushing superiorities in that line all round; . . .

On the corner of 10th Street and University Place is seen the steeple of the Presbyterian Church, erected in 1845.

The block on 14th Street between University Place and Broadway contained the houses of Charles H. Marshall, James F. Penniman, Frederick Bronson, Robert Kermit, and Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, who had the house on the corner of Broadway. The tall building in the next block east was the Union Place Hotel, leased at this time to John C. Wheeler. Sheridan Shook leased it in 1871, and called it the Maison Dorée. In 1881 it became known as the Morton House. This building, as well as the one on the south-east corner of Broadway and 14th Street, was owned by Cortlandt Palmer. The corner house on Fourth Avenue was occupied, in 1849, by Francis Mercier, an upholsterer, whose shop was

at 156 Fourth Avenue. Between the hotel and the corner house stood the livery stable of Paul D. Burbank.

On the south-east corner of 15th Street and Fourth Avenue was the school of Madam H. D. Chegaray. In the block to the north were the residences of John Griswold, S. B. Ruggles, G. W. Coster, William Kent, John Hicks, Richard Tighe, and, on the corner of 16th Street, J. Fisher Sheafe. The residence of Richard Tighe, still standing in 1896, is shown in a view in Pelletreau's *Early New York Houses*, where it is described as the "Last Dwelling on Union Square."

This entire block (as well as the double houses in which Madam Chegaray's school was maintained) was erected as a speculation by Samuel B. Ruggles, who had a thirty years' lease of the property from the Cornelius T. Williams estate. One of the conditions of the lease was that a ten-foot set-back should be left for court-yards. These courts show very plainly in the view.

Grace Church, erected in 1846 on Broadway and 10th Street, is a conspicuous feature; south-east of it appears the steeple of the 9th Street Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, while St. Mark's can be seen to the east, surrounded by trees.

The reservoir, on the south side of 13th Street, east of Fourth Avenue, and the Washington Institute, to the left of it, are plainly seen. For a larger view of these two buildings, see Valentine's *Manual* for 1853, opposite p. 134.

PLATE 136

VIEW OF UNION PARK, NEW YORK, FROM THE HEAD OF BROADWAY
Lithograph.

16½ x 11⅞

Date depicted: 1849.

Date issued: Copyright 1849.

Artist: Jas. Smillie.

Lithographers: Sarony & Major.

Publishers: Williams & Stevens.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Only known state. This view depicts the city looking north from Union Park, and forms a companion to the preceding plate.

The Spingler Institute and the Church of the Puritans are seen to the left. The latter site was occupied from 1870 to 1905 by Tiffany & Co., whose old building is still standing. The house on the north corner of 15th Street and Union Square was owned and occupied at this time by Anson G. Phelps, on a twenty-one years' lease from the Spingler Estate, which still (1917) owns the property. The three houses north of this were the residences, respectively, of Samuel L. Mitchell, David Lee, and Richard L. Schieffelin. The large house on the north-west corner of Broadway and 17th Street was that of Robert Goelet, while the one on the opposite corner, with the conservatory, was the residence of Henry Parrish. The Union League Club, organised in 1863, occupied the Parrish house from May 12, 1863, to April 1, 1868, when it moved to the Jerome house on Madison Avenue and 26th Street. Within a few years after the publication of this view, all of the vacant lots in the block on 17th Street north of Union Park had been built upon. A view of the park from the south-east, showing Broadway and the houses on 17th Street, was issued in coloured lithograph, in 1852, by Geib & Jackson; and a view of the north-west corner of 17th Street

and Fourth Avenue, in 1856, is reproduced in Valentine's *Manual* for 1857 (opp. p. 480) with a description of the park. This view shows the Everett House, on the north-west corner, next to which are the residences of Messrs. Muller, Henry Young, and "the late Daniel Parish." The Goelet House on 17th Street must not be confused with the Peter Goelet mansion on the north-east corner of Broadway and 19th Street, which stood, surrounded by trees and flowers, until 1896. A view of this old house with a description of its ownership will be found in Pelletreau's *Early New York Houses*.

In the block between 16th and 17th Streets, on Fourth Avenue, at the period of the view, were the residences of Elihu Townsend, H. M. Schieffelin, W. K. Strong, R. S. Brooks, Edwin Stanford, and John Caswell. In the distance, on the north-east corner of 21st Street and Fourth Avenue, may be seen the spires of Calvary Church. The church is still standing, but the spires, which were twin skeleton-spires of wood, painted to match the building, have been removed.—See *Putnam's Mag.* (1853), II:248. On the south-east corner of Lexington Avenue and 23rd Street appears the Free Academy, completed and opened in the spring of 1849.

PLATE 137-a

BAY OF NEW YORK TAKEN FROM THE BATTERY

Lithograph, coloured.

36½ x 13¾

Date depicted: 1851.

Date issued: Copyright 1851
by Edward Valois.

Drawn on stone by E. Valois from a drawing by Bornet.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.; from the collection of Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Esq., who acquired it at the Neill sale.

Other copies: Library of Congress; Robert Goelet, Esq. These are the only copies known.

Only known state. The view shows the Battery during the height of its popularity as a public promenade. Castle Garden, connected to the mainland by a bridge, is seen at the extreme right, while the Revenue Office and the Staten Island Ferry appear on the extreme left.

Philip Hone, in his *Diary*, under date of March 6, 1844, writes of a walk on the Battery as "a luxury which the distance of my residence [on Great Jones Street, corner Broadway] from the spot does not permit me frequently to enjoy; and a more delightful scene can nowhere be found."

On the Bay are seen the French warship "Mogadore," the "U. S. M. S. Baltic," and various ferry and river boats.

PLATE 137-b

VIEW ON THE HARLEM RIVER, N. Y. (ETC.)

Lithograph.

20¼ x 14¾

Date depicted: 1852.

Date issued: Copyright
1852 by N. Currier.

Artist: Drawn on stone by F. F. Palmer.

Lithographers and publishers: Currier & Ives.

Owner: Down Town Association.

Other copies: N. Y. Hist. Society; I.N.P.S., etc.

First state. A later issue exists (copy in N. Y. Hist. Society) with "& Ives, N. Y." erased from the line "Lith. By Currier & Ives, N. Y." In this issue, the publisher's line, "New York, Publ'd by Currier & Ives 152 Nassau St.," is also lacking.

The view shows McComb's Bridge and the old toll-house on the Morrisania side, with High Bridge in the distance. McComb's Bridge was erected after 1813, when an act was passed authorising Robert McComb to construct a dam across the Harlem River in order to operate a grist-mill which had been erected by his father shortly after 1800. Like his father, whose property was sold under foreclosure in 1810, Robert McComb failed in this business enterprise, and the mill and property were sold by the sheriff in 1818. The old grist-mill, which does not appear in our view, existed until 1856, when it was blown down during a severe wind storm.

In 1838, property holders in the neighbourhood of Morrisania, who objected to the closing of navigation, partially destroyed the dam and the bridge. Lewis G. Morris, who was the ringleader in this affair, was brought into court by the owner, William Renwick, but the case against him, after being carried up to the Court of Chancery, was finally dismissed, the decision being that any obstruction to the navigation of the river was a public nuisance, and therefore unlawful. The dam was never rebuilt, but the bridge was later repaired, as shown in the present view. It was demolished by act of the Legislature after 1858, when the new bridge with a turn-table draw was ordered constructed.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1858, Chap. 291; 1859, Chap. 359.

In 1838, also, citizens were aroused over the action of the Croton Water Commission, in suggesting the construction of a low bridge to carry the pipes across the Harlem River, and thus creating another obstruction to navigation. In September, 1838, the following notice was inserted in *The Eve. Post* and other newspapers:

Harlem River—To Masons, Builders and Contractors—The Water Commissioners for the city of New York, having advertised for proposals for building "the Bridge to support Iron Pipes across Harlem River," which we are informed is the low bridge, we the subscribers, owners of land adjoining the Harlem River and in the vicinity thereof, and interested in keeping the navigation of said River unobstructed, to prevent innocent Contractors being injured by an agreement to erect said bridge for the Water Commissioners, do give the Public Notice, that we will use every means the law will justify, to prevent any and all persons obstructing the water at the natural channel of said River, so as to prevent a free and uninterrupted passage through said channel by vessels with masts and spars of the usual and proper height, and dimensions of vessels of the draft of water said channel will now permit to pass.

This is signed by Augustus Van Cortlandt, Lewis G. Morris, William H. Morris, and many others. The remonstrance, and others of a similar nature, resulted in the passage of an act by the Legislature, on May 3, 1839, directing that the bridge should be constructed on arches a hundred feet high, and with a span of eighty feet. It was completed in 1848.

PLATE 138

MAP OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK EXTENDING NORTHWARD TO FIFTIETH ST.

[The Dripps Map]

Lithograph.

45½ x 87½

Date depicted: 1850.

Date issued: Copyright 1851.

Author: John F. Harrison, C. E.

Lithographers and printers: Kollner, Camp & Co.

Publisher: M. Dripps.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Other copies: Edward A. Cruikshank Collection, I.N.P.S., etc.

This map, or plan, and that reproduced as Plate 138 A are the first printed maps of New York that show, in detail, all the individual lots and buildings. They are the precursors of the Insurance Maps, the earliest of which were published by William Perris, in five volumes, the first of which appeared in 1852. Dripps continued to publish similar maps of the city at intervals until about 1880. In 1876 he published a map of the city on nineteen folio sheets.

The map here reproduced gives the names of all important buildings, parks, markets, cemeteries, etc. The border contains a series of views of the principal churches, schools, etc., as follows:

University Washington Square	U. S. Custom House
Ch. of the Puritans	Merchants Exchange
St Pauls	Society Library
Presbyterian Ch. University Place	St Patrick's Cathedral
Trinity Church	Grace Church
Baptist Tabernacle Ch.	Astor Free Library
Odd Fellows Hall	1 st Refm ^d Pres. Ch.
City Hall	Distributing Reservoir. Capacity
N. Y. Free Academy	20,000,000 Gallons
Halls of Justice	

At the top of the map are the City arms and the State arms.

In 1855, William Perris, "C.E. & Surveyor," published an interesting and very similar map of the city below 50th Street. This latter map, which was lithographed by Korff Brothers, contains a vignette view of the New York Crystal Palace and a key to the most important public buildings, markets, hotels, places of amusement, etc.

Reproduced here for the first time.

PLATE 138 A

MAP OF THAT PART OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK NORTH OF 50TH ST.

[The Dripps Map]

Lithograph.

37¼ x 78½

Date depicted: 1850.

Date issued: Copyright 1851.

Author: H. A. Jones, C. E.

Publisher: M. Dripps.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library, I.N.P.S., etc.

For description of the Dripps Map of 1851, showing the city south of 50th Street, see Plate 138. This map of the portion of the city lying above 50th Street is of special value in that it shows and names many of the private residences in the upper part of the city at this period.

To the right of the map are vignetted views of High Bridge, the New York State Arsenal, and the Blind Asylum.

Reproduced here for the first time.

PLATE 139

NATIONAL GUARD 7TH REG^T N. Y. S. M.

Lithograph, coloured.

35 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 24 $\frac{1}{8}$

Date depicted: 1851.

Date issued: Copyright 1852.

Artist: Major Otto Bötticher.

Lithographer: C. Gildemeister, 289 Broadway.

Printed by Nagel & Weingartner. From the painting by Major Bötticher, originally owned by Lieut. Col. Marshall Lefferts, and now in the possession of the 8th Co. of the Seventh Regiment. A replica of this painting is owned by Mr. Edward W. C. Arnold.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection), etc.

Only known state. The view was taken from the north-west corner of Washington Square, and shows the University of the City of New York, on University Place, between Waverly Place and Washington Place. It was erected in 1833-5, and demolished in 1894. —*N. Y. Tribune*, April 15, 1894. The view also shows the Reformed Dutch Church on the south-east corner of University Place and Washington Place, erected in 1837-40, and demolished in 1895. The principal heads are from daguerreotypes taken by Meade Brothers.

A companion picture in lithograph, of the 7th Regiment at Camp Worth, Kingston, N. Y., in July, 1835, also after a painting by Major Bötticher, was published, in 1856, by Goupil & Co. (now Knoedler & Co.). Another painting by Bötticher, of the Washington Greys, 8th Regiment, "On Special duty at Camp Washington Quarantine St. I. Sept. 11th 1858" (after the burning of the hospital buildings), was lithographed and issued by Goupil & Co. in 1859. The inscription beneath the title contains the statement "Every approved copy will bear the fac-simile & stamp of the author [Otto Bötticher 1859]." This stamp, reversed, appears on the print here reproduced. The author's copy is in the original gilt frame, elaborately embellished with arms and trophies.

PLATE 140

[Broadway at Grand Street]

Oil painting on canvas.

20 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$

Date depicted: 1852.

Artist: R. Bond.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society, purchased at the Holden sale.

This painting shows Broadway at Grand Street, looking north. The flags are at half mast, and festoons of mourning are seen on the buildings. The view probably represents the military parade accompanying the funeral of Henry Clay or that of Daniel Webster, both of which were held with much ceremony in 1852, that of Clay occurring on July 3d and 4th, and that of Webster on November 16th. A careful examination of the original picture reveals, on the flagstone in the lower left-hand corner, the name A. Reichert, 114 Grand St., directly beneath which appears the signature of R. Bond, 1852. "Juleta Richards" is listed in Doggett's *Street Directory* for 1851 as a milliner, at this address, while R. Bond is given as an artist, with residence at No. 263 9th Street. As the sign indicates, the building on the north-east corner of Broadway and Grand Street (No. 460 Broadway) is the old Broadway House, which was at this time the political headquarters of the Whigs.

Between the second and third storeys of this building, on the Broadway side, is a draped banner with the words: "A Nation Mourns its Loss."

A view of the same locality, as it appeared in 1830, is shown in the *Manual* for 1853, p. 90, and the same view appears in the *Manual* for 1865, p. 615. The dates of 1818 and 1824, assigned to this view in the *Manuals* are erroneous, as the original painting, by the same artist as the view here shown, bears the date 1830. This painting is now in the author's collection, having been acquired from the estate of the late William F. Havemeyer.

Engraved on copper, in 1905, by Walter M. Aikman, for the Society of Iconophiles, with title: "Broadway, looking North at Grand Street."

PLATE 141-a

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE, AND LATTING OBSERVATORY

Line engraving on steel.

22 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 15 $\frac{3}{8}$

Date depicted: 1853.

Date issued: Copyright 1853.

Drawn and engraved by Capewell & Kimmel.

Owner: Henry Goldsmith, Esq.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection); I.N.P.S., etc.

The original state, before the plate was cut down. This view shows the Crystal Palace and the Lattig Observatory, both erected in 1852-3 for the World's Fair, and both destroyed by fire, the former on October 5, 1858, and the latter on August 30, 1856. The Lattig Observatory stood near the north-west corner of Fifth Avenue and 42d Street, and the Crystal Palace occupied the site of the present Bryant Park, then known as Reservoir Square. The view is taken from Sixth Avenue, and shows both 40th and 42d Streets.

An account of the erection of the Crystal Palace will be found in a book on the building published by George Carstensen and Charles Geldemeister, who were the architects (copy in N. Y. Public Library). The text, besides a short historical account, contains seventy-six pages of descriptive matter, most of which is technical. In addition to the many plans, etc., there is, in this book, a lithographic view, as frontispiece, showing the exterior of the building. In the foreground are groups of people in the costumes of many foreign countries. Interesting, but not altogether instructive, is the architect's statement that the exterior "is kept mostly in the Venetian style."

Contracts for the erection of the Palace were signed on August 26, 1852, and the first column was erected, with appropriate ceremonies, on October 30th. The fire which destroyed the building broke out shortly before five o'clock on October 5, 1858. Commenting editorially upon the fire, *The Evening Post* remarked on October 6th: "Here was a pretended fireproof structure boarded with Georgia pine, and constructed internally of materials so combustible as to collapse like a tinder-box within fifteen minutes after the flames were first discovered." In this same issue of the *Post* will be found an account of the history, organisation, and financing of the Palace.

The Lattig Observatory was the invention of Waring Lattig, and was erected at an expense of \$180,000. It was over 300 feet high,^[1] and built of timber, braced with iron. The building surrounding the base was occupied by shops. One interesting feature of the tower was a steam elevator which provided access to the first and second landings, where telescopes were installed for the use of visitors. The tower proved a financial failure, and

[1] Probably the highest edifice erected in America up to this time.

was sold under foreclosure. Later, the building at the base was used as a marble manufactory, but the tower continued in use as an observatory until its destruction.

There exists a lithograph of the "Latting Observatory" (20 x 15 $\frac{1}{8}$), drawn by Wm. Naugle, Arch^t, and issued by Robertson & Seibert, lithographers. This lithograph, which is very rare, shows crowds of people on Fifth Avenue, with stages in the left distance.

PLATE 141-b

HIPPODROME

Lithograph, printed in colours.

10 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 7 $\frac{3}{8}$

Date depicted: 1853.

Date issued: Copyright 1853.

Provenance: From a music sheet entitled the "Franconi Schottisch."

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Only known state. There is also a view of the interior of the Hippodrome, of uniform size, and also published on a sheet of music.

The Hippodrome was erected in 1853 on the site of an old road-house known as Thompson's Madison Cottage, which stood on the north-west corner of Fifth Avenue and 23d Street, and was a favourite stopping-place for turfmen. The introduction into America of the "hippodrome," which included chariot races, gladiatorial contests, pageants, elephants, camels, horses, and other features of the Roman circus, was made possible by an organisation of showmen including Avery Smith, Richard Sands, and several others. The performance opened with a pageant entitled "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," and was daily witnessed, according to a description in *The N. Y. Herald*, of May 3, 1853, by a "dense mass of human beings, exceeding in number any assemblage . . . ever seen inside of a building in this city, not excepting even the audiences attracted to the Jenny Lind concerts at Castle Garden." As a matter of fact, the building, or rather tent, had a seating capacity of ten thousand persons.

The *Illustrated News* of May 14, 1853, published views of the Hippodrome, and of some of the performers, including one of "Henri Franconi and his horse Bayard." The building is described as "consisting simply of a wall of brick, about twenty feet high, with two towers on the side facing Broadway. A wooden roof extends from this wall immediately over the seats in the interior, which will defend the spectators from exposure to the weather, but the roofing mainly consists of canvas . . ." From sketches, and from the detailed description, it is evident that the interior of the Hippodrome much resembled that of the perambulating circus of today.

In spite of the interest shown by the public in the enterprise, it was a financial failure, and lasted only two seasons. The building was torn down to make way for the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which was completed in 1859 and demolished in 1909. The site is now occupied by the Fifth Avenue Building.

PLATE 142-a

[View of the Battery]

Photograph.

Author: Victor Prevost.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Date depicted: 1853.

This photograph and that of Columbia College (Pl. 142-b) are from negatives made on oiled or waxed paper by Victor Prevost, which negatives are among the very earliest produced in America. So far as known, they are the only paper negatives of this early period in existence in this country. They form part of a collection of forty-two negatives which were bought in 1909 by Mr. Samuel Verplanck Hoffman from Mr. W. I. Scandlin and presented to the N. Y. Hist. Society. In a paper prepared in 1902, Mr. Scandlin says that the plates were lost sight of for thirty years, having been stored away in the attic of a country-house, and only brought to light in the spring of 1898. Among the other negatives are the following subjects: Church of the Incarnation, Madison Ave. and 28th Street; Bixby's Hotel, N. W. cor. Broadway and Park Place, and W. & J. Sloane's carpet warehouse; Grace Church and Michael J. Flannely's Marble Cutting Establishment, Broadway and 10th St.; All Souls Unitarian Church, 20th Street and Fourth Ave.; the old Dr. Valentine Mott house, at 94th St. and Bloomingdale Road; two views of the neighbourhood of Madison Square, one showing the South Dutch Church on Fifth Avenue and 21st Street; St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, 28th Street near 3d Ave., etc.

The N. Y. Public Library (Stuart, 1627) owns a collection of about thirty views of Central Park from negatives by Victor Prevost. They are contained in a portfolio, without text, but with the title on the cover: "Central Park in 1862. Published by special permission of the Commissioners."

Prevost was a French artist, a pupil of Paul de la Roche, and also a student under Le Gray, who invented a process of making photographic negatives on waxed paper. Prevost came to New York in 1848, and in 1853 established himself as a photographer at 43 John Street. He appears in the directory for the following year as a photographer, but from 1855 on he is mentioned first as a chemist, and later as a teacher.

From the appearance of the water-front, the photograph was taken before the Battery enlargement referred to in the following paragraph from *The Evening Post* of May 3, 1853:

The Battery Enlargement.

The contractors have commenced in earnest the gigantic undertaking of enlarging the Battery. Piles have been driven into the river on both sides of Castle Garden, and the pile-driver is at work, docking out from the south side of the Battery. From the bridge to Battery place a fence has been erected, and on the outside of it part of the railings and sea-wall have been removed, and cartmen are constantly depositing the refuse earth into the river. If the filling up is carried on from the present place, it will not interfere with this most delightful promenade.

Francis, in *The Stranger's Handbook* (1853-4), thus refers to the Battery:

Some years since, the City Government expended \$150,000 in beautifying the ground, embanking and fencing its front, grading its walls, and surrounding it with costly iron railing. . . . The Battery approaches the form of a crescent, widened at its extremities, and contains about eleven acres. Extensive additions to its area are now being made.

At the extreme left of the view, on the corner of Battery Place and West Street, is the Philadelphia Hotel, next to which, at No. 10 Battery Place, is the office of the Stonington Steamboat Line, while at No. 9 are the steamship offices of Cornelius Vanderbilt. The building at the north-east corner of Battery Place and Washington Street is a hotel, run in 1853 by John J. Hollister, while the balance of the block to Greenwich Street is occupied by the Battery Hotel. The United States Bonded Warehouses appear over the buildings in the block between West and Washington Streets, while the spire of Trinity may be seen above the Battery Hotel. The spire of St. Paul's appears in faint outline above the hotel on the corner of Washington Street.

Reproduced here for the first time.

PLATE 142-b

[View of Columbia College]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1853-4.

Author: Victor Prevost.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Columbia College is here shown in its original site, on Broadway at the foot of Park Place, which it occupied for almost a hundred years. As King's College, the school was first opened in 1758.—See Chronology and Plate 53-a. It moved from this location in 1857 to Madison Avenue, occupying the old buildings of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, which covered the block between 49th and 50th Streets. Two interesting photographs of the college buildings, taken about 1874, are owned by Mr. H. D. Babcock, and will be found reproduced in Henry Collins Brown's *Book of Old New York*. With the removal of Columbia College to its present site, in 1897, the name was changed to Columbia University.

The old buildings here depicted were demolished in the spring of 1857, immediately following the removal of the college.

For a view of King's College, drawn about 1763, see Vol. I, Plate 38.

Reproduced here for the first time.

PLATE 143-a

THE LIFE OF A FIREMAN

THE RACE:—"JUMP HER BOYS, JUMP HER!"

Lithograph, coloured.

26 x 17

Date depicted: 1854.

Date issued: Copyright 1854.

Artist: L. Maurer.

Lithographer and publisher: N. Currier, 152 Nassau Street.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Only known state. This print and the following one belong to a set of four fire views. The other two represent:

The Fire.—"Now then with a will—Shake her up boys!"

The Ruins. "Take up."—"Man your rope."

A copy of this print, in the collection of Mr. Percy R. Pyne, 2d, has the following legend printed in manuscript on the mat:

The Race.

Down Park Row alongside City Hall Park, Eng. Co. 21 being urged along by the Foreman, Matthew T. Brennan, (Hat and Trumpet in hand, wearing beard). Running alongside is Hose Co. No. 60, who is just being passed by the Engine. Matthew T. Brennan was afterward Sheriff of N. Y. City. . . .

The set to which the views here reproduced belong was bought from the heirs of Mr. Currier, the publisher, and was evidently used as "artist's proof," as the margins contain pencilled instructions to the printer, colour notes, etc.

The small cupola and bell are noticeable features on the roof of the City Hall. A fire-bell was first placed in this location in 1834; by 1836 it had been so badly injured that a

resolution was passed to substitute a new one. On January 24, 1838, an appropriation of two thousand dollars was made for an alarm bell "to be placed on the City Hall, in lieu of the present one, which is so injured as to be unfit for use."—*Proceed. Bd. of Aldermen*, V: 130. The following description from *A Picture of New York in 1846* is of interest as showing the methods used by the fire department at this time:

In the upper part of the cupola [of the City Hall] a man is lodged, whose business it is to give alarm in case of fire, by ringing the big bell, which occupies a small cupola on the back part of the roof. This bell is rung in cases of fire, when it indicates, by the number of its strokes, the part of the city where the fire is located. Small apertures are cut in the sides of the cupola, of sufficient size to allow the eyes extending over only so much of the city as is included in the fire districts to which they severally belong, and thus the location of the fire is instantly ascertained. The City-Hall bell weighs 6,916 lbs., and its tongue is over six feet long. It is probably the largest bell in America.

Two years later the bell, having become cracked, was replaced by a new one weighing 6,330 pounds. In a short time this bell, also, became cracked, and in the spring of 1849 another bell, weighing 10,000 pounds, was raised "without accident." Believing that the frequent fractures in the bell were occasioned by striking continuously in one place, the new bell was so arranged that, with every blow of the hammer, it would "partially revolve on its axis, presenting a new surface to each successive stroke."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, March 9, 1849.

On August 17, 1858, following a display of fireworks on the roof of the City Hall in celebration of the laying of the Atlantic cable, a disastrous fire destroyed the cupola and dome. The bell cupola was damaged, but the heavy frame work remained sufficiently strong to support the bell. The keeping of fire and light in the cupola for the bell-ringer was pronounced hazardous, and, in a special report on the damages and repairs, Mayor Tiemann recommended the removal of the fire-bell to a more suitable location, thus obviating "the necessity of the use of fire at any time in the cupola of the building."

That the bell was removed to some other location is indicated by a petition presented by the firemen, in October, 1859, asking that the City Hall bell be replaced until a tower could be built for it, inasmuch as it was so situated that the sound could only be heard when the wind was favourable.—*The N. Y. Herald*, October 26, 1859.

PLATE 143-b

THE LIFE OF A FIREMAN

THE NIGHT ALARM.—"START HER LIVELY BOYS."

Lithograph, coloured.

26 x 17

Date depicted: 1854.

Date issued: Copyright 1854.

Artist: L. Maurer.

Lithographer and publisher: N. Currier, 152 Nassau Street.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Only known state. The names of several of the firemen are written in the margin in pencil, evidently in a contemporary hand. Among them is that of Mr. Currier, the publisher of the plate. The fire engine-house here shown is supposed to be that of Excelsior Co. No. 2, at 21 Henry Street. This company was organised in 1846. From the fact that

most of the members of the department were of Quaker origin, the company received the name of "Quakes." See Costello's *Our Firemen*, p. 562.

The company continued in service here until shortly before the organisation of the paid fire department, in 1865, when for a brief period they occupied a new engine-house at 55 East Broadway.

Recent restrikes occur of all the lithographs forming this set.

PLATE 144
(NEW YORK)

Sepia drawing.

Artist: J. W. Hill.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

48¼ x 26½

Date depicted: 1852.

Although illegible in our reproduction, the date "1852" is to be found in the lower right corner of the drawing.

This view was engraved, in aquatint, in 1855, by Sigmund Himly, with the following imprint: "Painted by J. W. Hill.—Entered According to Act of Congress, in the year 1855, by F. & G. W. Smith, in the Clerk's Office of the southern District of New-York.—Engraved by Himly. / Proof—New [seal] [1] York—Printed by Alfred Chardon J^{ne}, r. Racine, 3—Paris. / To the Citizien[sic] of New-York this Picture is most respectfully Dedicated by the Publishers. / Published by F. & G. W. Smith—New York.—Paris—F^{ois} Delarue, rue J. J. Rousseau, 18."

A proof before all letters exists (copy in the collection of Mr. Edward W. C. Arnold). Later, the plate was re-engraved, the sky above the clouds, the water, and the ships being ruled over with fine horizontal lines. In this state (copy in the N. Y. Public Library) the imprint is as follows: "Painted by J. W. Hill.—Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1855, by F. & G. W. Smith, in the Clerk's Office of the southern District of New-York.—Engraved by Himly. / Proof—New [seal] York / Printed by M^c Queen, London. / To the Citizien[sic] of New York this Picture is most respectfully Dedicated by the Publishers / Paul & Dominic Colnaghi & C^o. 13, & 14, Pall Mall East Paris F^{ois} Delarue, rue J. J. Rousseau 18."

Still later the plate was issued with the name of "C. Mottram" substituted for that of Himly, and with other changes in the imprint, which now reads as follows: "Painted by J. W. Hill.—(Copyright, 1855, by F. & G. W. Smith.)—Engraved by C. Mottram. / Proof—New [seal] York—Printed by M^c Queen, London / London, Paul & Dominic Colnaghi & C^o. 13, & 14, Pall Mall East.—Published by F. and G. W. Smith, 59, Beekman Street, New York.—Paris F^{ois} Delarue, rue J. J. Rousseau 18." There is a copy of this state in the N. Y. Historical Society.

Stauffer (1:184) credits Mottram with the engraving of this plate, but, beyond the alterations in the imprint, the late issue of the plate, with Mottram's name, shows no change.

Himly also engraved (in aquatint) the Garneray View, reproduced on Plate 110.

[1] The vignette in the title, containing the coat of arms of New York, was drawn by A. B. Durand. The original was sold in the Holden sale (No. 3374). It is reproduced in the tailpiece of the Preface to Vol. I.

PLATE 145

NEW YORK, 1855. FROM THE LATTING OBSERVATORY

Line engraving.

46 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 29 $\frac{3}{4}$

Date depicted: 1855.

Date issued: Copyright 1855.

Artist: B. F. Smith, Jr.

Engraver: W. Wellstood.

Owner: Down Town Association.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection); N. Y. Hist. Society; Crimmins Collection; I.N.P.S., etc.

Only known state, except proof. Forty-second Street is shown in the foreground with the Croton (distributing) Reservoir and the Crystal Palace, both of which are shown and described on Plate 141-a.

The Croton Reservoir was built in 1839-42, and covered the eastern half of the plot bounded by Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and 40th and 42nd Streets, the site now occupied by the N. Y. Public Library. Including the blocks north to 45th Street, this site had been the pottersfield since June 9, 1823, when the Common Council passed a resolution to appropriate the land for this purpose. After the decision to build the reservoir here, the pottersfield was removed to the vicinity of 50th Street, between Fourth and Lexington Avenues.

On July 4, 1842, at 5 A. M., water was first introduced into the reservoir. Invitations to witness this event were issued by the Mayor to members of the Common Council and other important persons. *The Evening Post*, on July 5th, announced that, in spite of the early hour, an "immense concourse assembled to witness the introduction of the Croton water into the reservoir . . . which was successfully admitted at sunrise and continued to flow during the day, amid the roar of artillery and the cheers of the multitude." The walk around the top of the reservoir was open to the public at certain times, and was for many years a fashionable promenade, especially on Sunday. The reservoir was demolished in 1899-1900, to make way for the present Library building. (See *Scientific American*, September 2, 1899.)

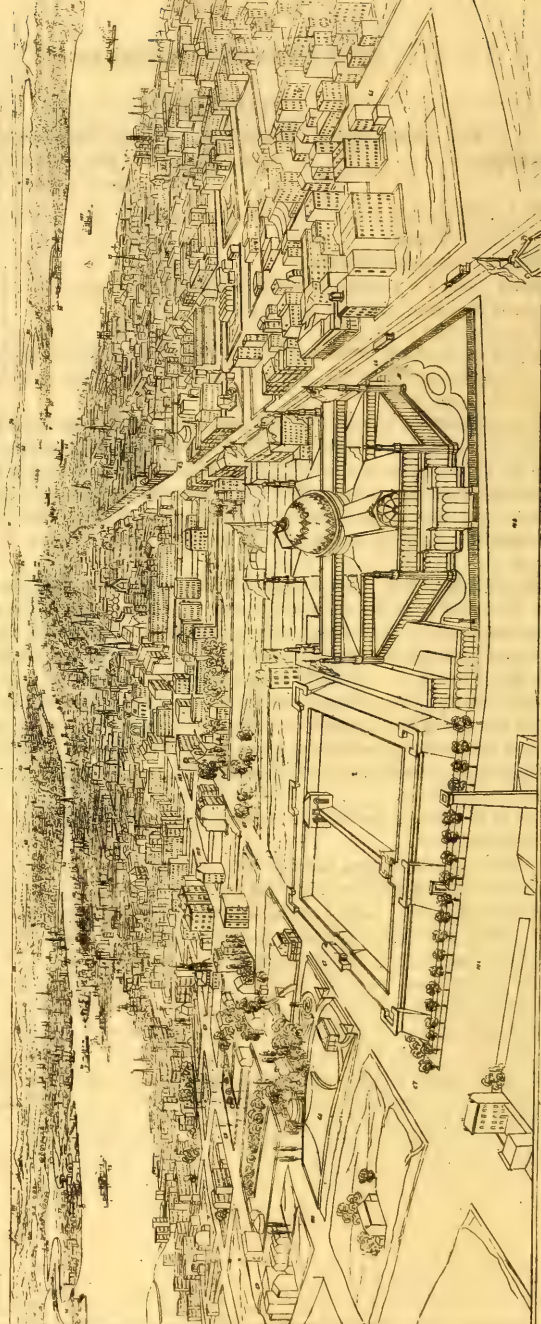
The view is of unusual interest, as showing the undeveloped state of the city in the vicinity of the reservoir.

Mount Croton Garden is seen between Fifth and Madison Avenues, and 39th and 41st Streets, and the Waddell Villa on the north-west corner of Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.

A separate outline key, with 115 references, was issued with this print and is here reproduced. Only one copy is known, recently in the possession of Mr. J. H. Edwards of Boston, and now belonging to Mr. Edward W. C. Arnold.

The three houses occupying the block front on the east side of Madison Avenue between 36th and 37th Streets were erected in 1853. Mr. Isaac N. Phelps built on the corner of 37th Street, Mr. John J. Phelps on the corner of 36th Street, and Mr. George D. Phelps on the middle plot, which he later sold to Mr. William E. Dodge. This block front is now owned and occupied by Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., and Mr. J. P. Morgan.

The collection of Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq., contains a very scarce coloured lithograph showing the Crystal Palace and the city to the south, issued in 1853 by John Bachmann.



THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
 ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
 455 N. 5TH ST. N. Y.

NEW YORK, 1855.

KEY TO VIEW OF

Published by SAMUEL PERRY & CO. 340 Broadway

PLATE 146-a

(THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH IN GARDEN STREET, ETC.)

Engraved on wood.

3 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Date depicted: Probably
shortly before 1807.

Date issued: 1857.

Engravers: Whitney-Jocelyn & Co.

Provenance: Printed opposite p. 27 of *A Discourse Delivered in the North Reformed Dutch Church*, . . . by Thomas de Witt, D.D., New York, 1857, and issued as a memorial of the last service held in the building.

Owner: Archives of the Reformed Dutch Church, Fulton Street, N. Y.

There are copies of De Witt's book in the N. Y. Public Library, N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

This view, which is reproduced from the original wood block prepared for the *Discourse*, and preserved among the church records, shows the church as it was after the building of the tower in 1766-1776.

The South Dutch, or Garden Street, Church was dedicated in 1693. In 1766-1776 it was enlarged and repaired. In 1807 it was taken down and a new church (see Pl. 114-b) erected on its site. It is possible that the view was drawn from a contemporary sketch or print, although a careful search has failed to disclose the existence of any such view. In a note on page 98 of the *Discourse*, De Witt remarks: "We are indebted to Mr. Geo. B. Rapelye, of this city, for the sketch of this church," from which statement it appears quite possible that the sketch was made by Dr. Rapelye from the original edifice; although it is, of course, equally possible that it was drawn by him from memory, or prepared in accordance with a description given by him. At the time of his death, which occurred on March 27, 1863, Rapelye was seventy-nine years of age, and would therefore have been twenty-three years old when the church was burned, in 1807.

An interesting account of Mr. Rapelye, from which it appears that he was an enthusiastic collector of old New York memorabilia, may be found in *The Old Merchants of New York*, IV: 61-66, 181. Dr. Francis (*Old New York*, 368) refers to him as "a friend with a Knickerbocker's heart, who has often invigorated my statements by his minute knowledge."

The South Dutch Church was destroyed in the great fire of 1835 (see Pl. 114-b), and the old site was not rebuilt upon, owing to the fact that so many of the church members had moved northward. Two churches succeeded the Garden Street Church, one erected on Washington Square, and the other on Murray Street. The latter congregation, after occupying in succession sites at 21st Street and Fifth Avenue, and 38th Street and Madison Avenue, is now without a church building, although still maintaining its organisation. The church possesses one of the most interesting relics of the early Garden Street Church—a silver baptismal basin dating from 1694 and having engraved about its border a verse in Dutch composed by Domine Selyns. It is now preserved in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Contrary to the usual custom, this print and the following one of the North Dutch Church are reproduced under the date of their publication instead of that of their depiction.

PLATE 146-b

(NORTH REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, ETC.)

Engraved on wood.

4½ x 6½

Date depicted: Probably
about 1856.

Date issued: 1857.

Provenance: Frontispiece to *A Discourse Delivered in the North Reformed Dutch Church*, . . . by Thomas de Witt, D.D., New York, 1857.

Owner: Archives of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Other copies of the book: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

This reproduction was made directly from the original engraved block in the possession of the Church.

The North Dutch Church was built on ground given for the purpose by John Harpending. The corner-stone was laid on July 2, 1767, and the church completed in May, 1769. See Chronology. When this building was taken down, in 1875, a metal plate was found under one of the columns upon which was engraved a brief history of the church as well as a list of the members of the building committee, etc. This list includes also the name of Andrew Breested, Jun^r, "carpenter and projector." As we know that most early American architects—as, for instance, Joseph Mangin and John McComb, and many others—carried on some other business, generally as carpenters, builders, or surveyors, there is good reason to believe that Breested was the designer as well as the draughtsman, or "projector," of the building.

An interesting drawing, with the title "Front Elevation of the North dutch Church by John McComb," and another, "Plan and Side Elevation of North dutch Church by John McComb"—the latter dated 1772, with 1769 added beneath in pencil, probably by Mr. Edward S. Wilde (see Pl. 75), are preserved with the McComb drawings of the City Hall in the New York Historical Society, and will be found reproduced in the Addenda. This latter drawing was evidently made by the father of the builder and architect of record of the City Hall, and not by John McComb, Junior, as stated by Mr. Wilde. While these probably were submitted as designs for the building—and are in many ways similar to the church as built—no records have been found which would justify the claim that John McComb, Sr., was the designer of the North Dutch Church.

PLATE 147

[View of Wall Street and Trinity Church]

Engraved on steel.

15 x 10¾

Date depicted: 1856-7.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.

No other copy known. The date of the print is determined from the fact that the Globe Insurance Company was at 37 Wall Street, where its sign appears, only during the years 1856 and 1857.

The building on the extreme right is the Bank of America, on the north-west corner of Wall and William Streets, erected in 1835 and demolished in 1887. No. 42 Wall Street, two doors west, is the Merchants' Bank. The large building on the extreme left is the Insurance Building.

The buildings on both sides of Wall Street are shown in the *New-York Pictorial Business*

Directory of Wall-St., published in 1850 by C. Lowenstrom, and in *Tallis's New York Street Views*, published in 1863.[1]

[1] The earliest, rarest, and most important series of New York street views was issued in coloured lithograph, in 1848, by Jones, Newman, & J. S. Ewbank, with the title: *The Illuminated Pictorial Directory of New York*. Although the original intention was to publish views of all the important streets in the city, but four numbers were issued, all of Broadway, showing the street from the Battery to a point near Anthony Street.

No. 1 contains six plates, measuring $8\frac{1}{8} \times 7\frac{3}{8}$, lithographed in tint, showing Broadway from the Battery to a point near Wall Street, with perspectives of the cross streets. The west side of the street is shown above, and the east side, inverted, below.

The name of Ewbank disappears as publisher from the second number. The six views in this number show Broadway from Trinity Church to a point near Maiden Lane.

The third number was also published by Jones & Newman, and consists of six plates, showing Broadway from near Dey Street to near Warren Street.

The fourth number, issued by the same publishers, shows Broadway from near Warren Street to near Anthony Street.

In 1849 E. Jones published in lithograph a *New York Pictorial Business Directory of Maiden Lane*, showing a panorama of both sides of the street on one long sheet measuring $82\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{8}$. The panorama begins at No. 1, the Howard Hotel, and extends to South Street, the north side of the street being shown on the top row, and the south side, inverted, below. In the same year, Jones issued a similar directory of Fulton Street, using the same cover, with the words "Maiden Lane" deleted, and "Fulton Street East of Broadway" substituted in manuscript. This contains a printed list of the occupants of the buildings in Fulton Street, from No. 1 at the East River to No. 157 at Broadway, the north side of the street being shown above, and the south side, inverted, below. It was originally printed on one sheet measuring $90\frac{1}{8} \times 7\frac{3}{8}$.

In 1850 C. Lowenstrom published the *New-York Pictorial Business Directory of Wall-St.* (copyrighted in 1849), showing on a series of ten plates, measuring about $8\frac{1}{8} \times 7\frac{3}{8}$ a continuous panorama of Wall Street from Broadway to South Street and the East River. The north side of the street is depicted above, and the south side, inverted, below. The engravings, according to the announcement on the cover, were made by Michelin. A similar panorama of William Street was issued on nine plates, eight of the plates being numbered, and the ninth being twice the width of the others, and unnumbered. William Street is here shown from No. 1, south of Beaver Street, to No. 141, near Fulton Street. A copy in the N. Y. Hist. Society lacks the outside cover.

Alfred Tallis issued views of Broadway, John Street, Maiden Lane, and Fulton Street, between the years 1854 and 1872. The first of these, issued in 1854, consist of a series of steel engravings of Broadway and Maiden Lane, measuring about $10 \times 7\frac{1}{8}$, engraved by John Rogers and John Kirk. The original cover of the first set of these views, in the N. Y. Hist. Society, has the title: *Tallis's New-York Pictorial Directory, And Street Views Of All The Principal Cities And Towns In The United States & Canada*, etc. Each plate of the New York views consists of a central compartment containing a view of some important building, framed at the top, bottom, and sides by elevations of block fronts drawn at a smaller scale, the whole surrounded by an intertwining vine leaf border. Among the views in this series are the following: Trinity Church; Park View showing St. Paul's Chapel and the Astor House; City Hall; Lower Arsenal; City Prison; City Hospital; Custom House, and Merchants' Exchange. Other plates in this series show three parallel rows of buildings without the central view. The author has seen similar Tallis views of Philadelphia, Quebec, and London, England.

Perhaps the most valuable and sought after of all the Tallis views are those issued in 1863 with the title: *Tallis's New York Street Views, Showing A Correct View of All the Principal Stores in the City With The Name, Business, And Address Of The Most Prominent Merchants In Each Street*, etc. They were engraved on steel by A. Tallis, each plate measuring about $7\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$.

A set of these views, in the N. Y. Hist. Society, contains ten plates, showing the west side of Broadway from the monument in Trinity Churchyard to Fulton Street on four plates; the east side from Fulton Street to No. 166 Broadway on two plates; and the north side of Wall Street from Broadway to No. 82 on four plates. As in so many instances of works of this character, the publication was shortly discontinued, probably because of failure to secure sufficient advertising.

In 1872 was issued *Tallis's Illustrated Monthly Business Directory, And New York Street Views*, a series of double plates engraved on steel.

The N. Y. Public Library possesses a panoramic water-colour view of the east side of Broadway, from Cedar to Bleeker Street, made between 1848 and 1850 by James William Pirsson when a boy of sixteen or seventeen. According to a letter written the author by Miss J. Emily V. Pirsson, the daughter of the artist, he also began a second view of the west side of Broadway which was never finished and does not seem to be in existence. Valentine's *Manual* for 1865 contains a series of woodcuts showing a panoramic view of both sides of Broadway in 1865, from a point south of Morris Street to Union Square. Other

This is the first view reproduced in this book showing telegraph poles, which were introduced in New York in 1845, the first telegraph office in Wall Street having been opened in that year.

Reproduced here for the first time.

PLATE 148-a

CEREMONIES OF DEDICATION OF THE WORTH MONUMENT

Lithograph.

18 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{8}$

Date depicted: Nov. 25, 1857.

Date issued: 1857.

Lithographer: A. Weingartner.

Provenance: From *Reports on the Erection of a Monument to the Memory of William Jenkins Worth, late Major-General of the United States Army, by the Special Committees appointed by the Common Council of the City of New York, New York, 1857.*

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies of the book: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Only known state, although tinted impressions of the print also exist.

The Worth monument was erected in accordance with the following resolution of the Board of Councilmen, passed August 7, 1854 (see p. 10 of the *Reports*):

That the Clerk of this Board be, and he hereby is directed to advertise, inviting drawings and plans for a granite Monument to Major-General Worth, adapted to the ground between Broadway and Fifth avenue, and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, and request that such drawings, &c., be accompanied by estimates of the probable cost to erect such Monument.

After the resolution was adopted, designs, etc., were advertised for, and on December 5th the Council resolved "That the plan and drawings for such a Monument prepared by James G. Batterson, be, and the same hereby are adopted." The day selected for the removal of the remains of Major-General Worth from Greenwood Cemetery to the site of the monument, and for the ceremony of dedication was November 25th, the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British Army.

The book contains also a lithographic representation of the funeral procession. The oration was pronounced by the mayor, Fernando Wood. A description of the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Worth Monument is contained in *Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine* for January, 1882, and will be found summarised in the Chronology.

The view shows the row of residences on the north side of 26th Street, opposite Madison Square, which had been laid out as a public park in 1837, and the two blocks on Madison Avenue, between 24th and 26th Streets.

Among the residences in the block north of Madison Square, on East 26th Street, were those of Charles Gould, No. 5; Charles Morgan, No. 7; Mrs. Elias H. Herrick, No. 9; Robert Colgate, No. 11; Henry M. Schieffelin, No. 13; Samuel B. Schieffelin, No. 15; Cornelius McCoon, No. 17; Benjamin H. Field, No. 21, and William L. Cogswell, No. 27, on the corner of Madison Avenue. The large house on the north-east corner of 24th Street and Madison Avenue was the residence of John David Wolfe, just south of which was the

panoramic views of Broadway are contained in *Gleason's Pictorial*. In 1899 "The Mail and Express" published *A Pictorial Description of Broadway*, from the Battery to 58th Street. This panorama is of special interest as showing the great changes which have taken place in the upper end of Broadway in the past twenty years.

Presbyterian Church. The houses north of the Wolfe residence were owned by Mary G. P. Binney, No. 17; Mrs. A. Spies Bayard, No. 19; Patrick Naylor, No. 21, and Charles M. Leupp, No. 23, on the south-east corner of 25th Street. In the block between 25th and 26th Streets were the residences of John Alstyne, No. 27; Norman S. Walker, No. 29; John B. Borst, No. 31; Philip R. Kearney, No. 33; and James Stokes, Nos. 35 and 37, who purchased the property in 1855 from Alexander McComb, *et al.*, and built in that year the house here shown. See *Stokes Records*, by Anson Phelps Stokes, New York, 1910.

The south-east corner of 26th Street and Madison Avenue was not yet built upon. In 1865 Leonard W. Jerome erected here a handsome residence, which is still standing, and is now occupied by the Manhattan Club (see Pl. 168).

On the north-east corner of 26th Street and Madison Avenue was the depot of the N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Company, north of which was the depot of the N. Y. & New Haven R. R. Co., the two occupying the entire block between 26th and 27th Streets, and extending through to Fourth Avenue.

PLATE 148-b

ROW OF DWELLING HOUSES, FIFTH AVENUE, (MURRAY HILL,) NEW-YORK
 Lithograph. 15½ x 11 Date depicted: Probably 1858-9
 Date issued: 1859?

Lithographer and publisher: Hatch & Co.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Only known state. These houses were on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between 41st and 42d Streets. On October 4, 1859, the four southerly dwellings in this block were advertised to be sold by auction at the Merchants' Exchange by Edward H. Ludlow. A copy of the original poster advertising this sale, in the author's collection, states:

The Houses are of Brick, 5 stories high, built with hollow walls, in the best and most substantial manner, by days' work, and contain every modern convenience. Have fine Court Yards of 29 feet 6 inches in width on the Avenue and 5 feet on 41st Street.

Maps of the property and Lithographic Views [probably the one here reproduced, although smaller copies exist] can be had at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine Street.

The N. Y. Tribune of November 29, 1859, describing this neighbourhood, says:

Nearly opposite the reservoir, on Forty-second street, a range of twelve dwellings, with brown-stone fronts, have been erected by Robert Coburn. Opposite the reservoir, on Fifth Avenue, is the range of residences built by Mr. Higgins—the architectural appearance of which so much resembles an arsenal.

At the extreme right of the print is seen the north-east corner of the reservoir, and to the south may be discerned the steeple of the Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, on 38th Street and Madison Avenue.

There is in the N. Y. Public Library, and also in the N. Y. Hist. Society, a reduction of this lithograph on an advertisement which reads: "For Sale on Moderate Terms: Block of Dwelling Houses on Murray Hill," etc. In the Historical Society's copy the first line has been partially erased, and "House of Mansions" printed over it, in manuscript. According to this advertisement, the block was designed by Alexander J. Davis, architect, and

erected by George Higgins, Esq. It contained eleven independent dwellings, differing in size, accommodation, and price, all combined "as in one palace."

Inserted in one of two copies of *Rural Residences*, by A. J. Davis, owned by the N. Y. Public Library, is a smaller advertisement with a woodcut view practically identical with the one here shown. On this the title has also been changed to "House of Mansions," and various changes have been made in the design in ink and water-colour. These seem to have been made by Davis himself, and consist of the addition of a high roof and an extra storey in the towers, as well as minor changes in the size of windows under the parapet, etc.

Later, the Rutgers Female Institute occupied the northern part of this row. Most of the houses were demolished before the year 1900, although one, standing two or three doors below 42d Street, remained until five or six years ago. See Valentine's *Manual*, 1868, and Appleton's *New York Illustrated*, 1869.

PLATE 149-a

[Original Design for the Central Park; by Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux]

Pen and ink drawing on heavy drawing paper, mounted on a stretcher. About 3 ft. x 8 ft. Date issued: April 28, 1858.

Authors: Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvin Vaux.

Owner: City of New York, Department of Parks.

This beautifully executed pen and ink drawing—the original winning competitive design—was long preserved in the vault of the Park Department in the old Arsenal on Fifth Avenue. The map itself bears no inscription or date, but an old tracing on fine linen, which is preserved with it, bears the above inscription, and supplies some details which are wanting on the map itself, which, when found by the author, in 1912, was in a bad state of preservation. It has since been admirably restored by Mr. H. A. Hammond Smith, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and is now one of the most precious possessions of the Park Department, which possesses also the original competitive design for the laying out of the park submitted by Samuel T. Austin. The latter design calls for no lakes. The border is embellished with beautiful little vignettes, depicting proposed buildings in the park, existing houses within the park area, etc. There is also in the archives of the Park Department a portfolio containing eleven sheets of views submitted by Olmsted and Vaux showing conditions existing before the park was begun, proposed effects, etc. The portfolio contains also a very charming little sketch in oils mounted on a stretcher and inscribed "J. McE 1858—C. P. view from terrace site looking towards Vista rock, and showing proposed site for ornamental water."

As has been the case in many other instances of co-operation in the production of important artistic works, controversy has arisen from time to time regarding the relative share of credit due each member of this partnership. Mr. Vaux, for instance, found it necessary, as early as 1878 (*New York Tribune*, February 19th), to deny certain "greedy misrepresentations made in his [Mr. Olmsted's] behalf by Mr. E. L. Godkin, in regard to the authorship of the design." In this letter Mr. Vaux claims nothing more than to have been "the author in every respect, equally with Mr. Olmsted."

That the justice of his claim was fully acknowledged by Olmsted is established beyond question by a letter signed by Owen F. Olmsted, son of the architect, addressed to the editor, and printed in the *Tribune* on February 21, 1878. In this letter the writer says,

in part, “. . . no one has, or can have, the smallest authority for claiming for Mr. Olmsted either more or less than an equal share with Mr. C. Vaux in the designs of the Central and Brooklyn Parks.” Mr. Olmsted himself fully acknowledged this equality as is shown by an obituary notice in *The American Architect* (November 30, 1895), following the death of Vaux, where the fact is mentioned that an attempt to remove Vaux from his connection as consulting landscape architect to the Department of Parks of New York was defeated “by the loyalty of Mr. Olmsted, who, when it was proposed to place him in sole charge of certain work of the Park Department, refused to have anything to do with it except as Mr. Vaux’s coadjutor.”

Besides the Central Park work, Olmsted and Vaux were the joint designers of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, parks in Chicago and Buffalo, the State Reservation at Niagara Falls, and the Riverside and Morningside Parks in New York.

For further information regarding the origin, construction, and history of Central Park, see Chronology.

Reproduced and described here for the first time.

PLATE 149-b

[Photographs of Central Park]

Photographs, by Victor
Prevost.

Date depicted: 1862, *et seq.*

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

These five small photographs, made by Prevost in 1862 and the years immediately following, show the original condition of the site covered by the park, and important sections under development.

The group shown in the left-hand picture includes Mr. Olmsted, who is standing at the extreme right, Mr. Vaux, Mr. Pilat, and Mr. Mould. These photographs are contained in an album of thirty-one views preserved in the Stuart Room in the N. Y. Public Library.

PLATE 149 A-a

MAP OF THE LANDS INCLUDED IN THE CENTRAL PARK (ETC.)

Pen and ink and water-
colour drawing on
paper

10 ft. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
x 3 ft. 3 in.

Date depicted: 1855.

Author: Egbert C. Viele, Engineer in Chief.

Owner: New York City, Department of Parks.

This survey was made by Mr. Viele, Engineer in Chief under the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment who were appointed by the Supreme Court on November 17, 1853, to take the land for Central Park. Their work was completed on July 2, 1855, and their report confirmed on February 5, 1856. This preliminary survey was made to show the actual topography of the land appropriated for Central Park, which at first extended to 106th Street only. It served as a plan by which all estimates and awards were made to owners of property included in this area. Mr. Viele also made a plan for the layout of the new park, which was adopted, but never carried out. Both survey and plan, with some minor alterations, are reproduced in the *First Annual Report on the Improvement of*

The Central Park, January, 1857. On April 17, 1857, new commissioners were appointed; one of their first acts was to lay aside Mr. Viele's plan, and advertise for new ones. In the competition which followed, the award of two thousand dollars went to plan number 33, bearing the inscription "Greensward," of which Olmsted and Vaux were the joint authors. For reproduction of this plan see preceding plate.

The archives of the Park Department contain many important and interesting maps and drawings showing the landscape and architectural treatment of the park. Among these perhaps the most important are four portfolios containing collectively about eighty topographical drawings made between 1853 and 1857 of the area covered by the park, and showing buildings, roads, rocks, trees, etc. These surveys, which in some instances are signed by the Engineer in Chief, Mr. Viele, were made by four city surveyors—Charles K. Graham, James C. S. Sinclair, Norman Ewen, and J. B. Bacon, in charge of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Divisions of the work. Their reports are printed in full in the *First Annual Report*.

PLATE 149 A-b

CENTRAL PARK

Lithograph.

69 $\frac{3}{16}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{8}$

Date depicted: About 1910.

Lithographer: Robert A. Welcke.

Owner: City of New York, Department of Parks.

Other copies: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

The original drawing, in the Department of Parks, from which this lithograph was made, was started in 1888 and was compiled and plotted from plane-table sheets, already in the possession of the Park Department, and from additional surveys made from time to time up to 1904. It measures 23 ft. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 4 ft. 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ in., and is mounted on rollers fixed at each end of a large table.

PLATE 150-a

[Broadway and City Hall Park, looking North]

Stereoscopic photograph,

Date depicted: 1859.

by E. Anthony.

Date issued: Copyright 1859.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

The original of this stereoscopic view, which was evidently taken from an elevation, at about Ann Street and Broadway, bears the copyright date 1859, and probably was made early in that year.

It is interesting to see how successive fads have helped to enrich the records of the city at various stages of its development. Collections of these stereoscopic views, for instance, as we know from the publishers' catalogues, contained many photographs of the city which it would be very interesting to possess today. Unfortunately, most of them have long since disappeared. The N. Y. Historical Society possesses probably the best collection of these stereoscopic photographs (which became popular at about this time) of views in and around New York.

In a catalogue dated September, 1858 (copy in the N. Y. Public Library), Wiley and Halsted of New York offer, among others, the following views:

City Hall	Croton Reservoir
Calvary Church	Battery
Crystal Palace	South Ferry
New York from Trinity Church	Hall of Records
New York Bay	Astor House
Custom House	Tombs
Academy of Music	Church of All Souls

In 1869, William B. Holmes advertised ninety-one views of Central Park (copy of catalogue in N. Y. Public Library), including scenery, buildings, statues, etc., and also the following views of the city:

City Hall	14th Street and Steinway Hall
Astor House	Academy of Music
Old Postoffice	Tammany Hall
Tribune Building	Wallack's Theatre
Times	Grace Church
Stock Exchange	Fifth Avenue Hotel
Trinity Church and Wall St.	Pike's Opera House
Merchants' Exchange, Wall St.	Trinity Chapel
Custom House	Hoffman House
Nassau St. from Wall St.	Worth Monument
Bank of New York, Wall St.	Academy of Design
Herald Building	New York College, 23rd Street
New Park Bank Building	Cooper Institute
Fulton Street Bridge	Tompkins' Market
Castle Garden	Bible House
Elevated Railway, Greenwich St.	Astor Library
South Ferry House	Mercantile Library
Ruins of Barnum's Museum, March 3, 1868	Bellevue Hospital
Statue of Washington, Union Square	Bowling Green

PLATE 150-b

[Nassau Street and the Post Office, from Wall Street]

Stereoscopic photograph,
probably by Wm. B. Holmes.

Date depicted: 1866-7.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

This view shows the Middle Dutch Church in Nassau Street, which in 1845 had been converted for use as the U. S. Post Office. On the extreme right appears the rear north-west corner of the United States Treasury, while on the left may be seen the street signs of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., Fisk & Hatch, and the Morris Fire & Inland Insurance Company.

According to the directories, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. occupied the building at 7 Nassau Street, where they are shown in the photograph, only from 1866-7 to 1870-1. The Morris Fire & Inland Insurance Company is first given in the directory for 1865-6

at No. 1 Nassau Street, corner of Wall, where they appear in the view, and also upon Lloyd's map of 1867. The firm name is not given in the directory for 1866-7, but by 1867-8, according to the directory of that year, they had moved to 38 Pine Street. The view, therefore, must depict a period around 1866-7.

It is altogether likely that this is the view referred to as "Nassau St. from Wall St." in the Holmes catalogue of 1869, mentioned under Plate 150-a.

CHAPTER VII
THE CIVIL WAR, PERIOD OF POLITICAL
AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
1861-1876



CHAPTER VII

THE CIVIL WAR, PERIOD OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1861-1876

THE fall of Fort Sumter caused a remarkable change of public sentiment in New York. Since the movement which led to secession began, New York business men had been anxious to avoid any open break with the South. Business connections were such that the secession of the southern states would necessarily result in serious financial loss. Twice in the last few years the fear of secession had thrown the New York stock market into a feverish condition which had resulted in panic. The fear of a general repudiation of debts due the North by southern merchants was an important factor in the situation. Financial distress seemed to be staring the country in the face, and business men were anxious to avoid any agitation that might precipitate disaster. Even radical Republicans were inclined to a conciliatory policy. Three days after the election of 1860, Horace Greeley wrote in the *New-York Tribune*: "If the Cotton States shall decide that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless. . . ." This view reached its highest degree of popularity in November and December of 1860.

On December 15, 1860, a private gathering of over a hundred men

of high position and great influence, who in the late presidential election had supported Douglas, Bell, or Breckinridge, adopted resolutions at once conciliatory and friendly to the South. The letter transmitting the resolutions contained the following expression:

We do not despair of securing from those into whose hands the reins of government are about to be entrusted, a recognition of your rights in regard to the surrender of fugitive slaves and equality in the Territories. We know that great changes of opinion have already taken place among their most intelligent and influential men . . . ; nay, more, that many, whose opinions have undergone no change, are willing, in a praiseworthy spirit of patriotism, to make, on questions which are not fundamental to our system of government, but merely accessory to our social condition, the concessions necessary to preserve the Union in its integrity. . . .

At the same time, August Belmont was working for the repeal of the "Personal Liberty Laws" passed by certain of the northern states, and when the Crittenden Compromise was brought forward as a possible solution of the problem, he, as the representative of the commercial interests of New York City, gave assurance of the anxiety that prevailed concerning the success of what was regarded as so fair a settlement of the question.

Indeed, the desire of New York to avoid a conflict went so far as to give the impression that the city was indifferent to the preservation of the Union, and that, in case of open conflict, it would use its influence on the side of the South. In a speech delivered at Richmond on March 14th, John Cochrane promised that New York would support Virginia in any policy that the latter state might adopt. Mayor Fernando Wood, in his message to the Common Council on January 7, 1861, took the position that the dissolution of the Federal Union was inevitable, since it could not be preserved by force; and he even went so far as to propose that in this situation New York become a separate and free city. He thought that, with only a nominal duty on imports, her local government could be supported without further taxation of her people, and he argued that any attempt to put this plan into operation would have the whole and united support of the southern states.[1] The spirit of the city was such that a Confederate commissioner, writing from Manhattan to Jefferson Davis on April 14th, reported that two hundred of the most

[1] Wood's motive was not entirely disloyalty to the Union. He saw in this scheme a means by which New York could free herself from the control of the state, which had been making what he considered an entirely unwarranted invasion of the city's prerogatives and corporate rights.

influential and wealthy citizens were then arranging a plan to declare New York a free city.

But with the attack on Fort Sumter, the feeling of the city underwent a rapid transformation, and everywhere a spirit of loyalty to the Union appeared. The people and the press, with insignificant exceptions, sank party differences and earlier opinions in a common devotion to the flag. When news of the bombardment reached the Stock Exchange, its members joined in hearty cheers for Major Anderson. The *New York Herald*, a paper of wide influence and southern affiliations, changed its tone overnight, and thereby evinced the change in opinion of the Democratic majority in the city. Individuals, such as Daniel S. Dickinson and John Cochrane, who had recently been making speeches in favour of the South, now came out boldly for the defence of the Union. Every indication went to show that in the impending struggle the influence of the commercial and financial centre of the country would be on the side of the national government.

This was a disappointment to the South, since, owing to its business connection and social intercourse with New York City, and to the large Democratic majority which the latter usually gave, it had reckoned upon the friendship of the metropolis, which it regarded as an important factor in dividing the North, a result which the South had confidently expected. The Richmond *Examiner* of April 15th said:

Will the city of New York kiss the rod that smites her, and, at the bidding of her black Republican tyrants, war upon her Southern friends and best customers? Will she sacrifice her commerce, her wealth, her population, her character, in order to strengthen her oppressors?

News of the fall of Sumter was announced on Sunday evening, April 14th. The newspapers published it the next morning, and at the same time the President's call for seventy-five thousand volunteers for three months' service was issued. On April 16th, the New York Legislature passed an act authorising the embodying and equipping of a volunteer militia, and providing for the public defence. On Thursday, the 18th, Governor Morgan issued a proclamation announcing the President's requisition on New York for a quota of seventeen regiments, of seven hundred and eighty men each, to serve for three months.

In the meantime, it was felt that Washington, which was without troops, was in serious danger. The first regiments to pass through New York on their way to the defence of the capital were four from Massa-

chusetts. An immense crowd, gathered in Broadway from Barclay to Fulton Street and at the lower end of Park Row, greeted the Massachusetts troops with an enthusiasm that put beyond doubt the loyalty of the city. New York regiments hastened to follow those from Massachusetts. The Seventh Regiment was ordered out on April 17th, and the merchants of the city subscribed six thousand dollars to complete its equipment. At three o'clock in the afternoon of April 19th, the regiment, with nine hundred and ninety-one men in line, marched down Broadway to the ferry at the foot of Cortlandt Street. When news of the attack on the Massachusetts troops, as they passed through the streets of Baltimore on April 19th, reached New York, it caused grave fears for the safety of the Seventh Regiment. At the same time the Northern Central Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad announced that they would transport no more troops over their lines. Consequently, the safety of the capital depended upon the activity of the seaboard cities. Fortunately, the Seventh Regiment had been taken by boat to Annapolis, and from there marched or went by train to Washington. Its arrival did much to lessen the anxiety that was felt for the safety of the capital. Other regiments from New York soon followed the Seventh.

The proclamation of the President had appeared in the morning papers of Monday, April 15th. On the same morning the *Tribune* published a call for a patriotic mass meeting, and, at two o'clock that afternoon, a number of prominent citizens, who are described as the "solid men of Wall Street," met at No. 30 Pine Street, where a committee of ten, of which Charles H. Marshall was chairman, was chosen to call a meeting of the citizens without delay. A resolution, declaring that it was the sense of the meeting that before the Legislature should adjourn action ought to be taken to put the militia of the state on a war footing, was telegraphed to Governor Morgan. At subsequent meetings the committee decided to hold a mass meeting on Friday evening, April 19th. A sub-committee, of which John A. Dix was chairman, was appointed to draft resolutions and choose speakers.

These proceedings were reported to a committee of two hundred merchants and others who met at the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday. At this time a committee from the Stock Exchange and a delegation from the gentlemen who had been responsible for the call to a mass meeting which had been printed in Monday's *Tribune* appeared, and were cordially received. It was decided to hold the mass meeting, not on Friday, as

had been determined previously, but at three o'clock on Saturday, April 20th, around the statue of Washington in Union Square.

At the appointed time, more than a hundred thousand people gathered in the largest mass meeting that had ever been held in New York. John A. Dix, assisted by eighty-seven vice-presidents, chosen from among the leading men of the city, and representative of all parties, presided over the great assemblage. Five stands had been erected at various places in the square, and from these resolutions were read and addresses were made. Major Anderson and several of his officers, who had reached the city from Fort Sumter the day before, attended the meeting, and were everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Despatches from Governor Morgan, which arrived during the meeting, announced that orders had been received for four additional organised regiments and two of volunteers to proceed to Washington without delay, and General Sandford, who was in command of the New York State militia, was authorised to charter steamers for the transportation of the regiments. Before the meeting adjourned, a committee was appointed to receive funds to be used in support of the public authorities.

On April 20th, the Fifth and Eighth Regiments left for the front, followed the next day by the Sixth, Twelfth, and Twenty-first, and on the 23d by the Sixty-ninth.^[1] Each of the regiments was recruited to its full war strength, all were fully armed, but less than half of the men were in uniform, the ranks having been hurriedly filled up by fresh recruits.

Governor Morgan, who was anxious for the safety of Washington, came to New York on Monday, April 22d, to hasten the movement of troops. General Chester A. Arthur, of the Governor's staff, who had been appointed assistant quartermaster-general, opened four depots, where

[1] The New York militia regiments were honourably discharged at the end of the three months for which they had been called out by the Federal government. Several of them were then mustered into the service of the United States, where they served for two years. Many individuals from the militia regiments went into the volunteer regiments, either as officers or as privates, and served through the war. The militia regiments retained their organisation, although the number of their men was depleted. By a state law of April, 1862, the uniformed militia became the National Guard. New York regiments of militia were called out on several occasions. In the spring and summer of 1862, they volunteered their services for the defence of Washington, at that time endangered by the defeat of the Union forces in the Shenandoah Valley, and their retreat into Maryland. During the unsuccessful campaign against Richmond in 1862, they guarded the line of the upper Potomac and occupied the fortifications of Washington and Baltimore. They were honourably discharged in September. In June, 1863, when Lee invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, twelve regiments of the National Guard from New York City were used at various points in Pennsylvania to check the Confederate advance and in the defence of Baltimore. They were hastily recalled from this service to help put down the draft riots which had broken out in New York City. Again, during the draft of 1864, the National Guard was called out for duty to prevent a recurrence of the disturbances of the previous year.

the necessary arrangements for clothing, quartering, and provisioning the men were made. During the day it was announced that New York, in addition to being the headquarters of the regular army of the United States, had been designated as the headquarters of the Department of the East, and that General John E. Wool, second in command to Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, would take command. General Wool soon arrived, and opened his headquarters in the St. Nicholas Hotel.

On Monday, the twenty-second, the Committee of Twenty-one, formed under the direction of the mass meeting held in Union Square, organised, with John A. Dix as president, Simeon Draper as vice-president, and William M. Evarts as secretary. The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Board of Councilmen were added to the committee, together with two members of the select committee of the Chamber of Commerce, after which the latter committee turned over the funds that it had raised for the equipment of troops and merged itself in the general committee, which soon adopted the title "The Committee of Union Defence of the City of New York."^[1]

The Common Council of the city met in the evening of this same Monday, and appropriated five hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the families of volunteers, and one million dollars for the equipment and outfitting of the city's military force. The money was to be paid by the Comptroller upon vouchers approved by the Committee of Union Defence. The action of the city government was significant of the unity of opinion then prevailing in favour of supporting the war, for a majority of both the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen were Democrats.

The Committee of Union Defence was organised for the purpose of getting troops into the field as quickly as possible to meet the sudden emergency caused by the attack on Fort Sumter. For the time being, this committee became the executive arm of the national government in New York, supplying method, direction, and efficiency to the people's energies. It chartered a steamboat, by which provisions and ammunition were sent to the garrison at Fortress Monroe, to the army at Annap-

[1] The committee had four subordinate committees: the executive committee, and the committees of finance, correspondence, and subscriptions and collections. The executive committee itself had the following sub-committees: 1, on the purchase of arms and ammunition; 2, on provisions and supplies; 3, on aid to regiments; 4, on applications for relief for soldiers' families; 5, on transportation of troops and provisions; 6, on funds; 7, on naval affairs. The committee of the Chamber of Commerce mentioned above had raised \$115,853 for the equipment of troops.

olis, and to southern ports occupied by Union forces. By June 29, 1861, thirty-six regiments had been sent to the front from New York City. The committee was not designed to care for soldiers called out for a long term of service, or for their families. As soon as the national government was able to organise itself for the work of recruiting and equipping soldiers for the field, the committee suspended its efforts. Active work ended in the spring of 1862, but an organisation was maintained until the spring of 1864, when the committee finally disbanded.[1]

While the government and local committees were making every effort to get troops ready for service, the women were asking themselves what they could do for the relief and comfort of the soldiers. They came together in conferences to determine their course of action. Several meetings were held, at various cities, during the month of April. Towards the end of the month, a similar conference was held in New York. This meeting resulted in a call, signed by ninety-two women of prominence, which was addressed "to the women of New York, and especially to those already engaged in preparing against the time of wounds and sickness in the Army," and invited the numerous societies already at work to attend a meeting at Cooper Institute. This large gathering of women, aided by ministers, physicians, and others, formed the "Women's Central Association of Relief," which, in turn, led to the organisation of the Sanitary Commission. Henry W. Bellows was chosen president, and Frederick Law Olmsted, at that time architect-in-chief and superintendent of Central Park, was made general secretary. Under their able management, a work for the care of the sick and wounded, and especially for the prevention of disease, was accomplished, the value of which can scarcely be overestimated. The commission received and expended, during the course of the war, nearly five millions of dollars in money, besides distributing supplies to the estimated value of fifteen millions.

The vast commercial interests of New York made it inevitable that the city should suffer much as a result of the war, for her great merchant marine was open to the depredations of enemy privateers, such as the "Alabama." But, in addition to this, all of her trade with the South ceased, and debts owed by southern merchants to business men in New York were repudiated to the estimated amount of two hundred million dollars. This brought disaster. "The fabric of New York's mercantile

[1] About \$800,000 was expended, with the general concurrence of the Secretary of War, for the equipment of volunteers. It was held that the city had a right to expect to be reimbursed for these funds as well as for the \$500,000 appropriated for the relief of soldiers' families.

prosperity, said the *New-York Tribune* of May 27, 1861, "lies in ruins, beneath which ten thousand fortunes are buried. . . . Last fall the merchant was a capitalist; to-day he is a bankrupt." Not only was trade with the South cut off, but almost every business interest was paralysed by the war. Commerce in other quarters was seriously affected, and every branch of industry was weakened. Many mercantile houses were obliged to suspend payment; others were compelled to go into liquidation, and all felt a check to their usual prosperity. On Saturday night, December 28, 1861, the managers of New York banks decided that they must suspend specie payments. This condition, however, did not last very long. After the first crisis, business gradually readjusted itself to the new conditions. The war itself brought to the city a great deal of activity connected with manufacturing supplies and sending them forward for the use of the armies, and, by the end of 1862, Mayor Opdyke could congratulate the Common Council on the fact that business, in all departments, had sensibly recovered.

Banks, insurance companies, and individuals, gave generous financial support to the government in the great crisis. In 1863, Mayor Opdyke estimated that New York City had already contributed at least four hundred million dollars to the national treasury. Large inducements were offered to encourage volunteering, the bounty in New York being higher than that generally paid throughout the country.^[1] Recruiting went on with a fair degree of rapidity, and, at the beginning of 1863, the whole number of volunteers from the city, so far as could be determined from defective records, was about eighty thousand.

At the election of 1861, the Republicans of New York State united with all who supported the war in a fusionist ticket. Daniel S. Dickinson, a Breckinridge Democrat, was their candidate for governor. George Opdyke, an old Free-soil Democrat and pioneer Republican, was the Republican candidate for mayor of New York City. Dickinson was elected by a majority of seventeen thousand votes in the city and one hundred and seven thousand in the state. Opdyke defeated Fernando Wood, the Democratic candidate, by a small plurality.

As the war progressed, however, a reaction set in. The defeat of the Union army at Bull Run, in July, 1861, and McClellan's failure to take

^[1] An advertisement of the New York County Volunteer Committee read: "30,000 volunteers wanted. The following are the pecuniary inducements offered: County bounty, cash down, \$300; State bounty, \$75; United States bounty to new recruits, \$302; additional to veteran soldiers, \$100," making totals, respectively, of \$677 and \$777 for service which would not exceed three years, besides private soldier's pay of \$16 per month, with clothing and rations.

Richmond, in the early summer of 1862, caused discouragement in the North;[1] and the feeling that it was impossible to force the South into submission grew stronger. In September, 1862, President Lincoln issued a proclamation preliminary to the emancipation of the slaves, and this caused certain men, who believed in a war to preserve the Union but were unwilling to fight against slavery, to fall away from the support of the government.[2] Others were offended by the government's arbitrary action in ordering the arrest of persons at the North who were guilty of disloyal conduct, or who aided in the propaganda to lessen the number of enlistments of soldiers for the war. The hope of the North for a speedy victory and a successful conclusion of the struggle had failed of fulfilment, and, as a result, the people were discouraged and ready to condemn the administration, which had been unable to meet their expectations.[3] The prevailing spirit did not condemn the war itself, but the way in which it was being waged.

The elections held in the autumn of 1862 indicated this change of feeling. Horatio Seymour, the ablest Democrat to enter the political arena during the Civil War, was elected governor of New York by a majority of more than ten thousand votes, defeating James S. Wadsworth, the candidate of the Republican-Unionists.[4] The result of the election was undoubtedly influenced by the fact that the soldiers in the field, who most probably would have voted to support the administration, were not able to vote, while those who had been too indifferent to the struggle to enlist were able to cast their ballots.[5] The result of the election is to

[1] There was a panic in Wall Street in June, 1862, when news of McClellan's retreat to the James River, after the Peninsula campaign, became known in the North.

[2] The preliminary proclamation was issued September 23d, after Lee's invasion of Maryland had been checked at Antietam. It was not popular in New York City. The Board of Aldermen passed resolutions calling for more determined efforts to carry on the war to a triumphal conclusion, but condemning the emancipation proclamation. Mayor Opdyke refused to sign this measure.

[3] Horace Greeley's "Prayer for Twenty Millions," printed in the *Tribune*, August 20, 1862, reflected this deep discouragement.

[4] The Democratic platform denounced arbitrary arrests and supported the use of all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion, restore the Union, "as it was, and maintain the constitution as it is." It held that the war was not being waged in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for overthrowing the rights or established institutions of certain states, but for the purpose of defending and maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution and of preserving the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several states unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects were accomplished the war ought to cease. In comparison, the Republican platform was radical. It urged the government to prosecute the war by every means, and emphatically approved the President's intention to emancipate the slaves. In the election Brooklyn and New York City gave Seymour a majority of 54,582. The remainder of the state gave Wadsworth a majority of 43,830, so that Seymour was elected by a majority of 10,752.

[5] The total vote cast in November, 1862, was 70,610 less than had been cast in the election of 1860. In 1864 the state constitution was so amended as to allow voters absent from the state in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of an election to cast their ballots. The termination of the war made this provision unnecessary, and it was repealed in 1866.

be looked upon as a protest against the conduct of the war, rather than against the war itself.

The election of Seymour was a misfortune for the Republican administration, for, although he was a patriotic man, he disliked Lincoln, and wished to have nothing to do with a President who seemed to favour the abolition of slavery, and to be ready to use arbitrary measures to accomplish it. It was also clear that he did not believe the war for the Union could be brought to a successful termination. As governor of the most powerful state in the country, Seymour's influence was of great weight. Lincoln appreciated this fact, and wrote to him, in the hope that a better understanding might thereby be established, but Seymour refused to respond. His inaugural message of January 7, 1863, was severely critical; he did not seem to appreciate the difficulties under which the government laboured, nor to "understand that the utmost forbearance was demanded of one in his high position." On the other hand, Seymour was the leader of the opposition to the policy of the government, and his course of action, viewed in the light of this fact, must be considered, in the main, correct.

New York City was never in any serious danger of attack. When, on March 8, 1862, the "Merrimac" destroyed three Federal frigates off Newport News, serious apprehension was felt that it might come northward and destroy the shipping in the harbours of northern cities. The battle between the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor,"^[1] on March 9th, removed this danger; yet, even after this, New York felt apprehensive, and believed that the development of the iron-clad ship made it necessary for her to strengthen her fortifications. The Chamber of Commerce, responding to the known desire of the War Department, took up the question, and appealed to the liberality of the banks, insurance companies, and capitalists of the city for a subscription of five hundred thousand dollars, which was to be used in providing additional safeguards for the harbour. Work on the fortifications was carried forward in 1862 and 1863. Their armament was increased by the addition of improved guns of heavy calibre, and the garrisons were strengthened. In addition to this, the Navy Department ordered Admiral Paulding, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to keep at this port one or more steamers in readiness for action.

The most serious disturbance of the peace in New York, directly due

[1] The "Monitor" sailed from New York, and reached Hampton Roads on the evening of March 8th.

to the war, occurred in July, 1863, and was the result of the Federal draft which was then in progress. The need for additional men to recruit the Federal armies was imperative, yet there had been a marked falling off in the number of voluntary enlistments. It was said that on December 31, 1862, New York State lacked 28,517 of the volunteers whom it should have furnished since the preceding July, and that of these 18,523 belonged to the City of New York.[1] The government felt forced to devise some new arrangement for securing the needed men, and finally decided to follow the example of the Confederacy, which had already adopted compulsory military service.[2] The result of this decision was the passage of the Enrolment Act, which was approved March 3, 1863.

For the purposes of the enrolment and draft, a provost-marshal-general was appointed for the entire United States, and in each congressional district a board was created, consisting of a provost-marshal, a so-called commissioner, and a surgeon. For the purpose of making the enrolment, each district board was authorised to divide its district into as many sub-districts as necessary, and to appoint an enrolling officer for each.[3] Three provost-marshals were appointed for New York State. Colonel Robert Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, "an honorable man, a gallant officer, a war Democrat, an Irishman, and a resident of New York City," was assigned to the Southern Division of New York, which included the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

If a correct enrolment and just apportionment of compulsory service were to be secured, it was necessary that Federal and state officials co-operate. In April, Provost-Marshal-General James B. Fry wrote to Colonel Nugent asking him to co-operate with Governor Seymour, and to Seymour asking for his co-operation with Nugent. Seymour seems to have given no attention to the matter at this time. He had openly opposed the methods by which the administration was carrying on the war, and he objected to this particular measure, as being not

[1] It was later discovered that this estimate of New York City's deficiency was too large. The number of men enlisted in New York City for varying lengths of service during the Civil War was approximately 110,000. This is the estimate of Colonel Phisterer, who is considered the best authority on the subject.

[2] The circumstances of the Union armies at this time were most discouraging. The battle of Stone River had left the Army of the Cumberland inactive for months; the advance on Vicksburg, by way of Haines Bluff, had been repulsed with serious loss; the disasters of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville had put the Army of the Potomac again on the defensive, and the first attack on Fort Sumter by the navy had failed. To counteract the feeling of depression that prevailed, Union League Clubs were formed. The Union League Club of New York was founded February 6, 1863, although not incorporated until February 16, 1865. The first requisite for membership was loyalty to the Federal government.

[3] An excellent account of the draft and the riots is found in Appletons' *American Annual Cyclopædia*, 1863.

only unwise, but illegal. Under the circumstances, his failure to support the draft was virtually opposition to it.

At this juncture, Lee's invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania made it imperative that every available regiment of militia be sent to aid in repelling his advance.^[1] The result was that at the very time when an unpopular public measure was about to be put into execution within the city the only force available for keeping the peace, outside of the police, consisted of a handful of regulars in the harbour garrisons and a few disabled men of the Invalid Corps. On June 30th, Mayor Opdyke had telegraphed to Governor Seymour saying that it was necessary to strengthen the military force in the city, and asking that General Sandford be authorised to organise new regiments forthwith. But, even if this proposal had been followed, the shortness of the time before the draft was to begin would have made it impossible to organise a very efficient force in time for use in preventing riots.

Saturday, July 11th, had been fixed upon as the day for beginning the draft in New York. On that morning the drawing began at the enrolling office at Third Avenue and 46th Street. A large crowd assembled, but, as everything was conducted in a fair and orderly manner, no opportunity for disturbance occurred. The crowd, indeed, seemed to be in a pleasant frame of mind, well-known names were greeted with cheers, and everything passed off so successfully that the Superintendent of Police remarked, as he left the place at the end of the day, that he believed there was no danger to be apprehended; the Rubicon had been crossed, and all would go well. On Sunday morning the names of the conscripts appeared in the press, with incidents, jocular and otherwise, connected with the proceedings of the previous day.

On Monday, the thirteenth, the drawing was resumed, and continued at the Broadway enrolling office until noon, when it was discontinued as a precautionary measure, since a serious disturbance had developed at 46th Street and Third Avenue.^[2] During the early part of the day, some of the residents of the Ninth District, which included a great many labourers—an excitable element of the city's population—were seen to assemble at certain specified points, and between eight and nine o'clock to begin moving along the various avenues to their special meeting-place,

[1] Seymour was energetic in sending aid to repel Lee in Pennsylvania. At the call of the Secretary of War, he forwarded nineteen regiments, armed and equipped for field service.

[2] The Broadway enrolling office was near 28th Street. Soon after the office was closed, the mob arrived, entered and sacked it, and set fire to the building, destroying the entire block of which it was the central building.

an open lot near Central Park. It was evident from their action that some degree of organisation had previously been effected. From Central Park the crowd moved down town until it reached the vicinity of 46th Street, when it moved eastward to the place of drawing, at Third Avenue. At Lexington Avenue, the crowd met and attacked Police Superintendent Kennedy, who was severely beaten, but managed to escape with his life, although he was unable to perform any duty for several days.^[1]

In the meantime, the drawing at Third Avenue and 46th Street was proceeding. A few names had been called and registered when a huge paving-stone came crashing through the window. This, apparently, was the signal for a general attack. Immediately the crowd rushed in, destroyed the furniture of the office, and set fire to the building. In two hours the entire block, of which this was a corner building, had been destroyed. When Chief Engineer Decker and his men came to put out the fire they were prevented from doing their work until it was too late to be of service.

The means at hand for controlling the mob and restoring order to the city were entirely inadequate. As has been said, the militia regiments of the city were away on duty in Maryland and Pennsylvania, the force in the several forts in the harbour was small, and the Navy Yard at Brooklyn could spare but a few marines.^[2] The police force did excellent service, but the number of men available was too small to make it possible for it to control the rioters.

While the city authorities were consulting as to the means to be used to restore order, "the mob, whose proportions had attained the size of an army, had resolved itself into a peregrinating column of incendiaries, and was in the successful pursuit of an uninterrupted career of murder, pillage, and arson." Before the day was over, gangs of thieves had joined the crowd and availed themselves of the general disturbance to reap a harvest of plunder. While the up-town mob was destroying a brownstone block in Lexington Avenue, a detachment of marines, some

[1] The command of the police then devolved upon Commissioner Acton, who established himself at headquarters in Mulberry Street, and from there, by means of the telegraph, directed the activities of his men. The entire police force had been called to the various station-houses, and from these points they were sent out to stop the riots as they developed in different places. The police force numbered about two thousand men, but at no time were more than eight hundred available for use, and, on Monday, when the riots broke out, not more than half that number could be employed. Throughout the riots, the police were compelled to work in comparatively small bodies. The largest number in one group was three hundred and fifty.

[2] Major-General Sandford was in command of the state militia, and Major-General Wool, commander of the Department of the East, was in charge of the forces of the Federal government.

fifty in number, with muskets and blank cartridges, was sent to quell the riot. The mob, informed of the soldiers' coming, tore up the rails of the Third Avenue street-car line, so that the marines were forced to leave their car at 43d street, where several thousand men, women, and children stood ready to meet them. As the marines advanced, they fired their blank cartridges at the mob, which immediately rushed upon them, broke up the little band, seized their muskets, trampled the men under foot, beat them with sticks, and laughed at their impotence. Several of the marines were killed, and all were terribly beaten. From this moment, the spirit of the mob changed. Mere resistance was no longer thought of; attack became the watchword.

The mob was particularly infuriated against negroes. Restaurants and hotels whose servants were of this race were taken possession of by the rioters, who smashed windows, destroyed furniture, maltreated guests, and tried to kill the fleeing servants. No coloured person's life was safe. In the afternoon of this day (Monday), the mob attacked and burned the Colored Half Orphan Asylum, a substantial building which had been erected a few years before on Fifth Avenue between 43d and 44th Streets. About the same hour, an attack was made on the armory in Second Avenue at the corner of 21st Street, the object being to obtain the muskets and rifles which the government was known to have stored there. The squad of police that had been stationed there to prevent a successful attack was overpowered, and forced to retire; the building was fired, and soon fell, a mass of blackened ruins.

During the remainder of Monday, and for the next three days, the riots continued. Disturbances occurred in various parts of the city, from Second Avenue westward to the North River, as far north as Harlem, and as far south as Mulberry Street. During this time, business was almost entirely suspended throughout the city. Railroads and omnibuses stopped running, the stores on Broadway and on the avenues throughout the greater part of the city were closed, and prowling gangs of ruffians made the streets unsafe. The number of rioters killed by the police and soldiers is unknown, but it was estimated at between four and five hundred. The number of persons killed by the mob was eighteen, of whom eleven were coloured.^[1] The number of buildings burned by the mob, from Monday until Wednesday morning, was more than fifty, and in-

[1] Money to the amount of \$62,412.27 was collected by subscription and distributed among the families of the police who had suffered during the riots.

cluded, besides the Colored Half Orphan Asylum, two police stations, three provost-marshal's offices, and an entire block of houses on Broadway. A large number of stores and dwellings were sacked, though not burned, and their contents destroyed or carried away. The entire amount of property stolen or destroyed amounted to upwards of one million two hundred thousand dollars.

In the meantime, the authorities were taking steps to quell the riots. On Monday, at half-past one, the Board of Aldermen met, and proposed to take action whereby poor men who had been drafted should be furnished with substitutes. This proposal was based on the belief that such a course would at once check the riots, but the board lacked a quorum, and adjourned without taking action. About noon on Monday, Major-General Wool called on all veterans in the city to volunteer for service in suppressing the riots. The next morning, several colonels of returned volunteer regiments appealed to their former commands to rally, and, in pursuance of orders from General Wool, General Harvey Brown assumed command of the Federal troops in the city. General Brown stationed himself at the central office, and remained in active co-operation with the Police Board during the remainder of the riots. General Sandford gathered together seven hundred men of the militia, temporarily absent from their regiments, and occupied the state arsenal at Seventh Avenue and 35th Street. The Federal government also assisted by placing gunboats at various points about the city, and at the Navy Yard.

On Tuesday, Governor Seymour, who had hurried up from Long Branch, issued a proclamation, in which he declared that the only opposition to conscription that could be allowed was an appeal to the courts, that riotous proceedings must and should be put down, and that the laws of New York must be enforced, its peace and order maintained, and the lives and property of all citizens protected at any and every hazard. The Governor also appeared on the steps of the City Hall, made a few conciliatory remarks to the crowd, in which he addressed them as "friends," and announced that he had sent his adjutant-general to Washington, to confer with the authorities there and get the draft stopped. Gradually, the activities of the rioters lessened. The Secretary of War ordered home the militia regiments that had been doing duty in Pennsylvania, and the rioters became, to a great extent, demoralised, their leaders having been killed or imprisoned. On Thursday, by order of the Police Commissioners, the stages and cars, which had been withdrawn from the

streets, resumed their regular schedules. On the same day, Mayor Opdyke issued a proclamation announcing that the riots were virtually over, but inviting citizens to form voluntary associations for the protection of their property. By Thursday night, quiet had been restored, and the riots ended.

The attitude of the city government towards the rioters was, on the whole, conciliatory. Mayor Opdyke, who was a Republican, advocated an unyielding policy towards all disturbers of the peace and a rigid enforcement of the draft, but the Common Council, a majority of whom were Democrats, and the Supervisors of New York County, felt differently. The Board of Supervisors passed an ordinance providing money to pay for substitutes for the poor who might be drafted, and, in addition to this, the Common Council passed an ordinance making further provision for the same exigency. The Mayor vetoed the second measure, holding that the provision made by the Board of Supervisors was sufficient.

The draft, which had been stopped by the riots, was resumed on August 19th; but the presence of ten thousand veterans, under the command of General Dix, who had recently succeeded General Wool as commander of the Department of the East, prevented disorder. Governor Seymour protested that there was injustice, if not fraud, in the enrolment of names in certain districts, and President Lincoln, while announcing his purpose "to proceed with the draft, at the same time employing infallible means to avoid any great wrong," showed his desire to act justly, by correcting immediately the glaring disparities which affected the quotas of the New York and Brooklyn districts.^[1] The Common Council of New York still showed itself unfriendly to the draft. In September, it passed a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to remove the national troops quartered in the squares and parks of the city, and later passed a second resolution asking the United States to pay the city for the damage resulting from the presence of these forces. Mayor Opdyke vetoed both measures, on the ground that the national troops were necessary to preserve order, and that the city would find it much more burdensome to pay for damages occasioned by another riot than for those arising from the presence of the soldiers.

The results of the draft in New York State, as a whole, were disappointing. Out of 77,862 conscripts examined, 53,109 were exempted

^[1] The enrolment was verified at this time. Governor Seymour had been asked previously to cooperate in this, but had taken no action in the matter.

for physical disability or other causes; 14,073 paid commutation; 6,619 furnished substitutes, and only 2,557 were enrolled in the service.

The cause of the riots was to be found largely in the circumstance that the draft was being enforced in a district overwhelmingly hostile to the administration advocating the measure. But other elements entered into the situation. The large foreign population, and its antipathy to the negro, as the principal cause of the war, accounted for the violence shown to persons of that race. Foreigners, too, who recognised an old grievance in forced military service, were naturally unwilling to sacrifice themselves for an issue in which they had no vital interest, and their ignorance made them less amenable to reason than a crowd composed of Americans would have been. Thieves and other criminals took advantage of the disturbances to carry on their own particular occupations. The absence of virtually all of the city's armed forces also contributed to bring about conditions which made rioting possible. Nor must we fail to put some of the blame upon Governor Seymour, whose speech and conduct indicated clearly that he held the draft to be illegal, and to justify the riots. His demand that the draft be stopped was really a concession to the mob, and endangered the successful enforcement of the law of the land. But the statement that the riots were the work of traitors, with whom Seymour was in collusion, is not true, although radical Republicans of the time, such as Horace Greeley and Mayor Opdyke, gave the report credence.

In April, 1864, the Metropolitan Fair, organised to raise funds for the United States Sanitary Commission, was held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on West 14th Street, near Sixth Avenue, and in a building on Union Square. The fair was a great success, and netted over a million dollars. On May 18th of the same year, the city was disturbed by the publication of a proclamation, purporting to come from President Lincoln, which admitted by implication the failure of Grant's campaign in the Wilderness, appointed a solemn day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, and called for four hundred thousand men. It was merely a forgery, intended for stock-jobbing purposes. Fortunately, accident prevented its appearing in most of the New York City papers. It was, however, printed in the *World* and in the *New York Journal of Commerce*, two Democratic papers that had attacked the administration bitterly. The editors tried to correct the error, and made satisfactory explanations to General Dix.

Later in the year, New York was threatened by a serious danger, when the Confederates, acting through secret agents, organised a scheme to burn the city. Eight men were detailed for the work, and the time set for the attempt was the night of election day (November 8th); but the necessary phosphorus was not ready on that day, and the project was postponed until seventeen days later. On November 25th, the Astor House, the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, the Fifth Avenue, and seven other hotels, and Barnum's Museum, were set on fire by the use of phosphorus and turpentine. Fortunately, the blaze, in each case, was quickly put out. In several theatres where performances were going on, the alarm of fire produced consternation, but no serious panics occurred.[¹]

The spring and summer of 1864 were a period of discouragement for the North. Grant's campaign against Richmond had been checked in the costly sacrifice of life at Cold Harbor. Sherman had not yet been able to take Atlanta. The end of the war still seemed to be far off, and the people were anxious for peace—some of them for peace at any price. In the meantime, another presidential election was approaching. The New York State Democrats held their convention in February, at Albany. Seymour was placed at the head of a strong delegation to the national convention at Chicago, and was renominated for governor. The only circumstance that could be considered adverse to the Governor's success was the fact that Tammany had been temporarily offended by the admission to the convention of the McKeon delegation, an insignificant group of advocates of peace at any price. The Chicago convention adopted a platform in which the war was declared a failure, and a demand was made for the cessation of bloodshed and the calling of a convention to restore peace "on the basis of the Federal union of the states." General George B. McClellan was made the party's candidate for President.

The Republicans were divided in their opinions. Early in the campaign, the radical Republicans began to show that they were hostile to the renomination of Lincoln, and united first in support of Chase, and later of Frémont. When the Republican convention met, however, it renominated Lincoln.[²] During the summer of 1864, the war con-

[¹] At the Winter Garden, a theatre adjoining the Lafarge House, one of the hotels fired, the presence of mind of Edwin Booth, who was playing Brutus in "Julius Caesar," prevented a panic. A man named Kennedy, who set fire to Barnum's Museum and three of the hotels, escaped to Canada, but later was arrested as he was going to Detroit on his way south. He was sent to New York, tried by a military commission, found guilty, and hanged.

[²] The Republican state convention met at Syracuse September 7, 1864, and nominated Reuben E. Fenton for governor.

tinued to go badly. The demand for peace became more insistent, and Lincoln's unpopularity became so great that a movement was set on foot to call a new convention at Cincinnati for the purpose of nominating another candidate. George Opdyke directed the movement in New York. Greeley favoured it, and wrote that Lincoln was already beaten; and other prominent men, among them Salmon P. Chase and Daniel S. Dickinson, supported it.

A series of Federal victories, however, changed the whole situation. In August, Farragut destroyed the forts at the entrance to the harbour of Mobile; on September 3d, Sherman entered Atlanta, and Sheridan defeated Early in the Shenandoah Valley in September and October. These successes of the land and naval forces of the Union showed conclusively that the war was not a failure, and, in the election, Lincoln was chosen by two hundred and twelve electoral votes to McClellan's twenty-one. New York was the only large state where the contest was close.

In the following spring, the war came to an end. Richmond was occupied by Federal troops on April 3, 1865, and Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House on April 9th. The news quickly reached the North, which was immediately filled with intense rejoicing. This feeling, however, was soon turned to horror and sadness by the assassination of President Lincoln, news of which appeared in the New York papers of April 15th and 16th. The whole city mourned. The funeral cortège of the dead President left Washington on Friday morning, April 21st, and, after stops at Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia, arrived in New York on the morning of the twenty-fourth. The funeral party was transported across the North River, by the ferry-boat "Jersey City," to the foot of Desbrosses Street, and from that point was escorted by the Seventh Regiment to the City Hall, where the coffin was placed on a catafalque in front of the principal entrance to the Governor's Room. The body lay there in state during the remainder of the day. On the twenty-fifth, funeral obsequies were held in the City Hall, and the funeral procession passed from there to the Hudson River Railroad depot, where the funeral party took train for the West.

New York had not been seriously crippled by the war. The general prostration of business, which was so marked a characteristic of conditions in the city during the first months of the struggle, had gradually disappeared, and a general revival followed. This was due to the natural

readjustment which took place, and to the fact that New York, as the chief financial and commercial city of the country, soon became the principal centre for the vast business of equipping troops and forwarding supplies to the army. The growth of the city from 1861 to 1865 was checked, but was not entirely stopped. The number of buildings erected during these years was much smaller than had been the case in the years immediately preceding and immediately following the war,[¹] and population actually decreased from 814,254 in 1860 to 726,385 in 1865.

At the close of the war, the city entered upon a period of wonderful growth and expansion, not only in the number of buildings erected and in population, but also in wealth and in the magnitude of its business enterprises. Heretofore, New York had been pre-eminently a commercial city; it now found itself entering upon a period of development in which its manufactures became more and more important. This period of expansion and development was characterised by the rapid growth of great private fortunes, by excessive speculation, by an abundance of swindling schemes, and by corrupt relations between business and politics. A low standard of ideals and of political morality made it possible for men high in the nation's councils and government to form dishonourable connections with business enterprises. The condition in the nation had its counterpart in the state and in the city. In New York this was the period of the most serious and far-reaching corruption that the city had ever known.

Political corruption was an evil of long standing in New York. As has been shown previously, it was the natural outgrowth of conditions that began to develop as early as 1821, and was rendered more easily possible by successive changes in the city's government made by the Legislature. The chief effort of the Whigs, who controlled the state, was to lessen the influence of the Democratic majority usually given by New York City. To this end, but excusing themselves on the ground that their action was designed to end corruption and secure efficiency, they transferred as much of the city's government as they could to commissions whose members were appointed by the Governor. As a result, the actual control of the city rested at Albany, and not in New York itself.[²] The effect of this transfer was to make two centres of corruption instead of one. In 1857 another change was made when the Leg-

[¹] The number of new buildings erected in 1871 was 2,036, as compared with 539 in 1862.

[²] All the mayors of the time objected to this state of affairs. See the messages of Wood, Opdyke, Gunther, and Hoffman to the Common Council.

islature formed a Board of Supervisors for the County of New York.^[1] The city and county were coextensive, but by this act a separate government for each was created.^[2] That the Board of Supervisors might be non-partisan, it was arranged that it should be composed of an equal number of men from each of the two great parties. The board was made strictly subordinate to the Legislature at Albany, for it had no power to tax. It could only ascertain and levy the taxes decreed by the Legislature. This arrangement made it possible for the dominant power at Albany and the faction in control at New York to work together for a division of the spoils.

Under Fernando Wood, who had been twice mayor before he was elected to a third term in the fall of 1859, corrupt methods were developed to an extent hitherto unknown, and virtually all the schemes for controlling elections and robbing the city used by Tweed and his confederates a few years later were practised, although on a much more moderate scale.^[3] Corruption was even more prevalent during Wood's third term than it had been in his earlier administrations. It was openly charged that he sold the office of city inspector, and more notorious still was the fraud connected with letting a five-year contract for cleaning the city's streets to Andrew J. Hackley. The criticism of the press, which under normal conditions might be trusted to call public attention to such flagrant abuses, was silenced by the payment to the newspapers of large sums of money for "advertising." The outbreak of the war served to aid the designs of those who were robbing the city treasury, in that it distracted public attention from them.^[4]

In the campaign for the election of mayor in 1861, Wood was determined to stand for re-election, although Tammany, which had opposed his election two years before, again refused to support him, and nominated C. Godfrey Gunther. A non-partisan movement to oppose the forces of corruption appeared in the People's Union, composed of Republicans

[1] In 1787 the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen were made Supervisors of the City and County of New York, with power to apportion and raise the state tax.

[2] The revised charter of April 30, 1873, changed this, and empowered the Board of Aldermen to act as the Supervisors of the County of New York.

[3] Wood had quarrelled with the controlling faction in Tammany Hall, had been expelled, and had founded a rival organisation, usually known as "Mozart Hall," from its place of meeting. In 1859 Tammany nominated for mayor, William F. Havemeyer, a man of excellent reputation; the Republicans chose George Opdyke. In the election, Wood received 29,940 votes; Havemeyer 26,913, and Opdyke, 21,417. For a discussion of Wood and his political methods, see E. L. Godkin, *Problems of Modern Democracy*, pp. 133-4.

[4] At a special meeting of the Common Council, August 21, 1861, called ostensibly to help the families of poor volunteers, a measure for appointing twenty-two Street Opening Commissioners was hurriedly passed. These officials were entirely superfluous.

and Democrats. It nominated George Opdyke, a Republican, who was elected by a small plurality. In 1863, C. Godfrey Gunther, the candidate of the "McKeon Democracy," was supported by some Republicans and some Democrats, and was elected mayor. In 1865, Tammany succeeded in electing as mayor John T. Hoffman, a man of some popularity and considerable ability. During his administration, the frauds and thefts continued, but he became more and more popular. The Tammany Society made him grand sachem; the Democratic State Committee wished him to be its candidate for governor in 1866, and he was re-elected mayor in 1867 by a much larger majority than he had received in the preceding contest.

The number of votes cast in this election showed the astonishing increase of 22,779 over the number cast in the election for mayor two years before. The reasons for this were apparent to all, and included repeating, false registration, cheating in the count, and, most important of all, illegal naturalisation.[1] In the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas citizens were being turned out sometimes at the unprecedented rate of a thousand per day. This was the work of three corrupt judges—Albert Cardozo, George G. Barnard, and John H. M'Cunn—who, in turn, were the puppets of William Marcy Tweed, the man who had made himself master of the whole corrupt system in New York. Up to this time the city had often been controlled by a group or "ring" working through Tammany Hall; it was now controlled by a one-man power, the "boss," who was as much of a dictator as the most arbitrary despot.

Tweed was born in New York in 1823, and was of Scotch parentage. His father brought him up to the trade of chairmaker, but he was early attracted by politics, and entered on that career as a volunteer fireman, becoming foreman of the Americus, or "Big Six," Fire Company. At the age of twenty-nine he went to Congress as a Democrat, but served only one term, as he preferred to devote himself to the field for which he was best fitted, that of municipal politics. He filled many positions in the city and county. In 1852-3 he was alderman of the Seventh Ward; in 1857-8 he was commissioner of public schools; in 1858-70

[1] A new registry act had become law in 1859. The clerks of registration were appointed by the Board of Supervisors, which, by law, was divided equally as to politics. The Tammany members were able to "win over" one of the Republican members. They thereupon redistricted the city to their own advantage, and appointed trusted tools as registrars. Of the six hundred and nine appointed, only about seventy-five were Republicans. William M. Tweed was a member of the Board of Supervisors at this time. This manipulation virtually repealed the registry law.

he was supervisor of the County of New York; and in 1870 he became commissioner of public works. He was, also, nominally deputy street commissioner, a position to which he had been appointed in 1863. In addition, he was a state senator in 1868-9. Besides holding these public positions, he was prominent in Tammany Hall. In 1861 he was elected chairman of the Tammany General Committee, and it was while holding this position that his despotic actions earned for him the title of "boss." Later, he succeeded Hoffman as grand sachem of Tammany. The other important members of the "ring" were A. Oakey Hall, who was elected mayor in 1868; Peter B. Sweeny, chamberlain of the city and treasurer of the county, and Richard B. Connolly, comptroller. In 1869 Tweed was virtually in control of the state as well as the city government, for he had secured the election of John T. Hoffman to the office of governor in the preceding year, and in 1869 the Democrats were a majority in the State Legislature.

In that year New York taxpayers knew that they were being robbed by a corrupt government, but they were apparently helpless. The public might have risen and driven the "ring" from power had it not been supported by the intricate political machinery of Tammany Hall, which maintained its power through its popularity with the poor. It provided work for the able-bodied, food for the hungry, and care for the sick. In return, it demanded and received the votes of its protégés. Tweed, as head of Tammany, had a leader and sub-leaders in each ward and a captain in each election district, who were his vote-getters. In addition, he had a large number of other workers, some of whom were remunerated by being given superfluous offices, and others he paid out of his own pocket.^[1] But in spite of his elaborate machine, his power would not have been secure had he allowed honest elections. To remove all chance of defeat, he resorted to illegal naturalisation, false registration, repeating of votes, and cheating in the count. Little difficulty was experienced in carrying a city election, as, according to the state census, there were, even in 1865, before the greatest activities of the "ring" began, 51,500 native and 77,475 naturalised voters.

Tweed next decided to secure a new charter for New York City, so that he might carry on his operations more easily. He succeeded in forcing his measure through the Legislature, but it was said that the operation cost him a million dollars, in bribes to members, Republicans

[1] He spent as much as \$60,000 of his own private funds in this way.

as well as Democrats.^[1] This charter gave Tweed complete power over New York, for it placed entire control of the city's finances in the hands of four men—the Mayor, the Comptroller, the Chairman of the Department of Public Works, and the Chairman of the Department of Parks. The Mayor, A. Oakey Hall, appointed the other three members of the board, who in 1870 were Connolly, Tweed, and Sweeny. Strange as it may seem, the Tweed charter received the support of nearly all classes in New York City, "large numbers of the wealthiest citizens," according to the *American Annual Cyclopædia* for 1871, "signing the petition for the passage."

At the same session at which this charter was passed, the Legislature authorised the *ad interim* Board of Audit, which was so designated as to be made up of Hall, Tweed, and Connolly. To this board was given the "power to examine and allow all claims against the county previous to 1870."

The methods used by Tweed and his confederates to secure money were effective. One of the favourite ways was to raise the accounts of those presenting claims against the city for work done or supplies furnished. A man whose claim was for five thousand dollars was told that it could not be paid, but that, if he would raise it to fifty-five thousand, it would be discharged at once. The extra fifty thousand was then divided, in accordance with a prearranged scale, among the members of the "ring." The percentage taken in 1869 was comparatively small, but it rose rapidly. In 1870, according to the *New-York Times* for July 21, 1871, sixty-six per cent was taken, and later eighty-five per cent. The accounts of the sums of money paid for the rent of armories for the state militia were raised in a similar manner so as to show that \$190,600 had been paid, although the amount actually expended was only \$46,600. Including repairs, the armories were said to have cost the city three million two hundred thousand dollars, whereas the amount actually spent was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The building of the new

[1] An act appointing commissioners to amend the charter had been passed by the Legislature, April 15, 1861, but the board adjourned without reporting any changes. In 1864 a slight amendment, regarding the powers of the President of the Board of Aldermen when acting as mayor, was made. A more important amendment was that of 1868, which abolished the Board of Councilmen, and vested the legislative power of the city in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen, who together formed the Common Council. The Tweed charter became law on April 5, 1870. Among the provisions of this measure was one for a Fire Department, to be headed by five Fire Commissioners, who were to be appointed by the Mayor for five years each. This was to take the place of the old Metropolitan Fire Department. There was also a Department of Buildings—the first city department to be given this designation. Its powers and duties were those already provided for by special laws (except as modified or repealed by this act) in relation to buildings.

County Court House represented booty of eight millions. It was stated that three hundred and fifty thousand dollars had been spent for carpets alone, although thirteen thousand dollars would have bought all that were necessary. It would be useless to attempt to enumerate the many flagrant instances of fraud and peculation; these few cases will suffice for the purpose of illustrating the methods employed by the "ring."^[1] Tweed and his colleagues were so firmly entrenched that they felt they could defy criticism. In April, 1871, a public meeting was held at Cooper Institute to protest against the bills which the "ring" was then forcing through the Legislature. The bills passed, however, and Tweed asked: "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

The credit of bringing about the exposure and downfall of this band of thieves belongs chiefly to George Jones and Louis J. Jennings, proprietor and editor of the *New-York Times*, and to Thomas Nast, whose cartoons appeared in *Harper's Weekly*.^[2] At first these attacks were based on suspicion and moral evidence only, but even so they had an appreciable effect upon public opinion.

In the summer of 1871, the evidence needed to prove the charges that were being made against Tweed and his associates was obtained by the *New-York Times* from within the "ring" itself.^[3] On July 8, 1871, the *Times* began publishing the accounts of the "ring's" peculations. These were explained by editorials and by Nast's caricatures. On September 4, 1871, a great mass meeting was held at Cooper Institute, which condemned the "ring," called for reform, and appointed a committee of seventy to carry out the purpose of the meeting. The "ring" was now thoroughly alarmed. Tweed, Hall, and Sweeny joined forces to make Connolly the scapegoat. A committee was appointed to examine the latter's accounts, but before it could act, the vouchers and cancelled war-

[1] On Christmas day, 1870, Tweed gave \$50,000 to the poor of his ward and \$1,000 to each of the Aldermen of the various wards to buy coal for the needy.

[2] Irritated by the attacks of Nast, Tweed gave orders to his Board of Education to reject all bids for school-books from Harper & Brothers. Some members of the firm feared that their business would be ruined if they held out against such a powerful combination, but Fletcher Harper insisted that the fight against the scoundrels be continued.

[3] In the changes made necessary by the death of James Watson, county auditor, in the winter of 1871, Matthew J. O'Rourke succeeded to the position of county bookkeeper. O'Rourke gradually came upon evidence of enormous robberies. In the meantime, similar evidence had fallen into the hands of James O'Brien, one of the leaders of the Young Democracy. Comptroller Connolly was on the point of paying out the \$5,000,000 called for by the Viaduct Railroad Act, as well as other sums, but, learning of O'Brien's discoveries, he decided to defer making the disbursements. In the summer of 1871, O'Brien and O'Rourke presented their evidence to L. J. Jennings, editor of the *New-York Times*. George Jones, proprietor of the *Times*, was offered \$5,000,000 if he would forego publishing the accounts. An attempt was also made to "call off" Nast, who was promised \$500,000 if he would stop his caricatures. Naturally, these insulting offers were indignantly spurned.

rants for 1869 and 1870 were stolen. Hall asked Connolly to resign, but he refused, and, on the advice of William F. Havemeyer, turned his office over to Andrew H. Green, a Democrat of high standing, whom he appointed deputy comptroller. This put the comptroller's office sufficiently into the hands of the reformers to enable them to secure evidence on which to base a criminal prosecution.

The Committee of Seventy next presented Mayor Hall before the Grand Jury for indictment, but this attempt failed. Later, Hall was tried, but the jury disagreed. The committee then had Charles O'Connor appointed assistant to the Attorney-General, and engaged as his assistants William M. Evarts, Wheeler H. Peckham, and Judge Emmott, with the express intention of driving the members of the "ring" into prison. The November election completed the "ring's" downfall.^[1] The Republicans carried the state, securing a good majority in the Legislature, while, in the city, the reform candidates were generally successful. Connolly resigned as comptroller on November 20th, and Green was appointed in his place. On December 16th, Tweed was indicted for felony, but was released on bail. However, he resigned as commissioner of public works, thus giving up his last hold on the city government, and relinquishing his power. Hall remained in office until the expiration of his term. Sweeny also resigned his office on the Board of Park Commissioners.

The later careers of members of the "ring" were in marked contrast to their former splendour. Of the chief members, only Tweed was sent to prison,^[2] although a few lesser officials and contractors shared the same fate. Sweeny and Connolly fled to Europe, and, later, Hall went there, also. Of the judges implicated, Barnard and M'Cunn were impeached and removed from office, while Cardozo resigned to escape a similar fate. As to the amount of money distributed among the members of the "ring" and its dependents during its period of supremacy, opinions differ. Some place the amount as high as two hundred million dollars; others estimate

[1] Tweed, judging the future from the past, fully expected to win by means of his usual methods of bribery and intimidation. The *Times* charged that sixty-nine members of the Republican General Committee of the city were in the pay of Tweed and Sweeny. Tweed himself was the only Tammany candidate for senator elected.

[2] On December 16th, Tweed was indicted for felony, but was freed by Judge Barnard on \$5,000 bail. He was tried January 30, 1873, but the jury disagreed, and a second time on November 19th, when he was found guilty and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$12,000. After serving one year he was released by a decision of the Court of Appeals. Again he was arrested and new civil suits were instituted against him. He was held for bail in the amount of \$3,000,000, which he was unable to furnish, and lay in prison until December 4th, when he escaped to Spain, but was brought back. In one of the civil suits, judgment of \$6,000,000 was given against him, and he was put into jail until he should pay this money, which, however, he was unable to do. He died in Ludlow Street jail, April 12, 1878.

it at thirty millions. Of this, only a little over one million was recovered by the city.

One would naturally suppose that after these revelations Tammany would never have been able to recover control of New York. This, however, was not the case. Under the sagacious leadership of John Kelly, it bowed its head to the public will, and proceeded to reform itself. Samuel J. Tilden, Charles O'Connor, and other men who had been most conspicuous in the movement against Tweed, accepted election to the position of sachem. A complete reorganisation of the society was made, and soon it took its stand before the public as a thoroughly democratic body, ready and anxious to use its energies in the promotion of good and honest government. In 1872, the Tammany branch of the Democratic party nominated Abraham R. Lawrence for mayor; one wing of the anti-Tammany movement nominated James O'Brien, the leader of the "Apollo Hall Democracy"; the other wing, composed of the individuals and associations centring about the Committee of Seventy, nominated William F. Havemeyer, who was elected.

A new city charter was adopted in 1873. The Committee of Seventy had drafted a charter in 1872, which was passed by the Legislature, but vetoed by Mayor Hoffman. The charter adopted in 1873 was a compromise between the Tweed charter of 1870 and the Committee of Seventy's plan.^[1] It effected many changes, and among them provided a modified form of minority representation in the Board of Aldermen, which still possessed important powers. This charter, without radical change, was incorporated in the Consolidation Act of the laws of 1882, and the charter provisions of the Consolidation Act continued in force until the first Greater New York charter went into operation, January 1, 1898.

Havemeyer's record as mayor was good. The city revenues were expended with great care; ordinances for maintaining the public health and security were carefully enforced; the streets were kept cleaner than ever before; the public-school system was improved, and the standard of

[1] The charter, as revised April 30, 1873, did not re-establish a separate government for New York County, but the Board of Aldermen of the city was empowered to act as the Supervisors of the county. The charter provided that heads of departments be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. The departments were eleven in number, and were designated as follows: the Department of Finance, of Law, of Police, of Public Works, of Public Charities and Correction, of Fire, of Health, of Public Parks, of Docks, of Taxes and Assessments, and of Buildings. The *City Record*, designed to do away with the abuses that had grown out of corporation advertising, was established by this charter. On May 23, 1873, the villages of Kingsbridge, Morrisania, and West Farms in Westchester County, were annexed to the city.

official character in the city was raised. The city expenditures in 1873 fell more than four millions below those of 1871, and the real saving was greater even than these figures indicate. Mayor Havemeyer, as so many of his predecessors had done, complained of the Legislature's interference in city affairs, which, he asserted, hindered the cause of reform. Various forces, however, contributed to weaken the reform movement. The struggle going on between Republicans and Democrats for the control of the state and nation overshadowed local issues; the panic of 1873, with its consequent distress, naturally brought opprobrium to the party in power; and even the retrenchments of Havemeyer's administration made him unpopular; for he was forced to limit the city's activity in making public improvements, and so failed to provide employment for the distressed labourers. The result was that in 1874 William H. Wickham, the Tammany candidate, was chosen mayor. The reform movement was over for the time being, and New York was again absolutely in the control of a corrupt, and apparently invincible, political machine.

Several much needed changes in the organisation and administration of city departments were made between 1861 and 1876. In 1865 the old Volunteer Fire Department, which had long been the object of much thoroughly deserved criticism, was abolished, and in its place was created the Metropolitan Fire District, including New York and Brooklyn. Control of the new department was given to four commissioners appointed by the Governor of the state. For some time the old-fashioned hand engine had been giving way to the steam fire-engine. This movement was now accelerated by the department being empowered to substitute modern fire apparatus for the old. The inauguration of the new system met with opposition similar to that which had developed at the creation of the new police system, but it was soon overcome.^[1] In spite of the reorganisation of the Fire Department, New York continued to suffer from serious fires, and severe criticism of the department was often heard.

The changes made in the charter by the amendments of April 30, 1873, placed the Fire Department under three commissioners appointed

[1] The first commissioners appointed by Governor Fenton were C. C. Pinckney, M. B. Brown, Samuel Sloan, and T. W. Booth. Sloan declined to serve, and his place was taken by P. W. Engs. It is interesting to note that C. Godfrey Gunther, mayor at the time, favoured the old volunteer system. In 1865 a uniform for the entire department was adopted. At first there was some opposition to "livery," but it was soon overcome. Up to this time each fire company had had its own distinctive uniform.

by the Mayor, one for a term of two years, another for four years, and the third for six years, from the first of May, 1873. This change took the control of the department away from the Governor, and gave it to the city administration, an innovation in harmony with the trend of public opinion in respect to municipal administration, and one that, in the case of the Fire Department of New York, resulted in greater efficiency than had previously been obtained.

The Health Department was another branch of New York's administration sorely needing reorganisation. Following an outbreak of Asiatic cholera in 1865, the Legislature passed an act, on February 26, 1866, creating a Metropolitan Sanitary District, and establishing a Board of Health, to consist of four Sanitary Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor.^[1] The new board soon became active in cleaning up the district under its jurisdiction.^[2]

In 1870 a Department of Docks was created, and plans were made for the improvement of the water-front. Extensive surveys were made under the direction of General George B. McClellan, the engineer-in-chief of the department, and bulkhead lines, with walls of masonry, and piers were laid out. Great opposition, however, was encountered by the city in its attempt to secure control of its own water-front, and this retarded the work of improvement very considerably.

The picture of the New York of this period, as given by contemporaries, is not attractive. The *Evening Post* of March 20, 1867, in a description of the city, stated that it had already nearly a million inhabitants,^[3] for the most part miserably accommodated. The *Post* went on to say:

At the present, New York is the most inconveniently arranged commercial city in the world. Its wharfs are badly built, unsafe, and without shelter; its streets are badly paved, dirty, and necessarily over-crowded; its ware-

[1] During the winter of 1865-6 a Senate committee, of which Andrew D. White was a member, investigated health conditions in New York City. Francis I. A. Boole, city inspector, had the appointment of a whole army of so-called health inspectors, health officers, etc. Boole's administration was so wretched that a citizens' committee, representing the better elements of both parties, went to Albany to present charges against him. The evidence submitted by the committee in support of the charges was overwhelming. Whole districts in the most crowded wards were in the worst possible condition. "There was probably at that time nothing to approach it in any city in Christendom, save, possibly, Naples. Great blocks of tenement houses were owned by men who kept low drinking-bars in them, each of whom, having secured from Boole the position of 'health officer,' steadily resisted all sanitary improvement or even inspection. Many of these tenement houses were known as 'fever nests'; through many of them small-pox frequently raged, and from them it was constantly communicated to other parts of the city."—Andrew D. White, *Autobiography*, I: 108.

[2] The district included was the same as that comprised in the Metropolitan Police District. The first commissioners were Drs. James Crane, Willard Parker, John O. Stone, and Jackson S. Schultz.

[3] New York's population in 1870 was 942,292.

houses are at a distance from the ships, and, for the most part, without proper labor-saving machinery for the quick and inexpensive transfer of goods; its railroad depots have no proper relation to the shipping or to the ware-houses; the cost of transportation, needlessly and enormously increased by this arrangement, is made more expensive yet by the uneven pavements, which waste the strength of horses. Its laborers are badly lodged, and in every way disaccommodated; the means of going from one part of the city to the other are so badly contrived that a considerable part of the working population—which includes nearly all the youth and men, and thousands of women and girls—spend a sixth part of their working days on the street-cars or omnibuses, and the upper part of the city is made almost useless to persons engaged in any daily business of any kind in the city.[1]

At this time the city was in the clutches of the Tweed "ring," and it was useless to hope for much improvement as long as the "ring" remained in power.

Many proposals for bettering transit facilities were made, and some plans were actually executed. Even before this, a bridge across the East River had several times been proposed,[2] and, on April 16, 1867, the Legislature incorporated the New York Bridge Company, fixed its initial capital at five million dollars, and authorised the cities of New York and Brooklyn, through their Common Councils, to subscribe for stock. The company completed its organisation in May, 1867, and, on May 23d, appointed John A. Roebling chief engineer of construction.[3] Work on a suspension bridge was shortly afterwards begun. Later, the two cities became dissatisfied with the work of this private company, and, having secured the necessary authority by an act of the Legislature passed on June 5, 1874, assumed corporate control of the bridge, paying back to the original incorporators the amount of their subscriptions with interest. The management was then put into the hands of a board of trustees, ten from each city, including its mayor and comptroller. New York provided one-third of the necessary funds, and Brooklyn two-thirds. The work was completed in 1883, and the bridge was opened to traffic. At that time it was the greatest suspension bridge in existence. The opening of the bridge gave a great impetus to the growth of Brooklyn, which now became more and more an integral part of New York.

[1] Andrew D. White could find no city except Constantinople to compare with New York in respect to its dilapidated wharves and general condition of dirtiness.

[2] John A. Roebling had already studied the problem, and, in 1865, William G. Kingsley had plans and estimates made for a bridge across the river. Roebling had done distinguished work in connection with building suspension bridges at Niagara Falls and at Cincinnati.

[3] While engaged on the work in 1869, he received an injury from which he died. He was succeeded by his son and associate, Washington A. Roebling, under whose supervision the work was completed.

Already, another important improvement in the city's facilities for transportation had been made. Up to 1871, the Hudson River Railroad, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and the New York and Harlem Railroad had separate stations.[¹] On October 9th of that year, the Grand Central Station, which provided a joint terminus for all three roads, was opened, at 42d Street and Fourth Avenue. Shortly afterwards, the tracks from 42d Street to Harlem were improved, by carrying them partly through tunnels or over trestles, and in 1875 a practical gain in rapid transit was made when trains were brought into the Grand Central Station over a system of four tracks, two of which were intended for local trains. The effect of these improvements was soon apparent in the rapid growth of population in the upper parts of the city and in Harlem.

At an earlier day, an attempt had been made to clear the channel at Hell Gate of the rocks that were injuring commerce to the estimated value of two and a half million dollars a year, but it had been only partly successful. In 1868 and 1869, Congress appropriated money for the work, which was subsequently executed under the direction of General John Newton. Excavations were made during a series of years, and large quantities of rock were removed. This work culminated in the spectacular blasting out of the rocks at Hallett's Point, on September 24, 1876. The cost of the whole enterprise was one million seven hundred and seventeen thousand dollars, and in its beneficial effects upon the city's commerce it was most important.

Transportation facilities within the city itself were still entirely inadequate. Surface railways and lines of omnibuses had long been in existence, but they were unable to carry the large number of persons desiring transportation. Moreover, the streets were already so crowded with traffic as to make it undesirable further to increase the number of vehicles. At this time the engineers who were studying the matter began to turn their attention to the problem of constructing railways under ground or suspended over the streets.

The first "elevated railroad" to be built was a section of the New York Elevated Railroad, popularly known as the Greenwich Street Elevated, which was planned to extend northward from the Battery along Greenwich Street and Ninth Avenue to the Hudson River Railroad Station at 30th Street, and thence by way of Kingsbridge to Yonkers. An experi-

[¹] That of the Hudson River Railroad was at 30th Street and Ninth Avenue, while the other two had stations at Fourth Avenue and 27th Street.

mental half mile was built during the summer of 1867. It was planned to operate the cars by cables, which were to be driven by stationary engines placed at intervals of half a mile. This method was found to be impracticable. The road was not successful, and those who had invested in it lost confidence. It was first put into the hands of trustees, then sold under foreclosure, and later the property was taken over by the New York Elevated Company. In the meantime, legislation had been secured permitting the use of steam as the propelling power. Locomotives were then introduced, and the road became genuinely successful. At the beginning of 1874, four miles were in operation.

In 1871, another company, the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company, was chartered. This company proposed to erect a pneumatic tube supported by heavy arches above the street, and to drive the cars by means of compressed air. It was found that this scheme could not be carried out, and it finally resolved itself into a plan for a simple elevated road with steam-driven cars.^[1]

Plans for subways were also brought forward. In 1868 the New York City Central Underground Railway Company was incorporated to build a line from the City Hall to the Harlem River.^[2] In the same year the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company was incorporated, and was empowered to "provide for the transmission of letters, packages, and merchandise in the cities of New York and Brooklyn . . . by means of pneumatic tubes to be constructed beneath the surface of the streets and public places." The next year the company was authorised to carry passengers, and, on February 26, 1870, it completed and opened to the public a section of tunnel extending under Broadway from Warren to Murray Street. Serious objections were raised, however, and the enterprise was finally abandoned.

In 1875 the cause of rapid transit in New York City was definitely

[1] Other plans were made for building elevated railroads in the city. This was the time when Tweed was all-powerful, and he undoubtedly found means to secure revenue from all companies seeking incorporation. A bill was introduced in the Legislature for the incorporation of the Viaduct Railroad Company. This bill was signed by Governor Hoffman early in 1871. The measure virtually allowed the company, which had been created by Tweed himself, to place a railroad on or above ground on any street in the city. One of its provisions compelled the city to take over \$5,000,000 of stock; another exempted the company's property from taxes or assessments, and other bills allowed the widening and grading of streets, for the benefit of the railroad, but at the city's expense. This, undoubtedly, would have proved one of the most extravagant and unfortunate operations ever undertaken by the city. The complete consummation of this wholesale robbery of the public funds was, however, providentially prevented by the exposure of the Tweed "ring" a few months later.

[2] No road was ever built by this company, although a contract was made March 9, 1870, for the construction of an underground railway from City Hall Park to 46th Street. The company claimed that the grant of similar privileges to another corporation, the Arcade Railway Company, on April 27, 1870, conflicted with its rights.

advanced by the passage of a law empowering the Mayor to appoint a Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, which was to decide whether or not the city actually needed improved transit facilities, to select the route or routes, and, if found desirable, to organise a company to build the lines. Mayor William H. Wickham appointed as commissioners Joseph Seligman, Lewis B. Brown, Cornelius H. Delamater, Jordan L. Mott, and Charles J. Canda. The commission decided that better means of rapid transit were needed by the city, that the elevated steam railway was best suited to the needs of the situation, and that Second, Third, Sixth, and Ninth Avenues should be the routes. Two companies, already authorised to build elevated railroads in the city, were in existence at this time,—the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company,^[1] which had been given the privilege of building along Sixth Avenue, and the New York Elevated Railroad Company, which was already operating the elevated railroad in Greenwich Street. The commission assigned the work of building the roads to these two companies. To the Gilbert Company it gave the building of a road in Second Avenue from the Battery to Harlem, and to the New York Company that in Third Avenue and the Bowery. The work of constructing the roads was soon afterwards begun, but it was much hampered by the opposition of property-owners and surface railroad companies. This culminated in an injunction which stopped the work on all lines. In September, 1877, a decision of the Court of Appeals declared that both companies were legal organisations, having proper authority to build the structures they had undertaken, and all injunctions were dissolved.

After this, work was rushed on both lines, and on June 5, 1878, the Sixth Avenue road was opened from Rector Street to Central Park. In the meantime, the name of the company had been changed to the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. On September 30, 1879, its property, together with that of the New York Elevated Railroad Company, was leased by the Manhattan Railway Company. In August, 1878, the Third Avenue line was opened to 42d Street, and two years later the Second Avenue line to 67th Street. In 1880 the roads on both sides of the city had reached the Harlem, and later the Third Avenue line was carried across the river to Bronx Park.^[2]

^[1] This name was changed to the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company by a court order of June 6, 1878.

^[2] On January 1, 1903, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company leased the Manhattan Railway Company for 999 years, beginning April 1, 1903. It now controls both elevated and subway lines.

The opening of these new lines of travel had an immense effect upon the growth of upper New York. By 1905 the population north of 14th Street had increased three hundred per cent since 1870. Workers in the down-town section were now able to escape the congestion of lower New York, and to establish their homes under more favourable conditions than would have been possible had not the new roads been opened.

No review, however brief, of New York's development in the years 1861-76 would be complete without mention of some of the more important semi-public enterprises that were then undertaken. The Metropolitan Museum of Art was founded on November 23, 1869, at the Union League Club, by a group of the most prominent citizens of New York, who met under the presidency of William Cullen Bryant. It was incorporated April 13, 1870. At first, the paintings acquired by the Museum were stored at Cooper Union, but in December, 1871, the Dodworth Building at No. 681 Fifth Avenue was leased, and the collections were opened to the public after a private view, which took place on February 17, 1872.[1] In 1871, the Legislature had passed an act authorising the Department of Public Parks of New York to erect a building for the purposes of a museum, and to arrange with the Metropolitan Museum of Art to occupy it. Late in the autumn of 1872, work on the building in Central Park was begun by the city. This was completed in 1879, and was opened to the public, March 30, 1880, under the title of The Metropolitan Museum of Art. In December, 1869, the Board of Education had established a normal and high school for the training of teachers. The name was later changed to Normal College, and a building for its use was erected on the site bounded by Park and Lexington Avenues, 68th and 69th Streets. This building was dedicated on October 29, 1873. The name of this school was later changed to Hunter College of the City of New York. On June 2, 1874, the corner-stone of the building of the American Museum of Natural History was laid by President Grant, in Manhattan Square. The first section of the building was formally opened by President Hayes on December 22, 1877.

Both of these buildings were placed on land forming part of the park system of the city. This was in harmony with other acts extending this mistaken policy of decreasing the city's open spaces. Early in 1867,

[1] From 1873 to 1879 the collections were housed in the Douglas mansion, on 14th Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

St. John's Park had been sold by Trinity Church to the Hudson River Railroad, which built a freight station there. Hamilton Square was partly closed in 1867, and completely abandoned as a public park in 1869, at which time the streets terminating in it were extended through it; in 1867, also, a part of City Hall Park was given for a post-office building. Fortunately, public opinion has been roused to the danger of following this policy, and in later years the tendency has been to purchase more land for parks rather than to decrease the area already devoted to that purpose.

On October 10, 1872, the Presbyterian Hospital, which had been incorporated on February 28, 1868, was opened at 70th Street between Madison and Park Avenues. In 1877 the Lenox Library was completed, on Fifth Avenue between 70th and 71st Streets.^[1] Another important building in course of erection at this time was St. Patrick's Cathedral, which occupies the block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, 50th and 51st Streets. The corner-stone had been laid on August 15, 1858, but building was interrupted by the Civil War, and the cathedral was not formally opened until May 25, 1879.

As was to be expected, the corrupt government of the Tweed régime expended money upon public improvements with a lavish hand; yet, although the city was overcharged for the work, the effect has been in many respects beneficial. St. Nicholas Avenue was created, Seventh Avenue was broadened, and Broadway from 34th Street to Central Park was widened. From the south-west corner of the Park it was continued in a northerly direction, and followed, in general, the line of the old Bloomingdale Road. This portion of the street was also called Broadway, and the former name ceased to be used.

Much of this work of improvement was done under the direction of the Commissioners of the Central Park, to whom the Legislature had committed various duties outside of the Park itself.^[2] On November 25, 1867, they adopted a plan of improvement for the entire west side of the city from 55th to 155th Street. In 1867 the Riverside Park lands were acquired, and in 1873 Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape

[1] The library had been incorporated on January 20, 1870. The building was the gift of James Lenox, who became the first president of the library. It was demolished in 1913, eighteen years after the consolidation of the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, and four years after the completion of the present building of the New York Public Library, in Bryant Park.

[2] They had charge of Eighth Avenue, 81st Street, Sixth and Seventh Avenues north of Central Park, the Circle at Eighth Avenue and 59th Street, St. Nicholas Avenue, Manhattan Street, Mount Morris Square, and Fifth Avenue along the Park.

architect, completed a topographical map of this section, and began work in connection with Morningside Park.

An interesting change in the type of building being erected in New York appeared at this time. In 1865 New York was a low city, with the majority of its buildings only three or four storeys high. A building of six storeys was considered extraordinary. But as population increased and land became more valuable, it became cheaper to erect higher buildings, and so lessen the amount of ground that must be purchased. The development of the elevator made this new type of building practicable. One of the first elevators in actual use was that of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the car of which was not unlike the nut on an immense revolving screw, which moved it slowly up or down. Another interesting development was brought about at this time by the introduction from abroad of the apartment house. The Stuyvesant, the first successful multiplex dwelling of this kind, was built on East 18th Street, in 1869, from plans by Richard M. Hunt. These houses, which were called "Parisian flats," proved so popular that many similar buildings were erected, and this type of residence soon came into general use. Its increasing popularity seems to prove that it meets a real need of the people.

New York's buildings were often erected with so much haste that their construction was not secure, and little or no provision was made for the safety of the inhabitants in case of fire. The first law requiring fire-escapes on tenement houses was passed in 1860, and two years later a law was enacted providing for the regulation and inspection of buildings.[1] An inspection of buildings was made from the Battery northwards, block by block, and in 1870 six thousand five hundred and seventy-seven buildings had been inspected, and a complete record made of the condition of each.

In 1876 the centennial of the Nation's birth was fittingly celebrated by an exposition held at Philadelphia. New York contributed to the success of this undertaking, and, in common with the rest of the country, derived great benefit from it. Up to this time Americans had seen little of European art. The Exposition brought them in contact with new artistic ideals and roused their interest and ambition to improve their own work. New York felt keenly this awakening, and as a result many of her young artists and architects began going abroad, especially to

[1] For this purpose a new executive department was created, known as the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, the chief officer of which was called the Superintendent of Buildings.

France, for their training. When they returned, their work served to place the art and architecture of New York upon a plane higher than they had previously occupied.

New York's progress during the years 1861-76 had not been a steady advance. The Civil War had checked its growth from 1861 to 1865. Then came a period of rapid expansion, over-speculation, and corruption, which reached its height at the time of the Tweed régime. This was followed by the exposure of the "ring's" frauds, and the financial panic of 1873. Confidence in the city's integrity and credit was seriously impaired, and several years of depression followed, which did not end until after the close of this period. The centennial of national independence came while the gloom of hard times still hung over the land.



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PLATES

151-155

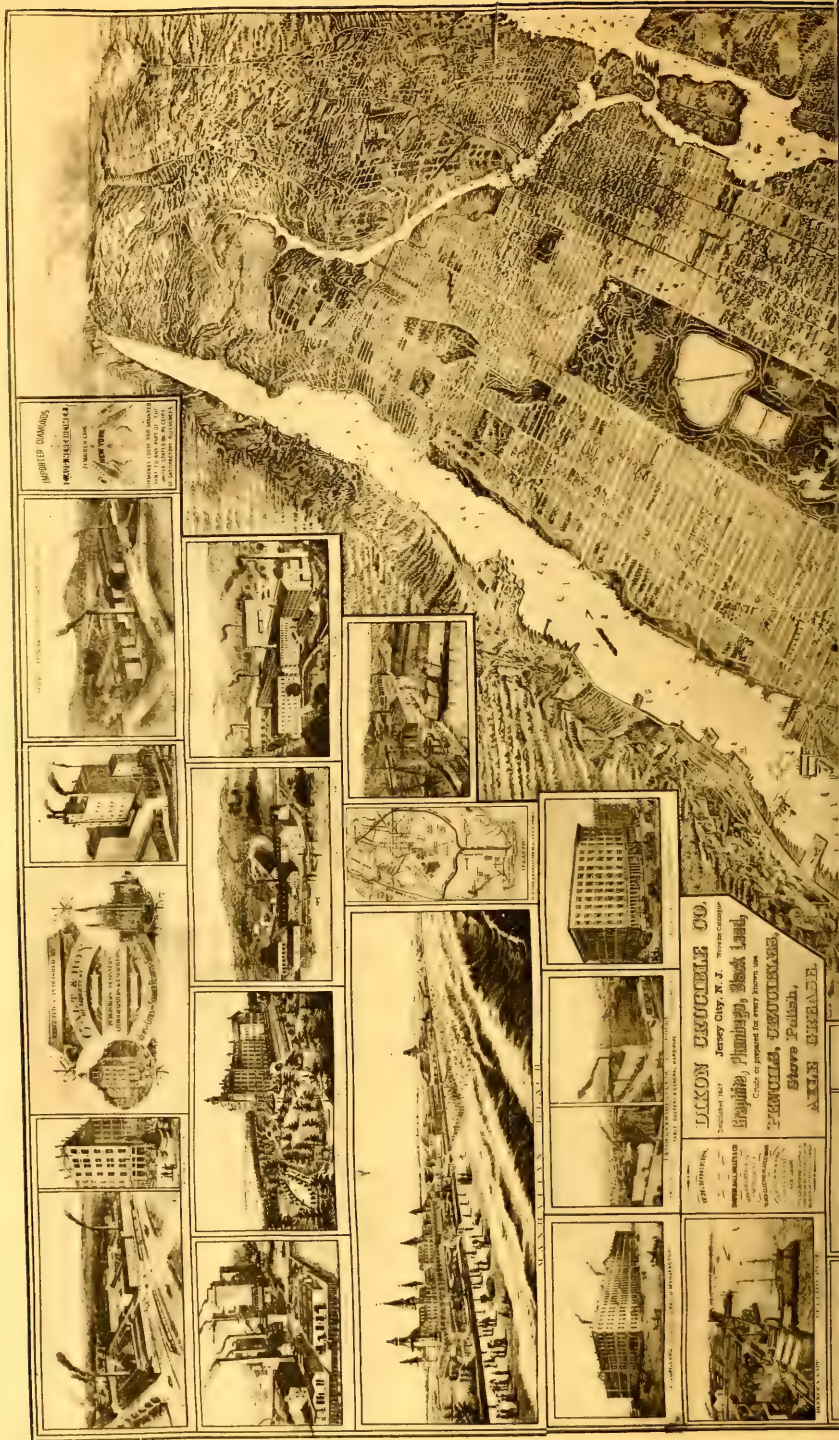
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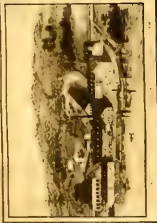


PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE
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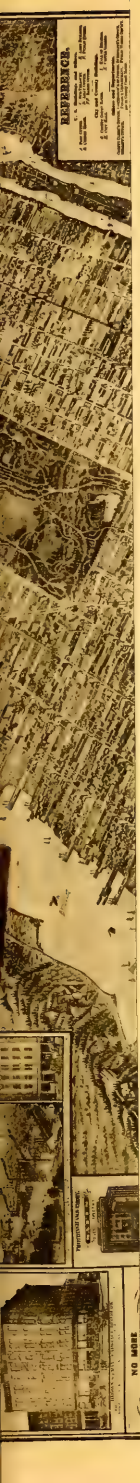


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1. City Hall
2. Court House
3. City Prison
4. City Jail
5. City Almshouse
6. City Workhouse
7. City Poorhouse
8. City Infirmary
9. City Dispensary
10. City Hospital
11. City Cemetery
12. City Church
13. City School
14. City Library
15. City Museum
16. City Observatory
17. City Observatory
18. City Observatory
19. City Observatory
20. City Observatory



[illegible]









DESCRIPTION OF PLATES

151-155

c. 1861-*c.* 1876

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES

151-155
c. 1861-c. 1876

PLATE 151 (CENTRAL PARK)

Lithograph.

Artist: H. Geissler.

Lithographer: Henry C. Eno.

Publishers: Caldwell & Co., 82 Cedar Street.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection), etc.

36 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 23 $\frac{1}{4}$

Date depicted: 1864.

Date issued: Copyright 1864.

Another state exists, copyrighted in the same year, with the title: "Martel's New York Central Park." On this the name of Caldwell & Co. does not appear. The address of the publishers, the Central Park Publishing Company, is given as 720 Broadway, New York. This state, which is doubtless the earlier of the two, lacks the names of the locations, etc., along the lower margin.

The view is interesting especially for its depiction of the park six years after the work of improvement was begun, and also as showing Fifth Avenue in its undeveloped state. The *Manuals* for the years 1859 and 1864 contain several views showing the progress of work during the development of the park. See Plate 149 for a reproduction of the winning design for the park lay-out, submitted by Olmsted and Vaux in the competition held in 1857, as well as for a series of photographs of the park taken in 1862 and the years immediately following. See also Plate 149 A for the Viele survey of the park area in 1855.

The old reservoir was completed in 1842, and the new one, to the north, also shown in the view, in 1858. The corner-stone of the arsenal, on the Fifth Avenue side of the park, facing 64th Street, was laid on July 5, 1847, and the building was completed in 1851. Besides arms and munitions belonging to the state, the arsenal contained, in a cellar under one of the wings, a number of relics of the Revolution. It was abandoned as an arsenal in 1857 and was long used as a natural history museum. For many years prior to the completion of the Municipal Building, in 1914, it was the headquarters of the Park Department, and is now used, temporarily, by the Police Department.

The buildings that appear on the east side of Fifth Avenue and on the side streets were the progenitors of the present day palaces.

A comparison of this view, made in 1864, with a photograph taken in 1909 and reproduced as Plate 164-b, is interesting, as is also a comparison with a similar but very crudely coloured lithograph of this section of the city issued by J. Slater about 1879 (copy in N. Y. Public Library—Eno Collection).

PLATE 152-a

[Wall Street]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1864.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

The date 1864, which appears in manuscript on the photograph, seems to be confirmed by information obtained from the directories regarding the various occupants of the buildings whose names appear on the signs. For instance, John Simpkins & Co., whose sign may be seen over the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, at 29 Wall Street, were at No. 3 Hanover Square in 1863, and up to May 1, 1864, whereas in the directory for the year ending May 1, 1865, their address is given as 29 Wall Street. The date of the photograph, therefore, cannot be earlier than 1864; nor can it be later than May 1, 1867, when A. M. Lyon, here shown at No. 23 Wall Street, had moved to 65 Wall Street, and Seyton & Wainwright, bankers, whose sign appears in the original at the extreme left, on the Assay Office, had moved to 37 Wall Street.

The building with the colonnade (at the left of the view), on the south-east corner of William Street, is the Merchants' Exchange, erected in 1836-41. In 1863 this building was converted for the use of the Custom House, and in 1907 was remodelled by Messrs. McKim, Meade & White for the National City Bank, and four storeys were added.

With the exception of the Merchants' Exchange, none of the buildings shown is now (1917) in existence.

This view, which was apparently taken from the steps of the Sub-Treasury, presents an excellent illustration of the types of commercial architecture prevalent at the time.

PLATE 152-b

PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE

Lithograph.

25¾ x 17¾

Date depicted: 1864-5?

Lithographers: Endicott & Co.

Date issued: 1864-5?

Publishers: Baker & Godwin.

Owner: Robert Goelet, Esq.

Other copies: N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Only known state. The date is determined, approximately, by the following facts: *The Albion* first appears at 39 Park Row (where it is shown in the view) in the directory for 1864-5. Prior to this year it was at No. 16 Beekman Street. The *Army & Navy Journal*, too, first appears at the address here shown in the directory for 1864-5, in which same year all the other business houses whose names appear are found at the addresses indicated in the print, except only *The Day Book*, which seems already to have left its address at 162 Nassau Street. Munn & Co., Publishers, are found at 37 Park Row in 1864-6, but do not appear in the directory as "publishers and patent solicitors" until 1866-7.

The New York Times Building was erected in 1857-8. Actual work was started on May 1, 1857, and the *Times* took possession of the completed building just a year later, on May 1, 1858. (See *The N. Y. Times, Jubilee Supplement*, September 18, 1901.) The building occupies the site of the old Brick Presbyterian Church, a view of which is given on Plate 72-a. It was practically demolished in 1888-9, although the foundations and por-

tions of the outer walls were incorporated in the new thirteen-storey office edifice (George B. Post, architect) which now occupies the site.

It should be noted that in this view the building, although correctly shown as to its general design, is exaggerated in height, contemporary photographs showing it to have been much lower in proportion to its length.

The offices or salesrooms of Currier & Ives, the well-known lithographers and print publishers, will be noticed on the corner of Nassau and Spruce Streets. Although, according to the directories, James M. Ives had been in business as a publisher at this address since 1853, the partnership was not listed in the directories until 1862-3; it continued until 1901. During these years the firm published many views of New York and of other places, and many depicting important occurrences. Although generally rather crudely drawn and coloured, these were often attractive and interesting.

The view evidently depicts the period of the Civil War. The troops seen in the foreground, wheeling into Park Row from the transverse street which passes through the Park in front of the City Hall, have not been positively identified, but may very well be a company of the 69th Regiment Volunteers, which regiment returned to New York from the war in June, 1865, and was mustered out of the service on June 30th. The Armory of the regiment at the period of the view was in the Essex Market, on the north side of Grand Street, between Ludlow and Essex Streets.

PLATE 153-a

[Bloomingdale Village and Church]

Photo-etching.

$8\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{9}{16}$

Date depicted: 1867.

Date issued: 1875.

Provenance: From *Old New York from the Battery to Bloomingdale*, by Eliza Greatorex. Text by Matilda Despard, New York, 1875. Most of the original etchings from which the illustrations in this book were reproduced belonged to the late Mrs. Henry C. Potter, who acquired them from the artist. An album of photographs of fifteen of the earliest of these etchings was issued in a small edition without text in 1869, with the title *Relics of Manhattan*. There is a copy of this album in the author's collection.

Artist: Eliza Greatorex ("produced by H. Thatcher from the Original Pen-Drawings of the Artist").

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies of the book: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

This view depicts the old Reformed Church at Bloomingdale, two years before its demolition, which was finally made necessary by the alteration and extension of Broadway. The church stood on the Bloomingdale Road near the present 68th Street, and, when erected, in 1816, was described as a "neat stone building situated near the five mile stone." The corner-stone was laid on July 21, 1814, and the church opened to the public on August 4, 1816.—See Chronology. It then had a handsome lawn sloping down to the road, but is here shown surrounded by "shanties." The last service in this church was held in 1869, and the building was torn down soon afterward.

PLATE 153-b

[St. George's Chapel]

Photo-etching. $4\frac{13}{16} \times 7\frac{11}{16}$ Date depicted: May 25, 1868.
Date issued: 1875.

Provenance: From *Old New York from the Battery to Bloomingdale*.

Artist: Eliza Greatorex ("produced by H. Thatcher from the Original Pen-Drawings of the Artist").

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies of the book: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

The original etching, made by Mrs. Greatorex, hangs in the public parlour of the Chelsea Hotel on West 23d Street.

St. George's Chapel in Beekman Street was erected in 1749-52, as a "chapel of Ease to Trinity Church." It was burned on January 5, 1814, but was immediately rebuilt. In 1846 the original site was abandoned for the present one on the west side of Stuyvesant Square and 16th Street, and the old edifice was sold to the Church of the Holy Evangelists, under an agreement with Trinity, the deed being dated July 21, 1851. One condition of the sale was that the church should be maintained as "St. George's Chapel," or "Old St. George's Chapel." In 1860 the Church of the Holy Evangelists went out of existence, and for a time thereafter the church was known as the Free Church of St. George's Chapel. In 1868 it was sold to the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Company and demolished (see Chronology). The view shows the church in course of demolition.

PLATE 153-c

[Hamilton Grange]

Photo-etching. $4\frac{5}{8} \times 7$ Date depicted: 1869.
Date issued: 1875.

Provenance: From *Old New York from the Battery to Bloomingdale*.

Artist: Eliza Greatorex ("produced by H. Thatcher from the Original Pen-Drawings of the Artist").

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies of the book: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Hamilton Grange was built in 1801-2 by Alexander Hamilton, who named his estate after his grandfather's seat in Ayrshire, Scotland. The deed by which Hamilton acquired the property from Jacob Schieffelin is dated August 2, 1800. On July 11, 1804, Hamilton was shot by Aaron Burr in a duel at Weehawken, the site being later marked by a monument.—See Addenda. In 1805 the Grange was sold at public auction at the Tontine Coffee House for \$30,000 to Archibald Gracie.—*The Merc. Adv.*, April 9, 1805.

The mansion-house originally stood on the south side of 143d Street, about sixty feet west of Convent Avenue. In 1889 it was moved to the east side of Convent Avenue near 141st Street, where it now stands. It is at present used as the rectory of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, which owns the building.

In 1907, the Washington Heights Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolu-

tion placed a tablet upon the building.—See *Twelfth Annual Report Am. Scenic and Hist. Pres. Society* (1907), pp. 74-5.

"The Grange" is thus described by Mrs. Lamb (*Mag. of Am. Hist.*, September, 1885):

It was a square frame dwelling of two stories, with large, roomy basement, ornamental balustrades, and immense chimney-stacks. Its apartments were large and numerous, and all its workmanship substantial. . . . He [Hamilton] removed with his family to this home in 1802, embellished the grounds with flowers and shrubbery, and planted the thirteen gum trees [which stood in a cluster near the house] . . . naming them respectively after the thirteen original states of the Union.

These trees have died, one by one, during the past twenty-five years. In 1904 only a few were standing, and the last was cut down in 1908.

PLATE 153-d

[Coster Mansion, the Residence of Anson G. Phelps]

Photo-etching.

6 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{8}$

Date depicted: 1860.

Date issued: 1875.

Provenance: From *Old New York from the Battery to Bloomingdale*.

Artist: Eliza Greatorex ("produced by H. Thatcher from the Original Pen-Drawings of the Artist").

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies of the book: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

The old Coster place at 30th Street and the East River was originally part of the Kip's Bay Farm. It was bounded on the west by Cornelia Street, on the north by Louisa Street, on the south by a line half way between Louisa and Maria Streets, and on the east by the East River. The house itself stood near the north-west corner of the present 30th Street and First Avenue. It is shown on the Bridges Map of 1807 (Pl. 80) and on Randel's MS. Map of Farms, of 1819-20 (Pl. 86). See also Colton's Map of 1841 (Pl. 124), which shows the grounds and buildings in detail.

The property was purchased on April 30, 1805, by Henry A. Coster, who built the house shown in the view, and who died here in 1821. In 1835 it was bought by Anson Greene Phelps from Mr. Coster's widow, who had become the wife of Dr. David Hosack. The view shows the house after First Avenue and 30th Street had been cut through the grounds (about the year 1852). The property, including the Thomas Storms place to the west and other adjoining properties purchased about 1840 by Mr. Phelps, extended from Third Avenue to the East River and from 29th Street to a line half way between 33d and 34th Streets.

During the occupation of the house by Mr. Coster, and later by Dr. Hosack, the founder of the Elgin Botanic Garden, the grounds were stocked with choice plants and trees, and came to be regarded as one of the finest private gardens in America. Before First Avenue was cut through, the bluff was terraced down to the river and on the lowest terrace were a summer-house and a boat-house. From the dock on the place Mr. James Stokes, Mr. Phelps's son-in-law, often rowed to the foot of Wall Street, walked to his office in Cliff Street, and returned the same way in the evening.

The place was described by Mrs. James Stokes in a letter quoted in *Old New York from the Battery to Bloomingdale* (p. 114), as follows:

As I now look back on this lovely (*sic*) country home, with the pleasant memories of my early years, I think of it as a remnant of Paradise. The garden was filled with the choicest fruit, and many exquisite flowers, shrubs and trees. There was a cedar of Lebanon, said to have been brought by Mr. Coster himself from Mount Lebanon. We had also a large conservatory of rare fruits and flowers. The floor of the basement story was paved with white Dutch tiles brought expressly from Holland, as well as the bricks with which the house was filled in.

The secluded nature of the neighbourhood is well illustrated by the following extract from *Some Memories of James Stokes and Caroline Phelps Stokes, Arranged for their Children and Grandchildren*, 1892 (p. 103):

It would give an idea of the absolute retirement of the roads in the vicinity, to say that one of the members of the family and a friend, had a side-saddle put on one of the horses one day, and took turns in riding (it was "ride and tie," in fact), and went two miles or more without encountering any observation or annoyance.

For a plan and further information regarding the Coster or Hosack place after its purchase and alteration by Mr. Phelps, see *Stokes Records*, by Anson Phelps Stokes, Vol. I.

The house was still standing in November, 1868, but was demolished soon afterwards, as is indicated by an agreement recorded in *Liber Mortgages DCCCXCIX*: 132, reciting the intended demolition of the old buildings and the erection of new ones on the ground. The site is now covered by tenements at Nos. 515-519 First Avenue and No. 349 East 30th Street. Model tenements, erected in 1910 by Miss Olivia E. Phelps Stokes, a granddaughter of Anson Greene Phelps, now occupy a site on the old place, at Nos. 339-349 East 32d Street.

In Valentine's *Manual* for 1860, opp. p. 276, is a lithograph by Hayward of "The Old Henry Coster House, bought by Anson G. Phelps in 1835, cor. 30th St. & 1st Avenue, N. Y.," and there is in the author's possession a daguerreotype, made about 1855, of "Clifton Cottage," which stood on the Phelps property just west of the main house, and which was occupied at this time by Mr. James Stokes.

PLATE 154

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Lithograph.

42 x 72 $\frac{3}{8}$

Date depicted: 1879.

Date issued: Copyright 1879.

Draughtsman: William I. Taylor.

Lithographers and publishers: Galt & Hoy, 111 Liberty Street (specialists in "Views of Cities and Summer Resorts").

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Earliest known state. The map was reprinted by Peter W. Gillin, about 1900, with many alterations, having been brought up to date by the addition of new buildings, etc., but still showing many old landmarks which in reality had long since disappeared. The N. Y. Public Library owns the only known copy of this state, which lacks the advertisements in the blank spaces. In this form the plate seems never to have been put on the market.

This remarkable map—a monument of patience and skill—shows, in considerable detail, practically every building on Manhattan Island. It was evidently issued primarily as an advertising medium. In addition to the numerous "cards" printed upon it, the map

contains a list of the leading hotels, schools, courts, theatres, and public buildings, as well as the piers, ferries, etc.

The west side of the island above 59th Street appears in its undeveloped state. On the opposite shore of New Jersey may be seen the Elysian Fields, at Hoboken, for many years a favourite resort of New Yorkers.

Reproduced here for the first time.

PLATE 155-a

[Panoramic View of New York from the Post Office]

Photograph by W. W. Silver, Date depicted: 1874.
102 Fulton Street, New York.
Owner: John N. Golding, Esq.
Other copy: N. Y. Hist. Society.

The copy of this photograph in the N. Y. Hist. Society, presented on April 29, 1875, by Edmund Blunt, Jr., bears the following title, in manuscript: "Photographic View of New York city taken from the Roof of the New Post Office 1874."

At the extreme left of the photograph is seen the unfinished top of the Post Office, beyond which appears the Western Union Building, on the north-west corner of Broadway and Dey Street, in process of construction. This building, which was an example of early so-called iron fireproof construction, was begun in 1872 and completed in 1875. To the right appear St. Paul's Chapel and the upper storey and roof of the Astor House, on Broadway between Vesey and Barclay Streets. The two streets running west, seen above the Astor House, are, of course, Barclay Street and Park Place, while Broadway and the City Hall occupy the centre of the photograph. Back of the City Hall appears the County Court House, begun in 1861 and first occupied in 1867; and, on the corner of Broadway and Chambers Street, Stewart's drygoods store. To the right of the City Hall is the Hall of Records, formerly the Gaol, back of which is the Staats Zeitung Building, in the triangle bounded by Chambers and Centre Streets and Park Row.

The building on the north-east corner of Frankfort Street and Park Row is French's Hotel. The Tribune Building, on the corner of Spruce Street and Park Row, is shown under construction, next to which appears the Times Building on the corner of Nassau Street.

The shot tower at 63-65 Centre Street (built in 1854 and demolished in 1908) is seen above the roof of the County Court House, and the shot tower in the rear of 82 Beekman Street appears just south of the New York pier of the Brooklyn Bridge. This latter tower was erected in 1858-9 and demolished in 1907.

Reproduced here for the first time.

PLATE 155-b

SANITARY & TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE CITY AND ISLAND OF NEW YORK

[The Viele Map]

Lithograph. 63 x 17½ Date depicted: 1864.
Author: Egbert L. Viele. Date issued: 1865.
Publishers: D. Appleton & Co.

Provenance: Prepared for the Council of Hygiene and Public Health (originally printed "the Council of Health and Public Hygiene," which error has been corrected by a paster), and accompanying the *Report of the Council of Hygiene and Public Health of the Citizens' Association of New York upon the Sanitary Condition of the City*, D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1865. This report contains also a number of other plans and much interesting information of a topographical character.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies of the book: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

This map, in so far as it relates to portions of the island already built upon, was compiled from old maps filed among the city records. For those portions which were then undeveloped new surveys were made. The map was compiled primarily from a sanitary point of view—to indicate the old water-courses and swamp lands that existed before the development of the island, and which still existed beneath the surface.

The N. Y. Herald of November 3, 1865, devotes several columns to a description of General Viele's map and *Report*, and comments editorially upon the city's lack of proper sanitation, with which the *Report* deals. The article states that:

General Egbert L. Viele has published a very interesting work, together with a valuable map, showing the topography and hydrology of the city of New York, and defining the healthy and unhealthy sections of the metropolis. It will prove of great value to persons about purchasing residences or building sites upon which to erect the same. . . .

This map shows the water courses, streams, meadows, marshes, ponds, ditches, canals, &c., that existed and now exist upon the site upon which New York is built

In 1874, the same map, prepared from new surveys made by Eugene Quackenbush, C. E., with such corrections, changes, and additions as were necessary, was published separately by Mr. Viele, with the title: *Topographical Atlas of the City of New York, Including the Annexed Territory, Showing original water courses and made land*. The dimensions of this latter map are 92½ by 26 inches. The scale printed on both maps is given as 1000 feet to the inch, although the latter map is drawn on a considerably larger scale than the former.

PLATE 155-c

[Panoramic View of New York from Brooklyn]

Photograph (from five negatives). 7 ft. 3 in. x 10 in. Date depicted: 1875-6.

Author: J. H. Beal.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies: N. Y. Hist. Society; City Club; Department of Bridges; collection of J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq. These are the only complete contemporary sets of the view known.

The photograph must have been taken prior to September 16, 1876, as the carrier rope to which the first Brooklyn Bridge cable was attached, and which was hauled into position on that date, is not shown.

This remarkable panorama was probably taken from the top of the Brooklyn pier of

the bridge, although it is difficult to understand just how it could have been made. As the register, alignment, and perspective are practically perfect, it scarcely seems possible that it could have been taken from a single point, but it is still harder to believe that the accords could have been so accurately managed had it been taken from a number of points. The New York Historical Society's copy has a manuscript key to many of the important buildings, wharves, bridges, etc. The negatives are still in existence, but the one showing the point of the island has been broken. Modern impressions, showing the break, are common.

The Equitable Building, just north of Trinity Church, is here shown before its enlargement in 1887, at which time several storeys were added. At the time of the view it was one of the highest buildings in the city. The new Post Office, encroaching upon the City Hall Park, the two shot towers, and the Western Union Building, at Broadway and Dey Street, are also prominent features of the view.

A similar view of Boston, also by Beal, is in the author's collection. Two other interesting panoramic views of New York, made at about the same time by the same photographer, are worthy of note. One (in the author's collection) was taken with a telephoto lens from a window in a Jersey City hotel, and shows the entire city as far north as Central Park. This view, which is on fifteen plates, measures 22 ft. long and 8 inches high. The other view, which in 1915 belonged to Mr. J. H. Jordan, was taken from Brooklyn, and shows the Navy Yard in the foreground. It is, unfortunately, in a very bad state of preservation.



CHAPTER VIII
THE MODERN CITY AND ISLAND
1877-1909





CHAPTER VIII

THE MODERN CITY AND ISLAND

1877-1909

THE depression which had followed the panic of 1873 continued through 1877-8, and it was not until 1879 that a revival of industry and commerce occurred, which soon spread to every section of the country. The decade of 1880-90 was one of general prosperity. The long and bitter struggle for the Presidency between Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate, and Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic nominee, was finally settled in favour of Hayes, who opened his administration by withdrawing the Federal troops from southern districts, thus leaving the South to manage its own affairs. This action virtually ended the period of reconstruction. The issues which grew out of the struggle of 1861-5, although still appealed to for political purposes, had ceased to be vital, and new questions, largely connected with finance and protection, began to occupy public attention.

In 1879 the election of a governor in New York State was decided in favour of Alonzo B. Cornell, the Republican candidate. This was considered to be due to the fact that in the Democratic nominating convention at Syracuse the Tammany delegates had bolted the renomination of Governor Robinson, and nominated John Kelly, leader of the Tammany

Society. In the presidential campaign of 1880, James A. Garfield, Republican, defeated General W. S. Hancock, Democrat, in a contest of which the real issue was protection, although it did not emerge until late in the struggle. In the New York mayoralty election of this year,^[1] Tammany Hall and Irving Hall, the two local factions of the Democratic party, united in supporting William R. Grace, whom they succeeded in electing, in a campaign which turned largely upon the public school question and the fact that Grace was a Roman Catholic.^[2]

The defeat of the Democratic party in the state, and consequently in the nation, in 1880, was attributed by many to the action of the Tammany faction. This led to a mass meeting, held at Cooper Institute near the end of December, 1880, when the County Democracy was organised. The organisers aimed to take the leadership of the Democratic party out of the hands of Irving Hall and Tammany Hall, and to make the Democracy represent the will of the mass of the party's voters. At the state convention held in October, the delegations from Tammany and Irving Halls were excluded, because they had refused to unite with the County Democracy.^[3] The quarrel between the Halls and the County Democracy resulted in a deadlock, which actually prevented the State Legislature from organising to do business. This was finally ended, presumably by a bargain between Governor Cornell, a Republican, and John Kelly, ^[4] the leader of Tammany, but Tammany continued to hold the balance of power in both Senate and Assembly.

A similar quarrel had developed in the Republican party. On May 16, 1881, Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt, the two United States Senators from New York, resigned because President Garfield had appointed W. H. Robertson collector of the port of New York without getting their consent. Both Conkling and Platt stood for re-election,

[1] Smith Ely, who had been supported by all factions of Democrats, was mayor in 1876-8, and Edward Cooper, an anti-Tammany candidate, held the office in 1878-80.

[2] It was claimed that if Grace were elected, the public school appropriations would be diverted to sectarian uses. This local contest was probably not without effect on the state and national elections of this year.

[3] Many of those Democrats who supported Grover Cleveland for governor of New York in 1882 were prominent in the County Democracy.

[4] Kelly remained leader until his death, in 1886. E. L. Godkin, in *Problems of Modern Democracy*, 135, says of him: "Tweed's system remained in the person of John Kelly, who had profited by Tweed's example, practised the great Greek maxim 'not too much in anything,' simply made every candidate pay handsomely for his nomination, pocketed the money himself, and, whether he rendered any account of it or not, died in possession of a handsome fortune. His policy was the very safe one of making the city money go as far as possible among the workers, by compelling every office-holder to divide his salary and perquisites with a number of other persons. In this way no one person made the gains known under Tweed, but a far greater number were kept in a state of contentment, and the danger of exposures was thus averted or greatly lessened."

but failed. Conkling's faction, the "Stalwarts," strenuously opposed the administration "Halfbreeds," but, with the death of Garfield in September, 1881, the situation was reversed, for Chester A. Arthur, the new President, was a "Stalwart." The quarrel divided the Republicans in New York State, where Governor Cornell vetoed a bill relieving the elevated railroads in New York City from certain taxes. Conkling had acted as counsel for the railroads, and subsequently (in September, 1882) used his power over the "Stalwarts" and the machine Republicans to prevent the renomination of Cornell. Considerable dissatisfaction appeared, for it was held that the whole power of the party machine in the state, aided by the national administration, had been used to crush a faithful governor because he had offended ex-Senator Conkling and the corporations which he represented. Charles J. Folger was nominated by the Republicans, but he was defeated by the Democratic candidate, Grover Cleveland, who was elected governor in November, 1882.

The local election of 1882 in New York City was especially interesting in that it witnessed a definite attempt to take the city government out of party politics. The plan was to secure non-partisan municipal officers by means of citizens' nominations. A committee was appointed for the purpose, and a public meeting was held at which Allan Campbell, comptroller of the city, was nominated for mayor, Colonel Emmons Clark for sheriff, and William A. Butler was renominated for county clerk. The three Democratic factions united in support of Franklin Edson for mayor, Alexander B. Davidson for sheriff, and Patrick Keenan for county clerk. The Republican organisation refused to support the citizens' ticket in its entirety, and nominated John J. O'Brien for county clerk. The Republicans were badly divided, and the Democrats, thoroughly aware of this circumstance, united in an effort to take advantage of the situation and gain control of both city and state. In the election on November 7th, the Democrats were completely successful.

Mayor Edson's administration was not entirely satisfactory. His appointments in the city government were avowedly determined by the necessity of securing for his appointees the approval of the Board of Aldermen, whose members were in a peculiar sense the representatives of local political factions.^[1] His appointments were criticised on the ground that they were designed to satisfy the demands of all cliques rather than to secure efficiency in the public service. Much dissatis-

[1] Edson had tried to secure from the Legislature the power to appoint and remove heads of departments; but, failing in this, he did his best to work in harmony with the Board of Aldermen.

faction with the municipal government developed during the year, because of frauds which were exposed in the Departments of Finance and Public Works. Finally, in November, a special grand jury, called for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was charged to make inquiry into all fraud and dereliction in the city government. This grand jury submitted a comprehensive report criticising the loose methods prevailing in the Department of Taxes and Assessments and the Comptroller's office, and suggesting measures of reform.

Criticism of the government of New York City was nothing new. Several times since the reform measures of the years following the exposure of the Tweed Ring, efforts had been made to improve local politics through changes in the charter. In 1877 the so-called Woodin Charter had been vetoed by Governor Robinson, on the ground that, although passed in the interest of economy and reform, it contained many objectionable features which would lead to greater evils than before, and would increase rather than decrease expenditures. He believed that what New York City needed above all things was to be let alone until the Legislature was ready to enact a wise and complete charter to stand as a permanent form of local government. In 1881 efforts were made to secure important amendments to the existing charter, but they came to nothing. However, two bills were passed with a view to providing for the support of the Emigration Commission. One established an inspection of immigrants at the port of New York, and the other provided for a tax of one dollar to be collected from the steamship companies for each immigrant landed. The latter act, however, was contested by the steamship companies, and was declared unconstitutional. In 1882 all laws affecting public interests in the City of New York were revised and consolidated in one act, known as the Consolidation Act. This measure was based directly on the charter adopted for the city in 1873, and served as the law of the city until the charter of Greater New York went into effect on January 1, 1898.^[1]

In 1883 the question of amending New York City's charter again came up in the Legislature, and much time was consumed to no purpose. On January 30th a resolution was adopted in the Assembly asking Mayor Edson to inform that house what legislation, if any, he considered necessary "to economise, simplify, and improve the local government of New York." In reply, the Mayor submitted a scheme of charter amend-

[1] At this time the city had twenty-four wards, which were defined in the act. They included the annexed portions that had formerly belonged to the County of Westchester and various outlying islands.

ment, the fundamental idea of which was to establish single heads for the city's administrative departments, and to give to the Mayor the power to appoint and to remove these heads. The plan was strongly supported, but powerful political influences were hostile to it. Schemes and amendments were presented in opposition, and finally the whole plan for charter reform was defeated.

Further provision for regulating immigration was made by the Legislature in 1883. The Board of Immigration was reorganised and placed in charge of a single commissioner, who was to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, and paid an annual salary. Governor Cleveland, however, found difficulty in securing the Senate's consent to the appointment of a proper commissioner.^[1]

The State Legislature of 1884, which was Republican in both branches, made an investigation of municipal affairs. Frederick S. Gibbs and Theodore Roosevelt, who were the chairmen respectively of the Senate and Assembly committees on municipal affairs, were largely instrumental in directing this work. The Senate Committee on Cities undertook an inquiry into New York City's Department of Public Works, and a special committee of the Assembly, of which Roosevelt was the head, investigated, so far as time allowed, all departments of the city government. The work of the Senate committee led to no practical action. Three separate reports were made at the very end of the session, involving considerable disagreement as to the facts found. The Assembly committee submitted a report on March 14th stating that abuses had been found in the offices of the County Clerk, the Register, the Surrogate, and the Sheriff. On May 15th, too late for any practical action, a report was made on the condition of the Police Department, showing evidence of much abuse in the appointment of members to the force, and inefficiency, especially in the suppression of gambling.

The result of this activity was the passage of several laws designed to remedy the abuses which had been discovered. On March 17, 1884, the power of the Board of Aldermen to confirm the appointments made

[1] Cleveland, in transmitting a special message asking for the confirmation of his appointment, said: "The statute [to amend the laws relating to alien immigrants and to secure an improved administration of alien immigration] was the result of investigation which demonstrated that the present administration of this very important department is a scandal and a reproach to civilization. The money of the state is apparently expended with no regard to economy; the most disgraceful dissensions prevail among those having the matter in charge. Barefaced jobbery has been permitted, and the poor immigrant, who looks to the institutions for protection, finds that his helplessness and forlorn condition afford the readily seized opportunity for imposition and swindling." The Senators from New York City were the ones who opposed Cleveland's nomination of William H. Murtha of Kings County to this position.

by the Mayor was abolished.[¹] A law was passed making the office of comptroller elective, and providing for the election of the President of the Board of Aldermen. Before the end of the session, bills reported by the special committee of the Assembly for the reform of the offices of county clerk, register, surrogate, and sheriff became law.[²] The salaries of the policemen were increased, and it was enacted that one fourth of the excise money should go to the police pension fund. Another law passed at this time provided that after November 1, 1885, all wires of telephone, telegraph, and electric light companies should be placed under ground, and forbade the erection of any more lines on poles in cities of five hundred thousand inhabitants or more. The Civil Service Act was so amended as to make its application obligatory in all cities,[³] and a state amendment was approved limiting the power of cities of one hundred thousand inhabitants or over to incur indebtedness in excess of ten per cent of the assessed value of the city's real estate.[⁴]

The election of 1884 was doubly interesting to citizens of New York because both a President and a mayor were to be chosen. Grover Cleveland, the Governor of New York, was the Democratic candidate for President, while James G. Blaine was nominated by the Republicans. In New York City the Democrats were divided. Although Tammany had made no secret of its opposition to Cleveland's course as governor, it gave a formal pledge of its support to the national ticket, but refused to unite with the other Democratic factions in any political demonstration, and made its own nominations for local offices, Hugh J. Grant being its

[¹] The power to remove from office, however, was in no way affected. It was not until 1895 that the Mayor was given power to remove heads of departments.

[²] A salary of fifteen thousand dollars was provided for the County Clerk, and all fees were to be strictly accounted for and turned into the city treasury. Estimates of the expenses of the office were to be made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at the beginning of each year, as was the case with other municipal departments. For the Register, a salary of twelve thousand dollars was provided, all fees were to be accounted for, and the appointment and payment of clerks and other employees were to be subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The law which revised the administration of the Surrogate's office was designed to prevent the exaction of fees not authorised by law, and the employment of persons not properly connected with the office. It took from the Board of Aldermen all control over the appointment and payment of subordinates, and the Surrogate was required to submit an estimate of the expenses of his office for the coming year to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. In the case of the Sheriff the right to take fees was not abolished, but the power to make allowances for conveying and caring for prisoners, in which extravagant overcharges had been discovered, was taken from the Board of Aldermen and lodged in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

[³] It is interesting to observe that, almost without exception, politicians have shown covert or open hostility to what is called civil service reform. This is scarcely to be wondered at when we reflect that political appointments had been, for nearly half a century, the chief if not the only means of rewarding subordinate agents for political work. One effect, and a marked one, of this withdrawal of offices from political control has been the introduction of the practice of levying blackmail upon corporations for the purpose of securing funds with which to reward political services.

[⁴] This amendment to the state constitution was submitted to the people at the election in November, 1884; it was adopted and went into operation January 1, 1885.

candidate for mayor. The County Democracy and Irving Hall united in supporting William R. Grace, who had been nominated for mayor by the citizens' committee. Frederick S. Gibbs was the candidate of the regular Republicans. The fact that during the year the Legislature had enlarged the powers of the city executive, so that his power of appointment was no longer subject to the veto of the Board of Aldermen, made the local contest one of unusual importance. The eagerness of each faction to elect the Mayor led to a complication of issues.^[1] The Democrats were successful in the national contest, Grover Cleveland being elected President, and the citizens' committee was successful in electing William R. Grace mayor. Cleveland immediately resigned his office of governor, to which David B. Hill, the Lieutenant-Governor, succeeded.

At the next gubernatorial election, that of 1885, Hill was elected governor. Tammany Hall worked actively to secure his success, as did all those members of the Democratic party who were least in sympathy with civil service reform. Hill had become the leader of those Democrats who opposed President Cleveland and the reform element in the party. At the city election of 1886, workingmen, organised in labour unions, for the first time presented a candidate for mayor in the person of Henry George, the "single-taxer." The Irving Hall Democrats also gave their support to George. Tammany and the County Democracy united in favour of Abram S. Hewitt. The Republicans chose Theodore Roosevelt as their candidate for mayor, but he did not receive the full support of his party, for the fear of George's ideas respecting the taxation of land drove many Republicans to vote for Hewitt, who was elected.

In 1884-6 several disturbances arose in connection with the building of city railroads. Before the passage of the General Surface Railroad Bill in 1884, a commission appointed under the law of 1875, which was known as the Rapid Transit Act, had decided in favour of building a number of new lines, to be operated by the cable system. They included twenty-nine different routes, mostly cross-town, and seventy miles of track. The right to construct the roads was given to the New York Cable Railway Company, but, before the proceedings were completed, the General Surface Railroad Act became a law, one section of which prohibited the construction of surface lines under the authority of the Rapid Transit Act. This threw the validity of the action of the com-

[1] A dispute arose as to just when Mayor Edson's term expired, and a contest was started by his appointment of officials just as his term ended. He was declared to have acted illegally, and was fined for contempt of court. The General Term of the Superior Court later cleared him of the charge of contempt.

mission and the company into dispute, and a second commission was appointed by the Supreme Court to decide whether the lines proposed in the Rapid Transit Act should be constructed.

Another controversy arose under the General Surface Railroad Act in consequence of the efforts of rival horse-railroad companies to secure a franchise on Broadway below Union Square, which had thus far been kept free from tracks. The property-owners refused their consent, and a commission was appointed by the Supreme Court to act on the question of the expediency of permitting the construction of a car line in that thoroughfare. In the meantime, application was made to the Board of Aldermen for its consent. After an injunction had been issued to prevent the board giving this, and had been dissolved on the ground that discretion was clearly lodged in the "local authorities," *i.e.*, the Aldermen, subject only to the Mayor's veto, the consent of the board was granted to one of the applying companies. This was disapproved by the Mayor, and again voted; but, as this action took place at a meeting notice of which had not been given to all members, it was held invalid by the courts. Later—in November, 1884—a new application, accompanied by terms more favourable to the city, was made by the company, and accepted by the Aldermen. Again they encountered the Mayor's veto. William R. Grace, the new Mayor, in referring to the matter, said:

No franchise for any such purpose should be awarded except upon such conditions as will secure to the city the largest possible revenue. The proper means to attain this end, I conceive to be the undeviating adherence to the plan of putting all such franchises up at public bidding at a sufficient upset price, and the insistence, as a condition of awarding the franchise, that there shall be a prompt annual payment into the city treasury of a fair percentage upon the gross receipts of the person or corporation enjoying the franchise.[1]

The commission appointed by the court reported favourably in March, 1885; the report was confirmed at the General Term of the court in May; on May 23d the work of constructing the road was begun, and on June 21st cars were being operated over the whole line, more than two miles in extent, from Bowling Green to Union Square. All the omnibuses that had run on Broadway for many years were withdrawn.[2]

In the next year—1886—the most remarkable exposure of corruption

[1] *Annual Cyclopædia*, 1884, 59.

[2] A company was formed to build a railroad in Fifth Avenue, but the project was vigorously opposed, and an act, passed to provide for relaying the pavement in Fifth Avenue, forbade laying any tracks there.

since the Tweed Ring was made in connection with the franchise of this very Broadway Surface Railroad Company. A committee of the Senate was appointed to investigate the matter. Thereupon, several Aldermen, and others who had acted as intermediaries, fled the state. Only two of the Aldermen holding office in 1885 were free from the suspicion of having been bribed. In the end, most of the Aldermen and several of the officers of the railroad were indicted, two Aldermen were convicted and sentenced to a term in prison, and the company was dissolved by an act of the Legislature.

In the meantime, the question of the city's finances was attracting considerable attention, because its net funded debt very nearly approached the limit set by the amendment of the state constitution which went into effect at the beginning of 1885. If the sinking fund were to be counted a liability, the indebtedness of the city in 1885 would be greater than one-tenth of the assessed valuation of the city's real estate. Bonds for the new park lands could not be issued, nor bonds for the expenses of the Dock Department, or for anything else, however necessary. The Mayor and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were of the opinion that the sinking fund could not be deducted from the gross indebtedness to determine the net indebtedness of the city; but, to test the question judicially, an order was made on the application of the Dock Department for the issue of two million dollars of new bonds. Suit was immediately brought by certain holders of city bonds for an injunction restraining the issue. This was granted, and continued in force. After a thorough consideration of the questions involved, Judge Joseph F. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, decided that the sinking fund could not be excluded in reckoning the city debt, and that no new bonds could be issued, except for water supply, so long as the sum of the city's indebtedness exceeded the constitutional limit. However, there was some consolation in the fact that each year since 1876 had shown a reduction in the net amount of the city's debt.

In 1887 the situation changed. At that time the net increase in the public debt was somewhat over a million dollars, and a similar increase occurred in seven years out of the next ten. This increase was due to large disbursements for public improvements, which included the new Croton aqueduct, new parks, schoolhouses and sites for schoolhouses, docks and wharves, new armories, a new criminal court-house, and additions to the Museums of Art and of Natural History. It was felt, how-

ever, that the credit of the city stood high, and deservedly so. In 1887 no bonds were issued at a rate above three per cent, and in almost every instance the bonds commanded a premium, which in some cases was as high as four and one-half per cent. In 1889 the city's obligations sold in the open market at a premium, and it was declared that never before in history had the bonds of a political body bearing only two and one-half per cent interest done so.

On April 29th and 30th, and May 1st, 1889, New York celebrated the centennial of Washington's inauguration. President Harrison, who had been invited to be the chief guest of the occasion, arrived at Elizabethport, N. J., on Monday morning, April 29th. From that point, his route to the city was the same as that followed by President-elect Washington a century before. The presidential party landed at the foot of Wall Street, and proceeded to the Equitable Building, where a reception and banquet were held. The other events of the day were a great naval parade and a ball at the Metropolitan Opera House. On Tuesday, the anniversary of Washington's inauguration, thanksgiving services were held in all the churches. President Harrison attended the service at St. Paul's Chapel, and then proceeded to the Sub-Treasury, where the commemorative service was held. There, Chauncey M. Depew, who was the orator of the day, well expressed the feeling of the nation and the city when he said: "With their inspiring past and splendid present, the people of the United States, heirs of a hundred years marvellously rich in all which adds to the glory and greatness of a nation, with an abiding trust in the stability and elasticity of their Constitution, and an abounding faith in themselves, hail the coming century with hope and joy." A military parade followed the exercises; the city was illuminated in the evening; and a civic and industrial parade on the next day concluded the celebration.

The year 1888 was one of great political excitement. In national politics the contest for the Presidency lay between Benjamin Harrison, candidate of the Republican party, which favoured a protective tariff, and Grover Cleveland, who had been nominated for a second term by his party, which favoured a reduction of the tariff. In the New York mayoralty election, Tammany Hall nominated Hugh J. Grant. Two years before it had supported the candidacy of Hewitt, but his independent conduct in office had been disappointing, and Tammany refused to support him for re-election. He was, however, promptly nominated by an independent convention, and the County Democracy made him its

candidate. Harrison was elected President, and Grant won in the city. This success greatly strengthened Tammany in its hold on municipal affairs. Of the twenty-five members of the Board of Aldermen, sixteen were Tammany men, and at the next election, that of 1889, the number was increased to nineteen. The local elections of this year confirmed the power of Tammany Hall in New York City, and its power was still further consolidated by the Mayor's lavish appointment of its members to positions on the various boards, which custom had hitherto decreed should be fairly apportioned among the representatives of all recognised factions. In January, 1891, Grant began a second term as mayor, and Tammany controlled twenty members of the Board of Aldermen. In the election of 1892, Thomas F. Gilroy, the Tammany candidate for mayor, was elected. Not until the end of Gilroy's administration, in 1894, did Tammany lose any of that complete domination of the city that it had exercised since 1888.

Tammany Hall's influence throughout New York State, also, was very great. David B. Hill, who was governor from 1885 until 1891,^[1] maintained his position as head of the Democratic state machine through its alliance with Tammany. In 1892 Hill and Tammany tried to capture the Presidency, but in this they failed. After Cleveland's defeat in 1888 he retired to New York City to practise law. By 1891 his popularity was reviving, and this was aided by the opposition of Hill, now senator, Tammany Hall, and those elements in the New York Democracy that were constantly being attacked by the reformers. Early in 1892, Hill called a convention of the Democrats of New York for the purpose of choosing delegates to the national convention, in which he secured a delegation pledged to support his own candidacy. The presence of this solid New York delegation for Hill greatly aided Cleveland, who secured the nomination. The Republicans renominated Harrison. Again the tariff was the principal issue, and the Democrats were successful, Cleveland being elected, with two hundred and seventy-seven electoral votes to one hundred and forty-five cast for Harrison.

Scarcely had Cleveland begun his term of office when the panic of 1893 burst upon the country. This was really inherited from the Harrison administration, during which the treasury had been so reduced that any unexpected shock might cause suspension. The fear of free silver also hastened the day of panic. There was a constant depreciation of

[1] Hill became United States senator in 1891, and Roswell P. Flower, a Democrat, became governor.

the gold reserve, and as the banks, in 1893, curtailed their operations to save themselves, stringency became general, and depression turned to panic. In April the gold reserve in the treasury, on which the whole volume of silver and paper depended, fell below one hundred million dollars, which amount business had come to regard as the limit of safety. Before July there were general panic and failure throughout the United States. Cleveland summoned Congress to meet in August, 1893, to repeal the Sherman Act, while he maintained the gold reserve for the next two years by borrowing on bonds. This policy seriously divided the Democratic party. A revision of the tariff was also a part of the Democratic programme, and this was accomplished by the Wilson Tariff Act, which, however, differed so little from the McKinley tariff that Cleveland refused to sign it, and it became law without his signature. By 1895 free silver had become the leading political issue, and it dominated the presidential election of 1896.

In 1894 the constitution of New York State was amended by a constitutional convention elected in November, 1893. In it the Republicans had one hundred and three members out of a total of one hundred and sixty-eight, so that they controlled the convention's deliberations. Joseph H. Choate was chosen president. The most important articles adopted by the convention were those reorganising the judiciary, those which divided the cities of the state into three classes, according to their population, and those which opened the way to liberal expenditures on the canals, provided special safeguards for the use of the national guard, reapportioned the members of the State Legislature, restored the term of governor to two years, and raised the number of senators to fifty and the number of assemblymen to one hundred and fifty. Another important amendment secured to cities some degree of protection against state interference by ordering that local bills be submitted for approval to the authorities of the city affected; but provided that, if these should not approve, the bills might be passed over their veto by a majority of the Legislature.^[1] Thirty-three amendments were adopted by the convention, and later were submitted to the people and accepted.

For some time public opinion in New York had been arousing itself to the knowledge that widespread corruption prevailed in the municipal government, and particularly in the Police Department. Interest in good government had been stimulated by the organisation of several political

[1] As a matter of fact, this check has had little effect, for it has become customary for the Legislature to disregard the veto of the city authorities.

clubs whose purpose was to secure honesty and efficiency in the administration of city affairs and to separate national from municipal politics. They held that "municipal government is business and not politics."^[1]

But even greater credit for rousing public opinion on the subject of municipal corruption and the city government's criminal negligence in the prevention of vice and crime should be given to the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.^[2] At first Dr. Parkhurst's efforts were discredited by the Police Department and its chief, but they developed such a positive exposure of corruption that the public press finally took the matter up. As a result, the State Senate, on January 30, 1894, appointed a committee, commonly known as the Lexow Committee,^[3] to investigate the Police Department of New York City.

The committee met in New York in February, and secured the services of John W. Goff as counsel. Subsequent meetings were held, except during the summer months, until the end of September. The special function of the committee was to point out the existence of crime; trial and conviction were the functions of the District Attorney's office. As a result of the committee's investigations, sixty-seven men connected with the Police Department were accused of crime, on evidence sufficient in most cases to warrant indictments.^[4]

The exposures made by the Lexow Committee were followed by a definite attempt to oust Tammany Hall from control of the city government. The election of November, 1894, was preceded by an exciting canvass, in which party lines were largely disregarded. A Committee of Seventy, representing all classes of society, was organised, and nominated William L. Strong for mayor and John W. Goff for recorder. All anti-Tammany organisations, among which were the Republican party, the State Democracy, the Independent County Organization, the Anti-

[1] The City Reform Club was organised in 1852, the Reform Club in 1888, the People's Municipal League in 1890, and in 1892 the City Club, which formed local good government clubs in various sections of the city. The City Club took over the programme of the City Reform Club, which went out of existence a few years later. The City Club, however, went further than its predecessor.

[2] In carrying on its work, this society found much that was suggestive of crime, such as gambling houses and houses of prostitution, whose existence was in direct violation of the law. Dr. Parkhurst called attention to this, but was met by officials with the demand for proof and not inferences. Thereupon, by personal investigation, he secured the needed evidence, which he presented to the proper officials. This time, also, his efforts brought no results. Agents of his society received personal injuries in the public streets, of which subsequent investigation by the police failed to reveal the source, and one agent was punished by conviction and imprisonment for a crime of which he was later proved innocent.

[3] So called from its chairman, Senator Clarence Lexow.

[4] Of this number, two were commissioners, two ex-commissioners, three inspectors, one an ex-inspector, twenty captains, two ex-captains, seven sergeants, six detective sergeants, twelve wardmen and ex-wardmen, and twelve patrolmen.

Tammany Democracy, the German-American Reform Union, and the confederated good government clubs, supported the Committee of Seventy's ticket, which was generally successful. Strong received a plurality of over forty-five thousand votes, and Goff received over fifty-four thousand. In the elections to the Board of Aldermen, party lines were more strictly adhered to, fourteen Republicans, fourteen Tammany Democrats, and two Independent Democrats being chosen.^[1]

Mayor Strong's administration was devoted to fulfilling the promises made during the campaign, and in this it was, on the whole, successful. Although the city budget for 1896 rose to nearly forty-four million dollars and the debt of the city increased, this increase represented real improvements in the city, and corruption in the administration was virtually unheard of. Mayor Strong's appointments were non-partisan, and in many cases were particularly good. Colonel George E. Waring was put in charge of the Street Cleaning Department,^[2] and worked a revolution in that part of the municipal administration. The streets were made and kept cleaner than they had been for years, and the rate of mortality was greatly reduced.

A similar revolution was attempted in the Police Department. The Tammany police justices, who were held to be largely responsible for the corruption that had prevailed, were expelled from office by the General Removal Act passed when Mayor Strong came into office, and a bench of city magistrates was created. At the head of the Department of Police were four commissioners named by the Mayor. Theodore Roosevelt was appointed to this board, and soon became its president. Of the four commissioners, two were Republicans and two Democrats. This arrangement had been made years before in the hope that thereby the department might be freed from party politics. In the actual working of the system, however, it was found that the device of checks and balances was so elaborate that while no man had power to do anything really bad, neither could he do much good, and the field for petty intrigue and conspiracy was limitless. The Chief of Police was appointed by the commissioners, but they could not remove him except after a regular trial, subject to review by the courts. The patrolmen, also, were ap-

[1] The city voted at this election in favour of the amendments to the state constitution which had been adopted by the constitutional convention in 1894, the Chamber of Commerce Rapid Transit Bill authorising the municipal construction of a rapid transit road, and the Consolidation Bill creating Greater New York.

[2] A Street Cleaning Department, under a single commissioner appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Board of Health, had been created in 1881.

pointed by the commissioners, and could be dismissed only after a review by the courts. As a matter of fact, most of the men dismissed during this administration were reinstated by the courts. In spite of this faulty organisation, the department was made more efficient, and city ordinances were enforced as they had not been for years.

Many improvements in the physical appearance of the city were made during the Strong administration. In conformity with the provisions of the Small Parks Act of 1887, work was at last begun on Corlears Hook Park, the West Side Park, the Eleventh Ward Park, Fort George Park, Little Italy Park, and Mulberry Bend Park. At the same time, the Central Bridge over the Harlem at Eighth Avenue was opened, streets were repaved and widened, the Harlem Speedway was built, progress was made towards securing better rapid transit, the terminals of the Brooklyn Bridge were improved, and the erection of a building for the New York Public Library on the site of the old reservoir at Fifth Avenue and 42d Street was inaugurated; on December 10, 1896, the Aquarium was opened in the old Castle Garden, and progress was made in creating the Botanical and Zoölogical Gardens. The mortality in the city was encouragingly low, a fact which was accounted for by the careful inspection of milk and the permit system for regulating its sale, the treatment of consumption as an infectious and curable disease, the medical supervision of schools, the inspection of tenement houses and the destruction of the worst of the rear tenements, the more thorough cleaning of the streets, and a marked general improvement in the sanitary administration of the city. The system of public education in the city also was reorganised so as to secure better inspection, and many new school buildings were opened.

Notwithstanding the generally good administration which Mayor Strong provided, he soon lost much of the political support which had secured him his office. The very fact that he was acting on a non-partisan basis deprived him of the power which a strong party organisation would have secured for him,^[1] and his rigid enforcement of the

[1] In connection with this may be noted a statement of E. L. Godkin, in *Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy*, 157-8: "The rising against Tammany in 1894, which resulted in the election of Mayor Strong, to some extent failed to produce its due effect, owing to his refusal to distribute places so as to satisfy Mr. Platt, the Republican leader; or, in other words, to give Mr. Platt the influence in distributing the patronage to which he held that he was entitled. This led to the frustration, or long delay, of the legislation which was necessary to make the overthrow of Tammany of much effect. Some of the necessary bills, the Legislature, which was controlled by Platt, refused to pass, and others it was induced to pass only by great effort and after long postponement. No reason was ever assigned for this hostility to Strong's proposals except failure in the proper distribution of offices."

laws made him unpopular with certain classes. This was particularly true in the case of the law for closing the saloons on Sunday, where his enforcement of the statute cost him the German vote in the election of 1895, when Tammany was again able to place its candidates in office by pluralities of about twenty thousand. Moreover, the wave of public opinion demanding reform, which had reached its high-water mark in 1894, soon began to subside. This natural movement was accelerated by the discouragement felt by reformers when they saw that, in spite of the numerous indictments which had resulted from the investigations of the Lexow Committee, on January 1, 1896, not one man who was accused before that committee had begun to serve a term of imprisonment.[¹]

In 1896 the only city office to be filled was that of coroner, which was carried by the Republicans. At this time interest in the elections centred in the struggle for the Presidency between Bryan, who had been nominated at Chicago by the Democrats because of his championship of free silver, and McKinley, the defender of sound money and protection. The canvass turned largely on the money question. A business men's parade, held in New York City in behalf of that cause on October 31st, was said to have broken not only New York's, but the world's record as a civic demonstration. McKinley won in the national contest. An early effort of his administration was directed towards the revision of the tariff, with the result that the Dingley Tariff, which subordinated revenue to protection, became law on July 24, 1897. In April of the next year the war with Spain began, and the United States suddenly passed from a debate on free silver to a consideration of questions of war and conquest.[²]

On January 1, 1898, New York City was transformed into Greater New York. This action was not taken suddenly, but had been under consideration for a number of years. In 1890 a commission had been created to inquire into the expediency of consolidating the City of New York with various municipalities and villages composing its suburbs. This commission presented a bill to the Legislature in 1893, providing

[¹] A summary of the results of the Lexow investigation, made at the end of 1895, showed one conviction, subsequently reversed; one conviction after two trials, with an appeal pending; two disagreements of jury; forty indictments dismissed, and thirty-five indictments not yet tried. To obtain these results it had cost the state \$76,534.

[²] The war with Spain arose from unsettled conditions in the Spanish colony of Cuba, where an insurrection had been raging for a number of years, in which American business interests suffered, and American feelings of humanity were offended by the harsh methods employed by the Spanish general, Weyler. The war was fought on land and sea, and was ended by the Treaty of Paris, signed December 10, 1898. By this treaty Cuba was set free, while Porto Rico, the Philippine Archipelago, and Guam, in the Ladronez, were ceded to the United States.

that the question of consolidation be submitted to a vote of the people affected. At that time the bill failed to reach a vote, but a year later it became a law. In 1895 the question of consolidation was submitted to the people, with a favourable result in New York, Kings County, Queens County, Richmond County, Eastchester, and Pelham; Mount Vernon and Westchester voting against it.^[1] A bill providing for consolidation was thereupon presented by the commission to the Legislature, but failed to become a law, although on June 1st, new territory covering about twenty thousand acres, with a population of about seventeen thousand persons, had been added to New York City by Senator Robertson's Annexation Bill. This territory included certain sections in Westchester County,^[2] and carried the city northward to the boundaries of Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Pelham, and New Rochelle.

The Legislature of 1896 passed the Consolidation Bill. This act required that a commission be appointed and report a charter for the enlarged city by February 1, 1897. On June 6th, Governor Morton appointed the commission.^[3] In January the charter was completed, and public hearings were held upon it for two weeks, beginning on the fourth of that month. At this time it was condemned in very strong terms by what might be called the organised and individual intelligence of the community.

The Bar Association, through a committee which contained several of the leading lawyers of the city, subjected it to expert legal examination and declared it to be so full of defects and confusing provisions as to be deplorable, and [certain] to give rise, if made law, to mischiefs far outweighing any benefits which might reasonably be expected to flow from it. The Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, the Clearing House Association, the City Club, the

[1] The land included within Greater New York comprised "all municipal corporations and parts of such corporations other than counties within the counties of Kings and Richmond, Long Island City, the towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica, and that part of Hempstead in Queens County west of a line drawn from Flushing between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island to the Ocean." The proposed city included an area of 359 square miles and a population of more than 3,100,000.

[2] This territory included Throgs Neck, Unionport, Westchester, Williamsbridge, Bronxdale, Olinville, Baychester, Eastchester, Wakefield, and Bartow.

[3] The members of the commission were, for New York City, Seth Low, Benjamin F. Tracy, John F. Dillon, and Ashbel P. Fitch; for Brooklyn, Stewart L. Woodford, Silas B. Dutcher, and William C. De Witt; for Richmond County, George M. Pinney, Jr., and for Queens County, Garret J. Garretson. The members of the commission named by the Consolidation Act were Andrew H. Green, Campbell W. Adams, Theodore E. Hancock, William L. Strong, Frederick W. Wurster, and Patrick J. Gleason. Benjamin F. Tracy was made president of the commission. A committee to draft the charter was appointed, and its report appeared in the newspapers of Christmas morning, 1896. The evening before, Governor Morton entertained the commission at dinner at his house in New York. Thomas C. Platt, Governor-elect Frank S. Black, Lieutenant-Governor-elect Timothy L. Woodruff, and several other influential politicians were present. On January 2, 1897, the full commission met to receive formally the charter and the report prepared by the Committee on Draft.

Union League Club, the Reform Club, the Real Estate Exchange, all the reputable ex-mayors and other officials expressed equally strong condemnation, especially of certain leading provisions of the instrument; and the legislature was formally requested to give more time to the subject by postponing the date on which the charter should become operative.[1]

No attention was paid to these requests. The charter, except for a few trifling changes, was passed without amendment by both houses of the Legislature by an overwhelming vote. After its passage, the measure was sent for public hearings and approval to the Mayors of the three cities affected by its provisions. The opposition developed at the hearings was so strong that Mayor William L. Strong, who, as an ex-officio member of the Charter Commission, had signed the report which accompanied the bill when it went to the Legislature, was moved by a strong sense of public duty to veto it because of serious and fundamental defects. In spite of this opposition, however, the charter was repassed by the Legislature by virtually the same vote as had formerly been given to it.

In framing the charter for Greater New York, the commission was confronted by the difficulty of forming one system of government for several widely differing communities. One central idea lay beneath the entire scheme—the creation of the borough system, with local improvement boards, a Board of Public Improvements, a mayor, comptroller, corporation counsel, and the departments. Following this plan, the territory included within the enlarged city was divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx. At the head of the city government a mayor was placed, who was to be elected for a term of four years, and to him was given executive power and authority to appoint heads of departments, with the exception of the Comptroller, whose position was elective. The Mayor might also remove heads of departments, but only with the Governor's consent. The legislative department of the city government was composed of two branches, a council of twenty-nine members, and a Board of Aldermen. Positions in both branches were to be filled by election. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment was continued in its duty of preparing the annual budget. Each of the five boroughs was provided with a president, who was to serve as head of the local boards of improvements formed within his borough. In addition to the local boards of improvements, a Board of

[1] Godkin, E. L., *Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy*, 166-7, which quotes J. B. Bishop.

Public Improvements was created, to have jurisdiction over the plan of the City of New York, and over the Departments of Water Supply, Highways, Street Cleaning, Sewers, Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, and Bridges.

The new charter was in direct contradiction to a tendency that had become very apparent in the development of municipal government. The control of New York City had, for many years, rested in the hands of the Legislature at Albany, the subjection of the city to the individual or group of individuals who controlled the Legislature having been brought about in part by the use of Federal, and even of city offices, and in part by the extortion of money from property-holders, for purposes of corruption. The earliest remedy—the substitution of one party in city government for another—had been, to some extent, supplanted by a different one, namely, the modification of the charter so as to secure the concentration of power in fewer hands. More and more, authority had been withdrawn from the bodies elected for purposes of legislation, and had been transferred to the bodies elected for purposes of administration. Before the creation of Greater New York, the Board of Aldermen, by a process of deprivation pursued through long years, had been bereft of much of its original power, while nearly every change in the charter had armed the Mayor with broader jurisdiction. This tendency to concentration was temporarily obscured by the consolidation of the suburbs into Greater New York. In order to secure the consent of the politicians to this, it was found necessary to revive the old, long tried, and much condemned, plan of a city legislature with two branches, a number of boards, and a wide diffusion of responsibility. The new machinery had the appearance of local representative self-government, but it was only an appearance. The real power lay with the Legislature at Albany, and with the group or individual who controlled it.^[1]

The municipal election of 1897 was one of great interest, for to whichever side won would go the control of the enlarged city. The Citizens' Union, which had for its object a non-partisan administration of businesslike efficiency, nominated for mayor Seth Low, a former mayor of Brooklyn, and at this time president of Columbia University.

[1] This undoubtedly explained T. C. Platt's desire to have the charter enacted. Although the Mayor had the right to veto bills affecting the city, the Legislature might override his veto by a mere majority, and it had become so customary for the Legislature to do this that the Mayor's veto was virtually disregarded. It was natural that a Republican Legislature should enact this charter, for it was foreseen that consolidation would weaken Tammany's control of the city. This organisation was confined to Manhattan, and the Democratic organisations outside of this borough were hostile to it.

Tammany Hall, at the dictation of Richard Croker, who since about 1888 had been "boss" of that organisation, supported the candidacy of Robert A. Van Wyck. Unfortunately for the success of the Citizens' Union, the anti-Tammany forces were divided. The Republican party nominated a candidate of its own, Benjamin F. Tracy, and the Jeffersonian Democrats did the same, choosing as their candidate for mayor, Henry George, and, at his death in the midst of the campaign, his son, Henry George, Jr. The result of the contest was a victory for Tammany Hall. Van Wyck received somewhat over 233,000 votes, and Low 151,540. Had the 123,000 votes given to Tracy and George been given to Low, he would have been elected.^[1] The Tammany candidate for comptroller, Bird S. Coler, was elected, and Tammany secured large majorities in the Council, and in the Board of Aldermen.

Mayor Van Wyck's administration was thoroughly dominated by Tammany Hall. He made the Police Board Democratic by removing the Republican members. Under his administration the erection of tenement houses in violation of the existing laws was permitted and the practice of levying tribute on illegal resorts, and using the proceeds to enrich political leaders and maintain the party organisation, was revived. He removed the heads of departments appointed by Mayor Strong, and substituted William S. Devery for John McCullagh as chief of police. Under Devery the Police Department became more lax in its maintenance of public decency and order. Conditions finally became so bad in certain sections of the city that in 1900 the convention of the Episcopal Church of the diocese of New York requested Bishop Potter to appeal to the Mayor in behalf of the youth of the city, whose welfare was being endangered by the complicity of the police with the lowest forms of vice and crime. As a result of this attack, the Legislature, in 1901, abolished the bipartisan board of four Police Commissioners, and put the department under one commissioner appointed by the Mayor.^[2]

[1] One reason for the defeat of reform was that people had become tired of making the effort necessary to secure it. The Republican party made a poor showing in 1897, not only in New York City, but in the state. This was due to the split that had developed between the "machine Republicans," under Platt, and the "anti-machine" faction.

[2] Mayor Van Wyck appointed Michael C. Murphy police commissioner, and Murphy appointed the former chief, Devery, to be his first deputy. When Bishop Potter's attack on the Police Department was made, the executive committee of Tammany Hall appointed a committee to investigate vice conditions. It reported on February 25th that there were 340 gambling places, of which 270 had been closed and the gamblers driven from the city, and that all disorderly places near schools and churches had been closed. A report of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, published in August, showed that the police were accustomed to sell protection for gambling and other vices, and that means existed whereby a place that was to be raided by the police could be warned within five minutes of the time at which the police captain received orders to make the raid. A complaint charging Devery with neglect of duty was lodged with the

The Fire Department also received much merited criticism, and John J. Scannell, the fire commissioner, and William L. Marks, a manufacturer's agent, were indicted after a ten days' investigation into the department's method of purchasing supplies.

These disclosures of dereliction in the performance of duty and gross inefficiency on the part of the administration strengthened the anti-Tammany forces in the city, and they entered the mayoralty contest in 1901 with good hope of success.^[1] The Republican party nominated Seth Low, who also received the support of the Citizens' Union and the Greater New York Democracy. A peculiarly interesting feature of the campaign was the candidacy for the position of district attorney of William Travers Jerome, who had been judge of a criminal court, where his efforts to secure the conviction of political criminals had been persistently opposed by the higher Tammany officials. The Democrats nominated Edward M. Shepard for mayor, and he was supported by Tammany.^[2]

The election resulted in a severe defeat for Tammany and the Democrats. The entire Fusion ticket was elected in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Richmond, although in Queens and the Bronx the Democratic candidates for borough president were successful. The total vote cast for mayor was 560,120, of which Low received 294,992, or a plurality of 29,864 over his nearest opponent.

In 1901 the charter, which had been so severely criticised at the time of its enactment in 1897, was revised, and revised so completely that it became virtually a new instrument. This charter, with various amendments,^[3] is still in force.^[4] Authority in the city government centres

District Attorney, but up to the end of the year this official had been unable to bring the matter before the courts. However, several subordinates in the Police Department were convicted, either of taking bribes or of neglect of duty, and were discharged from the force. It is interesting to note that when this attack on the vicious conditions in the city was made, Richard Croker, by his own personal action, was able to close the disorderly places within twenty-four hours.

[1] This movement was strengthened by an investigation of city affairs made by a committee of the Legislature, known as the Mazet Committee. Its influence, however, suffered from the charge that it was unduly partisan. It would have been well if it had called before it for interrogation Thomas C. Platt as well as Richard Croker. On April 14th, the committee exposed a conspiracy between the Ice Trust and the Dock Department and other divisions of the city government to create and maintain a monopoly of New York's ice supply.

[2] Shepard accepted this nomination because he wished to help defeat the Republican party, whose national policy of imperialism he considered extremely pernicious.

[3] There have been many amendments to the Greater New York Charter of 1901 and numerous decisions of the courts construing its provisions. The most notable changes have been in the direction of further concentrating power over municipal affairs in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. By an amendment made in 1906, the entire procedure in reference to the acquisition of title to lands for public purposes was remodelled, and a new system established.

[4] In 1908 Governor Hughes appointed a commission, of which William M. Ivins was chairman, to revise the charter of New York City. This committee made its report to the Legislature in 1909, but the

in the Mayor and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The Mayor is elected for a term of four years, and, with the exception of the Department of Finance, appoints the heads of the fifteen administrative departments.^[1] The Comptroller, who is the head of the Finance Department, is also elected on a general ticket for a term of four years. A president of the Board of Aldermen is similarly elected, and a president of each of the five boroughs is elected for a term of four years by the voters of each individual borough. The Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the five Borough Presidents form the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, whose duty it is to prepare the city budget and to determine legislation affecting the city's finances. There is a Board of Aldermen, composed of a president, the five Borough Presidents, and seventy-three Aldermen elected by districts for a term of two years, but its power is less than it was formerly. The president of each borough has extensive powers, and the city is divided into twenty-five local improvement districts, each having a board composed of the President of the Borough and the Aldermen representing the aldermanic districts within the local improvement district.

The present charter resumes the movement in municipal government that was temporarily checked by the charter of 1897, in that it centralises authority in the hands of the Mayor and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and makes it possible to fix the responsibility for administrative acts more definitely and directly than was formerly the case. The amendments to the charter since 1901 carry this still further. State interference in the control of municipal affairs still exists, but it is to be hoped that the principle of home rule will be more completely accepted in the future than it has yet been.

Mayor Low's administration was marked by an earnest effort to secure efficiency with economy, and the reform of old abuses. The most important problems that pressed for solution at this time were the proposed charter was not adopted. The report proposed many radical changes in the charter and means for simplifying and shortening it. Many purely administrative features were embodied in an administrative code, in the hope that the charter proper would require less frequent and extensive amendments than theretofore. The code was longer than the charter, but the two together were much shorter than the old charter.

[1] The departments are Finance; Law; Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity; Fire; Street Cleaning; Bridges; Docks and Ferries; Parks; Public Charities; Tenement House; Health; Correction; Police; Education, and Taxes and Assessments. The Mayor may remove all officers whom he appoints, except certain judicial and educational officers and the Aqueduct Commissioners. The Mayor's veto of a franchise passed by the Board of Aldermen is final; his veto of an ordinance or resolution involving the expenditure of money can be overruled only by a three-fourths vote; and to overcome his veto of any other measure a two-thirds vote is required. Special city legislation passed by the State Legislature must be referred to the Mayor, but may be repassed over his veto.

ing of more schools, better tenements, more adequate facilities for rapid transit within the city and for water-borne commerce, and an increased water supply. During Low's administration, progress was made in building new bridges across the East River, and in improving the water-front by constructing new bulkheads and docks. The Dock Department, since its establishment in 1870, had spent over forty-seven million dollars, but the revenues received from the rent of docks during the same period exceeded this outlay by two million dollars. The building of a subway assumed definite form during Low's administration, and plans were so shaped that the whole project of underground railways was placed in the hands of a single board, and by the end of this administration all legal consents necessary for construction had been secured.

At this time the Pennsylvania Railroad Company took steps preparatory to the erection of a great terminal station within the city, and the building of tunnels under both the Hudson and the East Rivers, so as to connect the city directly with the West and South, as well as with Long Island. Plans were also under way for equipping the New York Central Railroad with electricity, and for improving the tracks in Park Avenue and the terminal station at 42d Street. It was thought that the new tunnels and bridges, when completed, would end the congestion in population in certain sections of Manhattan, help build up other sections, and so increase their contribution to the city taxes, and make it possible for New York to accommodate more comfortably an even larger population than before.

In 1902 a much needed reorganisation of the Immigrant Station at Ellis Island took place. Those who, during the preceding ten years, had enjoyed a monopoly of the exchange, baggage, and catering privileges were convicted of serious irregularities, and were ousted from their positions.^[1] The examination of immigrants was made stricter, and steamship companies were forced to exercise a more careful supervision over their steerage passengers. As a result of this reform, the number of deportations was greatly increased.

At the municipal election in the autumn of 1903, the Democrats suc-

^[1] Ellis Island had been the Immigrant Station since January 1, 1892, when the buildings there were formally taken possession of by the government. On April 1, 1890, the handling of immigrants arriving at New York was transferred from the State Commissioners of Immigration to the United States Commissioner of Immigration, with headquarters at the Barge Office. On December 31, 1890, the Comptroller, acting under instructions from the Sinking Fund Commissioners representing New York City, received the keys of Castle Garden from the State Board of Immigration. Castle Garden was remodelled and was opened as an aquarium on December 10, 1896. The Park Department had charge of this institution until 1902, when it was transferred to the New York Zoölogical Society.

ceeded in electing George B. McClellan mayor, and he held the position for two terms; that is, until the end of 1909. Although Tammany had helped to put McClellan in power, he administered the affairs of his office with a praiseworthy degree of independence, particularly in his second term.

Further progress was made on the rapid transit system and upon a comprehensive plan for the improvement of the water-front, work on the new small parks was continued, and the beginning of an enlarged water supply system was made. Great liberality was shown towards the schools of the city, and McClellan reported in 1904 that more money had been spent on them in that year than in any previous year of the city's history. In spite of this, however, so rapid had been the city's growth that it was impossible to eliminate entirely part-time classes. The annual budget grew steadily larger. In 1907 it was over one hundred and thirty million dollars; in 1908 it had risen to one hundred and forty-three million dollars. This was due, in part, to mandatory state legislation which interfered with the local regulation of expenditures, to the constantly increasing volume of the city's business, and to the rising cost of necessary supplies. In 1907, largely through the interest of Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. George McAneny, and Professor E. R. A. Seligman, the Bureau of Municipal Research was organised to study the city's government and administration. As a result of its work, a number of improvements in the administration were adopted, and several city officials were forced to resign, or were removed from their positions for inefficiency or misconduct.[¹]

In 1905 the confidence of the city and of the public generally in those who held the management of high finance was rudely shaken by the work of a legislative investigating committee known as the Armstrong Committee, which had been appointed to look into the business and the business methods of life insurance companies.[²] This and similar revelations made the public suspicious of the agents who controlled business, and a feeling of uncertainty resulted, which reached a climax in

[¹] Among the questions studied were street railways and their debts to the city and the municipal budget. As a result of the Bureau's recommendations, a uniform system of accounts was adopted in the five major departments of the city administration on January 1, 1908. Charges which the Bureau made against the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan under John F. Ahearn led to Governor Hughes's removal of Ahearn, in December, 1907. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, was removed under similar circumstances, and Bernel, President of the Borough of Queens, resigned.

[²] A quarrel over the management of the Equitable Life Assurance Company led to the investigation. Charles E. Hughes was chief counsel for the Armstrong Committee. The excellent work which he did in this connection won for him the Republican nomination for the office of governor, a position to which he was elected in November, 1906, and re-elected in 1908.

October, 1907, when a group of banks, which had been considered strong, was suddenly brought to the verge of bankruptcy through dishonesty and speculative management. The Knickerbocker Trust Company precipitated the crisis by suspending payment, while the Mercantile National Bank was saved from the same disaster only by the resignation of its president and all of its directors, and the reorganisation of the bank. The injury resulting to the public was diminished by the resolute co-operation of the Clearing House, the financiers, led by the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and the United States Treasury. Wall Street attributed the panic to President Roosevelt's interference with big business.[¹]

On July 1, 1909, Mayor McClellan startled the city by removing Police Commissioner Bingham from office. This resulted from a difference of opinion between the two men over the removal of a boy's picture from the "Rogues' Gallery." Mayor McClellan insisted that the picture be removed, and Commissioner Bingham refused.[²]

The election of municipal officers in November, 1909, was one of the most closely contested in the history of the city. Opponents of Tammany Hall took as the basis of their campaign the extravagance and inefficiency of the city administration under Tammany rule. A coalition was formed between several independent organisations and the Republican party; and Otto T. Bannard, a successful banker of the city, was nominated for mayor. Tammany nominated William J. Gaynor. He had for many years bitterly opposed nearly everything for which Tammany Hall had stood, but that organisation was in a position where it was obliged to find a candidate who could draw votes from all elements of the Democratic party, and this action brought the Democratic organisations of Manhattan and Brooklyn into alliance. Moreover, Judge Gaynor had been on the bench of the Supreme Court for fifteen years, and his opposition to Commissioner Bingham had won for him great popularity. Unexpectedly to the Democrats, William R. Hearst was put forward by the Civic Alliance as a candidate for mayor. In the election, however, Gaynor received more votes than either Bannard or Hearst, and was elected. With this exception, the entire Republican-"Fusion" ticket won.

[¹] In 1898, Theodore Roosevelt, fresh from the laurels he had won in Cuba, was elected governor of New York. Two years later he became Vice-President, and Benjamin B. Odell became governor. At McKinley's death Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency, and at the end of the term, was elected to the same office. He served until March, 1909, when he was succeeded by William H. Taft, who had defeated William J. Bryan in the campaign of 1908.

[²] Justice William J. Gaynor, of Brooklyn, was responsible for the original demand for the removal of the picture. The boy had been arrested several times, but had never been indicted for a crime.

New York in 1909 was no longer in the condition of gross political corruption that had existed during the period of the Tweed Ring. Tammany Hall seemed to be less powerful than formerly, and its methods were at least less openly corrupt. The application of the civil service system to positions in the city government removed the source of that revenue which had previously been derived from those who were seeking appointment. Instead, the money raised by Tammany Hall now came largely from blackmail—from corporations that found it easier to buy peace than to fight for their rights, from other corporations that desired concessions from the city or did not wish to be interfered with in their encroachments on public rights, from liquor-dealers, whose licenses were more or less at the mercy of the party in power, and from tradesmen, especially those in the poorer parts of the city, whose business could be interfered with by the police. The general improvement which had taken place in the management of the city's affairs during the preceding twenty years—for, despite the persistent, selfish, and often iniquitous, activity of the local "machine," there had been a real and encouraging improvement—was secured through the awakening of public opinion and the creation of a civic consciousness—perhaps one might better say the creation of a more sensitive conscience in respect to public affairs. It was due, also, to the improvement that had been made in methods of administration through the concentration of power (and consequently of responsibility) in the hands of a small number of elected officials, who could be held accountable for their acts, and, if unworthy, could be dismissed at the end of their term of office.

New York in 1909 could hardly be identified with the New York of 1876. The city's great accession of territory, its advance from a population of scarcely over one million to one of more than four millions, and the increase of its annual budget to more than one hundred and fifty-six millions, serve as indications of its great growth in every department of municipal activity. In 1909 New York not only was the financial centre of the country, having the most important exchanges and the richest and most powerful banks and trust companies in the western hemisphere, but it also retained its supremacy in both export and import trade.[1] It was from New York that the chief ocean lines of the United States still radiated to the older as well as the

[1] Though New York no longer handled 70% of the country's imports, as in 1860, at the end of the century its import trade comprised 63.2% of the country's total. Of the export trade of the United States in 1913, the exports from the port of New York comprised 37%.

newer markets of the world, bringing to this port the greatest possible variety of imported commodities for distribution throughout the country. In manufacturing industries New York had made great progress. At the beginning of the new century it led all other American cities in printing and publishing, in the production of factory-made clothing, and in planing-mill products. In 1909 New York City produced approximately one-tenth of the total manufactured products of the United States. The city's leadership in manufactures and commerce was largely due to the plentiful supply of labour which immigration still brought directly to its doors, and to its unrivalled commercial position, which gave the city a splendid command of both ocean and inland trade.

As was to be expected, great improvements had taken place in the physical appearance of the city, which, since 1876, had made a notable advance both in architectural attractiveness and in conveniences. In 1890 the new Croton Aqueduct, which had originated in resolutions offered in the Senate on January 9, 1883, had so far progressed that water was let into the big double reservoir in Central Park on July 15th, although the system was not fully completed until June 24, 1891, when it was turned over to the Department of Public Works.[1] The new aqueduct was of tunnel construction, and its route was nearly a straight line from the old Croton dam to the new Jerome Park storage and distributing reservoir. In length it was thirty-one miles to its terminus at the 135th Street gate-house, from which point lines of 48-inch cast-iron pipe were laid to a new distributing reservoir in Central Park, between 86th and 96th Streets. The rated capacity of the new aqueduct was three hundred million gallons daily. The Aqueduct Commission, to which the building of the aqueduct had been committed, after making further improvements to the Croton watershed, finally went out of existence on June 1, 1910. The Croton system as completed embraced the two aqueducts, ten reservoirs, and six controlled natural lakes, making the total storage capacity one hundred and four billion gallons. As thus developed, the system yielded, even in periods of drought, a daily supply of three hundred and thirty-six million gallons.

The relief afforded by this elaborate new system was, however, merely temporary. By 1905 it had again become necessary to secure an in-

[1] In 1842, when the old Croton Aqueduct was completed, the population of New York was less than 350,000. In 1890 it was over 1,440,000. This great rise in population, together with the increasing needs of the constantly growing manufactures of the city, had so enlarged the demand for water that by 1881, in parts of the city where formerly water rose to the highest floors of buildings, it would, even during the hours of least demand, run only on the lowest floors.

creased supply of water; in that year the Legislature provided by law for the creation of a new commission, which was ordered "to proceed immediately, and with all reasonable speed, to ascertain what sources exist and are most available, desirable and best for an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New York"; to make necessary surveys and investigations; to prepare maps, plans, estimates and contracts; to acquire real estate and other rights, and to construct the works determined upon with the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the State Water Supply Commission.

On June 9, 1905, Mayor McClellan appointed three commissioners to form the Board of Water Supply, as the new organisation was called, and actual field work was begun in the following September upon an aqueduct to bring water to the city from the Catskill Mountains.

During the summer of 1905, John R. Freeman was appointed consulting engineer to the Board, and J. Waldo Smith, chief engineer. Organisation and equipment of the forces were begun August 1st. The Ashokan reservoir was built about fourteen miles west of the Hudson River, at Kingston;[¹] thence an aqueduct, one hundred and nineteen miles long, with an average daily delivery of five hundred million gallons, was constructed to bring the water to New York City. The aqueduct is carried under the Hudson River between Storm King Mountain and Breakneck Mountain by means of a tunnel, cut through the solid granite at a depth of one thousand one hundred and fourteen feet below sea level; from there it passes to the Kensico storage reservoir near White Plains, thirty miles from City Hall; thence to a filtration plant near Scarsdale, and to the Hill View distributing reservoir at Yonkers. From this reservoir the water is conveyed in masonry conduits to the five boroughs of Greater New York, the supply for the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens alone being pumped through metal pipes.[²]

[¹] The cost of the Ashokan reservoir, together with the expense of relocating certain highways and the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, amounted to nearly twenty million dollars. The reservoir is twelve miles long and holds one hundred and thirty-two billion gallons, which is enough water to cover all of Manhattan Island to a depth of thirty feet.

[²] From the Hill View reservoir water is delivered to the five boroughs by a circular tunnel, from eleven to fifteen feet in diameter, eighteen miles long, and built through the solid rock at a depth of from two hundred to seven hundred and fifty feet. It is the longest tunnel in the world for carrying water under pressure. The tunnel was constructed from twenty-five shafts, located throughout the city in parks and other places where they would interfere little with traffic. Through the shaft at the northerly end of Jerome Park and through the shaft in St. Nicholas Park, connection was made with the Jerome Park reservoir and the Croton aqueduct, respectively. Through twenty-two of these shafts, water is introduced into the street mains. At all of the shafts in that part of the city which lies below 23d Street connection is made with the high-pressure fire-service, by means of electrically operated valves at the shafts, controlled from the fire-pumping stations. From two terminal shafts in Brooklyn, steel and cast-iron pipe-lines extend into Queens and Richmond Boroughs. A 36-inch flexible-jointed cast-iron pipe, buried in a trench in the har-

In 1908 a high-pressure water supply system was installed for the fire protection of a part of the city below 23d Street, induction motors driving multi-stage centrifugal pumps furnishing sufficient power to force the water to the top storeys of the highest buildings.

Another improvement of great importance was the deepening of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and the building of a ship canal connecting the Harlem and Hudson Rivers, which, when completed, provided a channel at mean low water, for vessels drawing eight feet. This new waterway effected a great saving in time, for it connected the Hudson River with the Sound without the necessity of passing around Manhattan Island. The work was many years under construction. As early as 1874 Congress had passed an act providing for the deepening of the Harlem River. Preliminary surveys were made, but the work was soon checked by legal obstacles. In 1888 it was resumed, with Colonel George L. Gillespie in charge, and it was completed in 1895.

The rocks of Hell Gate had always been a most serious menace to commerce. In 1851, surface blasting had been undertaken there for the purpose of deepening the channel and making navigation more secure. The work was renewed in the 'seventies and 'eighties, by submarine blasting with nitroglycerine, fired by electricity, and was continued in succeeding years, until, in 1895, the depth of the water over these rocks had been increased in some places from ten to thirty feet. The channels connecting New York Harbour with the ocean—the Ambrose Channel and the channels between Sandy Hook and Staten Island—also were deepened and widened.

bour bottom, has been laid across the Narrows to the Staten Island shore, whence a 48-inch cast-iron pipe extends to Silver Lake reservoir, the terminus of the system on Staten Island. The total length of this delivery system is over thirty-four miles, and the cost of that part of the aqueduct, with its accessory works, which lies within the city limits, was twenty-three million dollars. The new aqueduct is a trunk line so constructed that it can be connected with all the other water systems in the five boroughs. When the aqueduct was begun, it was intended that the work should be completed by 1920. In 1911, however, an unusually small rainfall threatened the city with a serious water famine, and extraordinary efforts were made to hasten the work, with the result that Catskill water was first delivered in New York City in the latter part of 1915, and the aqueduct was completed and formally opened on October 12, 1917. The city has acquired the right to take water from four watersheds in the Catskill Mountains—the Esopus, the Schoharie, the Rondout, and the Catskill. The Esopus development has been completed, and that of the Schoharie watershed has been begun. It is intended to build a dam at Gilboa, which will enable the city to take two hundred and fifty million gallons daily from the Schoharie watershed, the amount that is now being taken from that of the Esopus. The total cost of the aqueduct will be about one hundred and seventy-seven million dollars, which amount includes twenty-two million dollars for the Schoharie works. The building of the Catskill aqueduct is the most important municipal enterprise ever undertaken in the United States, and in difficulty of execution is to be compared with the construction of the Panama Canal. It is a cause for congratulation that no scandal has arisen in connection with the enterprise, and that the work has been completed within the original appropriation and the contract time. For a detailed account of the Catskill aqueduct and its construction, see a pamphlet entitled "Catskill Water, 1905-1917," published by the Board of Water Supply, New York City, 1917.

Important improvements were made along the water-front, where accommodations for shipping were shabby, inconvenient, and inadequate. In 1891 it was recommended that the city take steps to regain such parts of the river-front as had passed into private hands, along the North River as far up as 58th Street, and along the East River to Grand Street. This would be a measure of economy, as it would make it possible to form a comprehensive plan for improvements, such as a continuous seawall with piers at convenient intervals. In 1893 the Dock Board adopted plans for building new piers and bulkheads along the North River between 11th and 23d Streets, at an estimated cost of nearly eleven million dollars. The work on these improvements continued for several years thereafter. In 1897 five new piers, seven hundred to seven hundred and fifty feet long, with slips two hundred and fifty feet wide, were under construction between the foot of Charles Street and that of Gansevoort Street, and plans were approved for seven new piers between Bloomfield Street and West 23d Street, as well as for two new piers flanking the ferry slips at the foot of West 13th Street. The aggregate wharfage secured by these improvements was nearly five miles. In the period from 1904 to 1909 about thirty-five miles of new wharfage were built. But in spite of these improvements, New York's shipping facilities still suffered from the fact that there was no railroad connecting directly with the piers.

In the matter of street cars and their management there was, at the beginning of this period, great need of improvement, and many important changes were made. About 1885 cable traction was introduced on the surface lines in 125th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and within the next few years this method of operating street cars came into general use. Within a decade, however, it was superseded by electricity. On October 23, 1899, electric cars began running on the Third Avenue surface line between 65th Street and Harlem Bridge, and soon electricity took the place of virtually all other methods of traction, not only on the surface lines, but on the elevated as well, although on a few of the cross-town lines, and on two or three avenues near the rivers, horse power continued to be used for many years. By 1903 the surface and elevated roads in New York City were carrying more paying passengers each year than all the steam railroads of North and South America combined.

It soon became apparent that, in spite of the improvements that were being made, the elevated and surface lines could not, without undue con-

gestion, carry the immense number of passengers that were flocking to them. Further provision was absolutely necessary. In 1891 the Legislature passed what is known as the Rapid Transit Act, which was amended and supplemented by various acts from 1892 to 1906. Under this act the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York was appointed, whose duties were to determine the necessity for street railways, to fix routes, and to decide upon the plan of construction and the mode of operation. This board reported to the Common Council on October 20, 1891, in favour of a combined underground and viaduct railway, whose route should begin "at a point beneath the westerly side of Whitehall Street sixty-two and five-tenths feet north of South Street," and extend to a point under Broadway between Bowling Green and Morris Street, thence under Broadway to 59th Street, under the Boulevard to 121st Street, and then by viaduct and subway to the city limits. A second line was proposed, which was to diverge from the Broadway line at 14th Street, to run to Fourth Avenue, and thence northward under Fourth and Park Avenues. The cars were to be driven by electricity, or by some other motive power which would not require combustion in the tunnel.

Rapid transit was, however, allowed to lag until 1894, when the act popularly known as the Chamber of Commerce Rapid Transit Bill became a law. This measure was in the nature of an amendment to the act of 1891, and provided for municipal ownership and construction of a rapid transit line, if the people should so elect. The proposal was submitted to the voters at the election of 1894, and was adopted by a large majority. A new board of commissioners was appointed,^[1] which entrusted the preparation of plans for an underground system to William Barclay Parsons, who visited Europe to study the problem of underground railroads, and later submitted plans for a road which, it was estimated, would cost about sixty million dollars. In 1895 the commission held regular meetings, and decided upon the route.

There were many delays in the work. Doubt was cast upon the status of the commission and its work by a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court denying the motion made on behalf of the commissioners for the confirmation of a report previously submitted. Action was brought to have the Rapid Transit Act declared unconstitutional. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court gave its decision

[1] The members of this board were Alexander E. Orr, president, Seth Low, John Claflin, John H. Inman, John H. Starin, and William Steinway.

on July 28, 1896, declaring the act constitutional. In December, a new plan for a rapid transit road, mostly underground, was announced.

There were still many delays in the work. Property-owners along the proposed route refused their consent. In 1899 the commission asked the Legislature to pass an act empowering them to contract for the construction and operation of the railroad by means of private capital. The bill passed the Legislature, but was vetoed by the Mayor, and this veto ended the plan to appeal to private capital in aid of rapid transit. Shortly afterwards, Mayor Van Wyck, in his public speeches, committed his administration to the building of a city-owned subway.

At a meeting held on November 12, 1899, the commissioners took the final steps necessary to authorise advertising for bids from contractors, and on January 15, 1900, sealed bids were submitted. The contract for the construction of the road was awarded on February 25th to John B. McDonald, the route to extend from City Hall through the Borough of Manhattan and into the Borough of the Bronx.^[1] The Board of Commissioners, having fixed the cost of the proposed road at thirty-six and a half million dollars, made a requisition upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for that amount, and on March 1, 1900, this board authorised an issue of corporate stock of the City of New York for the required sum.

The formal breaking of ground for the rapid transit tunnel took place on March 24, 1900, in City Hall Park. The work of construction was promptly begun in several parts of the city, and progressed steadily. By October, 1904, the subways were in operation from City Hall to 145th Street, under the control of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.^[2] Bids for an extension running from City Hall Park to Battery Park, and thence under the river to Brooklyn, were opened by the Rapid Transit Commission, July 21, 1902, and the contract for the tunnel was awarded to the Belmont-McDonald Syndicate. The first train from the Brooklyn Bridge Station to Bowling Green ran on July 10, 1905, and the East River tunnel line, from Bowling Green Station to Borough Hall, Brooklyn, was opened January 8, 1908. The new subways were a great success from the start, but so rapid had been the growth of the city that almost before

[1] The route finally chosen, in general, followed Lafayette Street and Fourth Avenue to 42d Street. There it turned west and followed 42d Street to Times Square, from which point it ran along Broadway. At 96th Street a branch line diverged to the east and followed Lenox Avenue to 145th Street, where it passed under the Harlem River and entered the Bronx.

[2] The city leased the subway to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for a term of fifty years, from April 1, 1903, with the privilege of renewal.

they were opened the congestion of traffic made further facilities for rapid transit necessary.^[1]

Additional connections between the Island of Manhattan and neighbouring shores were secured by building new bridges across the East River, the Harlem, and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. In 1893 work was in progress on a new bridge over the Harlem River at Third Avenue, which was completed at a cost of more than three million dollars, and opened to the public in 1898. In 1894 the bridge which carries Broadway across the Harlem Ship Canal was finished, but was rebuilt in 1905. On May 1, 1895, the Central Bridge over the Harlem River at the foot of 155th Street was completed; Washington Bridge, built over the Harlem at the foot of 181st Street, was opened in 1889; Fordham Bridge, connecting Manhattan with University Heights at 207th Street, was opened in January, 1908.

The traffic across the East River had now become so great that it was necessary to throw new spans across that river. The Williamsburg Bridge, which connects New York at Delancey and Norfolk Streets with Williamsburg, was begun in 1898 and opened to the public on December 19, 1903. At that time it was the longest suspension bridge in the world. In rapid succession two more bridges were stretched across the East River—the Queensboro' Bridge, which crosses at 59th Street by way of Blackwells Island, was opened in June, 1909, and the Manhattan Bridge, whose western terminus is at Canal Street and the Bowery, was opened on December 31, 1909.

Rapid transit across the Hudson River proved a more difficult undertaking. The Hudson is wider than the East River, and rifts in the rock that forms the bed of the stream offer problems to the engineers that have proved more difficult of solution than any presented by the East River. No bridge has yet been built across the Hudson at New York, but two systems of tunnels are now in operation—the Pennsylvania tunnels, and the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad tunnels, usually called the McAdoo tunnels, or tubes. The Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels, which cross the Hudson to the foot of West 31st and 32d Streets, pass entirely across Manhattan Island, and then plunge beneath the East River to con-

[1] The original subway owned by the city had 25.63 miles of road-bed and 84 miles of track. Its total cost was \$56,464,038.88. The road was built to carry 400,000 persons per day, but in 1916 it frequently carried 1,200,000 per day. In 1913 the city concluded negotiations for the construction and operation of new rapid transit lines comprising what is known as the "dual system," so-called because two companies, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation (Brooklyn Rapid Transit), obtained leases for its operation. These are now (1918) nearing completion.

nect with the Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, were completed in 1906 and 1908.^[1] An important link in this great transverse system of rapid transit is the Pennsylvania Station at Seventh Avenue between 31st and 33d Streets, which was designed by McKim, Mead & White, was begun May 1, 1904, and in 1909 was nearing completion, although trains were not operated from it on a regular schedule until September 8, 1910. The most northerly of the McAdoo tubes was opened on February 25, 1908, when the first train passed from the terminal at 19th Street and Sixth Avenue to Hoboken.^[2] The more southerly tubes were opened on July 19, 1909.

In 1902 the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad announced plans for improving its terminal facilities in Park Avenue, introducing electricity as the motive power on its trains, and building a new station to take the place of the old Grand Central Depot. Subsequently, the railroad secured from the city permission to use the space under most of the streets between Lexington and Madison Avenues and 42d and 47th Streets. The railroad then purchased all the land that it did not already own from 43d Street northward to 50th Street, and from the western limits of the old terminal eastward to Lexington Avenue, and also all the remaining property between Park and Madison Avenues from 47th to 50th Street. The plans for improving this section included the construction of a new terminal station; the rearrangement on two levels, and the lateral enlargement, of the system of tracks and yards, beneath the new train sheds and the property to the north recently acquired by the railway; the use of electricity as the motive power for all trains entering the terminal; the erection of a great power plant, of a large building for industrial exhibits, and of a huge hotel; the leasing of large plots for the erection of apartment houses, clubs, etc., for the most part facing Park Avenue, and the parking of that thoroughfare, which has since become one of the finest residential streets of the city. This work was going on in 1909, under the supervision of Warren & Wetmore, architects, and Reed & Stem, engineers.^[3]

[1] The city granted the franchise for the Pennsylvania tunnels on October 9, 1902. Their construction was begun on June 10, 1903. The tunnels under the Hudson River were completed October 9, 1906; and the East River tunnels, March 18, 1908.

[2] There are three McAdoo tubes—one from the foot of Morton Street, one from the foot of Fulton Street, and the third from the foot of Cortlandt Street.

[3] By 1915 virtually all traffic on railroads entering New York, as well as on elevated, subway, and surface lines, was propelled by electricity. Steam locomotives in New York City and its suburbs have become a thing of the past. However, steam-engines are still used on the New York Central freight tracks, lying on the west side of the island.

Many buildings were erected during this period, some of which are still among New York's finest edifices. In 1881 Mr. William H. Vanderbilt built the two large brownstone houses still standing on the west side of Fifth Avenue between 51st and 52d Streets. At the same time his son, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, was erecting, on the north-west corner of 52d Street, his beautiful house—still the most distinguished private residence in town—of which Richard M. Hunt was the architect; and another son, Cornelius, was building a palace, from plans by George B. Post, on the same corner of 57th Street.^[1] In 1883 the Metropolitan Opera House, on the west side of Broadway between 39th and 40th Streets, was opened, and the next year the Union Theological Seminary moved to its second home, on the west side of Park Avenue between 69th and 70th Streets. In 1886 it was said that the new buildings then being planned exceeded in number and cost those of any previous year in the city's history.

The building dating from these years which has had the most widespread influence on later architecture was undoubtedly the Tower Building, erected in 1888-9 at No. 50 Broadway from the plans of Bradford Lee Gilbert. It was the earliest example of skeleton construction, in which the entire weight of walls and floors is borne by a framework or cage of steel columns and beams, which transmit the load to the foundations. On October 10, 1890, the corner-stone of the Pulitzer Building was laid, at the corner of Park Row and Frankfort Street. The new Madison Square Garden, designed by McKim, Mead & White, and occupying the entire block bounded by Madison and Fourth Avenues, 26th and 27th Streets, was opened in June, 1890. On May 13th of that year the corner-stone of Carnegie Hall was laid, at 57th Street and Seventh Avenue, and the concert hall was opened May 5, 1891. On October 25, 1890, the corner-stone of the new Criminal Courts Building was laid, on the site bounded by Franklin, Centre, White, and Lafayette Streets. This building was completed in 1893 at a cost of \$1,500,000, and at the time was considered the most economically constructed public building ever erected in the city.

Other buildings completed in 1893 were the Hotel Waldorf, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 33d Street; the New Netherlands Hotel, at Fifth Avenue and 59th Street; and the Herald Building at Broadway and 35th Street. Two buildings of importance were erected in a district

^[1] The Cornelius Vanderbilt house was remodelled in 1892, when it was extended through to 58th Street. This house is still standing.

outside of the section in which all of these earlier building activities had occurred. On December 27, 1892, the corner-stone of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine was laid, on the site bounded by Morningside Drive, Amsterdam Avenue, 110th and 113th Streets, which had formerly been occupied by the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum; and in 1893, the corner-stone of the new St. Luke's Hospital was laid, on the block lying immediately north of the cathedral. The hospital was opened for patients on January 24, 1896.

Large additions to the Metropolitan Museum of Art were made at this time. The north wing was opened November 5, 1894; another wing, called the east wing, and so placed on Fifth Avenue as to form the principal entrance to the building, was opened December 22, 1902. Further additions were completed in 1908.

In 1892 the Secretary of the United States Treasury, acting under the authority given him by an act of 1888, selected the plot of ground bounded by Bowling Green, Whitehall, State, and Bridge Streets for the new Custom House. The site was acquired in 1899 at a cost of \$2,244,977, and the design of Cass Gilbert, architect, was selected after competition. Construction was begun in 1900, and the building was completed in 1907. In 1897 the city acquired by condemnation proceedings the plot bounded by Chambers, Centre, Elm, and Reade Streets. Two years later an issue of city bonds was made to provide money for the erection of a new Hall of Records upon this site; the corner-stone of the new building was laid April 14, 1901; the old Hall of Records was closed to business on December 29, 1902, and as soon as the new building was completed the old hall was demolished.

The year 1901 was, perhaps, the most remarkable year that New York had ever known for activity in real estate and building. It saw the incorporation of syndicates with enormous capital for dealing in real estate, and the organisation of building, loan, and trust companies for the erection of gigantic structures, such as had never before been contemplated. Transfers in realty increased greatly, and there was a marked advance in the price of real estate. South of the City Hall, there was remarkable activity. Many old buildings were torn down for the purpose of erecting new office buildings on their sites. This unprecedented development was due, primarily, to the extensive demands of business corporations from all parts of the country, which were establishing headquarters in New York.

Perhaps the most remarkable movement, however, was that on Fifth Avenue. In 1900 but eighty-one conveyances of real estate were recorded south of the northern boundary of Central Park; in 1901 one hundred and sixty-four parcels were transferred in this district. The development of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's house and grounds, occupying the block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue between 90th and 91st Streets, and the purchase of other sites in the neighbourhood for palatial residences, served to establish the character of this locality as the finest residential section of the city. At the same time, Fifth Avenue between 23d and 50th Streets, became more and more valuable as a site for fashionable retail shops.

Another section showing great activity was the neighbourhood of Greeley Square, at the junction of Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and 34th Street, where two of the most important retail dry-goods companies in the city began to build large department stores. Preparations for the Pennsylvania Railroad Station were already under way in this vicinity. As soon as the route of the Subway was fixed, speculation in real estate became active, and prices advanced rapidly, a rise of from thirty to thirty-five per cent in the value of land at 42d Street and Broadway (then Longacre, now Times Square) occurring almost over night. During 1901 plans were filed for three hotels, one theatre, and fourteen apartment houses in this neighbourhood. There were also many purchases of land in large parcels in the Washington Heights section and the Bronx, at constantly advancing prices, the speculators who made these purchases often, in turn, disposing of them to builders. The building of apartment houses began at this time to engross the attention of investors and speculators, and soon these multiplex dwellings were springing up like mushrooms in the residential sections.

This, too, was the time which saw the great development of the New York "sky-scraper." In 1902 the Flatiron Building, which has attracted so much attention, not merely on account of its height, but also because of its peculiar form, was erected at the junction of 23d Street, Fifth Avenue, and Broadway. The Singer Building, on Broadway at Liberty Street, was begun in 1906, from plans by Ernest Flagg, and was virtually completed by May 1, 1908. The last foundation caisson for the tower was placed February 18, 1907, at a level of eighty-seven feet seven inches below the curb; the completed tower is forty-one storeys high, and is topped by a flag-pole extending sixty-two feet above the

collar of the lantern, which is six hundred and twelve feet above the sidewalk. At the time of its erection it was the highest office building in the world. The next year, however, a new height record was established by the tower of the Metropolitan Life Building, on Madison Avenue and 24th Street, which was designed by Napoleon Le Brun, contains fifty-two storeys, including the basement, and reaches a total height of seven hundred feet. Probably the limit of high buildings in New York has not yet been reached, but the growing conviction that "skyscrapers" are not proving so good an investment as was anticipated will presumably have a salutary effect upon human ambition in this direction.[¹]

In 1907 the Commissioner of Bridges was authorised to provide for the erection of a municipal building to house the various departments of the city government—many of which occupied hired space inadequately arranged and inconveniently placed—upon the land already acquired for the extension of the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge. Twelve architects were invited to submit designs for the building, and from these the plans of McKim, Mead & White were chosen on April 15, 1908. These plans provided for a building of twenty-five storeys, surmounted by a tower ten storeys in height. Work on the foundations was well under way before the close of the year 1909.

The need for improved housing conditions, especially in the poorer parts of the city, was keenly felt by those who had the social welfare of the city in mind. The prevalence of unwholesome conditions in the tenements was nothing new. As early as 1834 the City Inspector of the Board of Health called attention to unsatisfactory conditions in tenement houses. In 1842, Dr. John H. Griscom, then city inspector, in his annual report to the Board of Aldermen, again called attention to existing conditions, and even at that early date ascribed New York's housing difficulties to their real cause, which was not so much the shape of the city, nor even the 25 by 100 foot lot, but the sudden increase in population through the influx of a horde of ignorant, poverty-stricken immigrants, who, in the absence of any restraining legislation, crowded into quarters hardly fit for beasts. The establishment of a system for inspecting tenement houses had made known what the conditions were, but little had

[¹] The Woolworth Building, on the west side of Broadway between Barclay Street and Park Place, has been built since 1908. Cass Gilbert was the architect. It is 792 feet 1 inch in height, and has sixty storeys. The foundation consists of sixty-nine piers of reinforced concrete, which are sunk through 115 feet of quicksand to bed-rock.

been done to improve them. From 1846 to 1853 the investigations of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor produced revelations of a startling nature regarding the sanitary and social condition of some of the houses of the poor, of which the notorious "Gotham Court" in Cherry Street was, perhaps, the worst.^[1] The first so-called "model tenement" was built in 1855, by the Workingmen's Home Association. It occupied six lots, three on Mott and three on Elizabeth Street, with a frontage of fifty-three feet and a total depth of one hundred and eighty-eight feet. The building cost sixty thousand dollars. Built as a charity and occupied by negroes, it failed utterly.

The first legislative commission of inquiry regarding tenement houses was appointed in 1856. Nothing seems to have come of this, but in 1865 the Council of Hygiene of the Citizens' Association made its comprehensive report upon this subject, and the first tenement house law followed in 1867. The earliest practical illustration of improved methods of design and construction was made by Alfred T. White of Brooklyn, in 1877, and did much to stimulate tenement house reform in New York. The second tenement house law was enacted in 1879. In 1884 a second state commission was appointed, and virtually all of the twenty recommendations of the report which it submitted to the Legislature on February 15, 1885, were enacted into law in 1887, as amendments to the Consolidation Act; but they failed to accomplish much of the relief expected. In 1894 another law was passed, authorising the Governor to appoint a committee having broad powers to examine the tenements of New York, with regard to their construction, healthfulness, safety, rentals, and the effect of tenement house life on the health, education, savings, and morals of persons living in these habitations. The findings of this committee (the chairman of which was the late Richard Watson Gilder, and the secretary, Mr. Edward Marshall) were transmitted to the Legislature on January 17, 1895, in a lengthy report, containing diagrams and photographic illustrations.^[2] Legislation, nevertheless, seemed unable to keep pace with the conditions it sought to remedy. This can, perhaps, better be understood when we remember that, in 1864, the tenement population of New York was 486,000, and the number of tenement houses 15,511; while in 1900 the tenement population of the same area (now the Borough of Manhattan) was 1,585,000, and the number of tenement houses accommodating this vast aggregation of people was only 42,700.

[1] It was demolished in 1896. [2] As a result of this report, The City and Suburban Homes Co. was incorporated in 1896, and now owns and operates "model tenements" housing fifteen thousand persons.

In 1899 the Charity Organization Society, at the suggestion of Mrs. Charles Russell (Josephine Shaw) Lowell, appointed a Tenement House Committee to investigate housing conditions throughout the city. This committee held regular meetings during the autumn and winter of 1899-1900, and in May of the latter year held a public exhibition of its work in the old Sherry Building, on the south-west corner of Fifth Avenue and 37th Street. The most important feature of this exhibition was the display of one hundred and forty-four sets of drawings submitted in a competition organised to develop, in accordance with existing laws, the best types of plans on 25, 50, 75, and 100 foot lots. The ten designs receiving prizes or mentions in this competition, in which some of the ablest New York architects took part, and in which the prize for the best plan on a lot 25 by 100 feet was won by a French architect who had never been in America, have served as type standards for tenement house planning ever since. The exhibition closed with a two days' conference, which was attended by the leading housing experts in the country. The work of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society resulted in the appointment, by Governor Roosevelt, of the State Tenement House Commission, authorised by the Legislature on April 4, 1900. Mr. Robert W. de Forest was chosen chairman, and Mr. Lawrence Veiller, secretary. This commission made its report to the Governor and Legislature on February 18, 1901. The Tenement House Law which it recommended was approved by the Governor on April 12, 1901, and its proposal to create a separate Tenement House Department for New York City became a part of the new charter which went into effect January 1, 1902. The discredited "dumb-bell" house, which had been the prevailing type of tenement built in New York from 1879 to 1901, now became a thing of the past.

Mr. de Forest served in 1902-3 as the first commissioner of the newly created Tenement House Department of the city, and Mr. Veiller as the first deputy commissioner. In 1909, there were 2,300,000 persons (estimated) living in "tenements," as defined under the charter provisions.^[1] Of these, 947,065 (estimated) were living in the 15,739 "New Law" tenements which had been erected since the passage of the Tenement House Law of 1901.^[2]

[1] This estimate includes all tenements and apartment houses in Manhattan, a tenement house being defined as a house in which three or more families live in separate apartments, each provided with its own kitchen and other facilities for domestic life. See the Tenement House Law, Art. I, sec. 2.

[2] Fifth Report, Tenement House Department of the City of New York, 101.

While the work of the new Tenement House Department was developing, the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, which included architects, lawyers, and real estate owners, continued its independent work for the improvement of housing conditions, through the enactment and enforcement of suitable legislation and the encouragement of property-owners to build model tenements. A third agency, the National Housing Association, was founded in 1910.

Other efforts to improve the condition of the poorer classes of New York were seen in the building of recreation piers, public baths, and playgrounds, and in the opening of many parks, particularly small parks intended to serve as breathing places in the more congested districts of the city.

By an act of the Legislature of 1887, the Board of Street Openings and Improvements was authorised to lay out small parks south of 155th Street, and to close streets and avenues for this purpose. As a result of this legislation, land for eleven small parks had been acquired by 1902, and the work of developing some of these had already been begun. In 1883 a commission was appointed, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, to select land for public parks in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the city, which lay north of the Harlem River. The commission chose Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx Park, Pelham Bay Park, and three smaller spaces, known as Crotona Park, Claremont Park, and St. Mary's Park, and prepared a bill enabling the city to acquire them, which was presented to the Legislature and became law in 1884. It was estimated that the three thousand eight hundred acres in these parks could be purchased for two thousand dollars per acre, and it was planned to issue four per cent city bonds to pay for them.

Riverside Park, from 72d Street to 79th Street, was completed in 1891; by 1898 the park had been finished to 129th Street, with the exception of a small space at 96th Street, which had been left because of a change in the original plan made necessary by the building of the viaduct over that street. In 1902 plans were adopted for the extension of Riverside Drive, so as to connect it with Lafayette Boulevard. These drives, in conjunction with the Harlem Speedway, which had been opened in 1898, and extended from Dyckman Street to 155th Street, when completed would provide a pleasure driveway from Central Park West to Riverside Drive at 72d Street, thence northward by way of Riverside Drive and Lafayette Boulevard to Dyckman Valley, with a

return by way of the Speedway and St. Nicholas Avenue,—in all a distance of about fifteen miles.

The condition of New York's streets has seldom been a cause for congratulation on the part of its citizens. In 1881 such serious complaints were made of their condition that the business of cleaning them was taken out of the hands of the Police Department, and given to the newly created Department of Street Cleaning. The *Tribune* of May 9, 1881, declared that New York was the worst paved city in the world. In 1888 the Mayor's message stated that the streets fronting the river were dangerous to vehicles and were in pressing need of repair, that few of the city's thoroughfares were in a condition befitting its commerce, that the streets were inadequately cleaned, and that their filthy condition was the cause of well-merited complaint.

In 1889 a real beginning in street improvement was made. In that year the Legislature authorised the expenditure of three million dollars for repaving the streets, and the city appropriated two hundred thousand dollars for making a practical beginning in laying asphalt pavement on the Boulevard from 59th Street northward, as well as in several other sections of the city. By March, 1890, extensive contracts were being executed for laying granite blocks and asphalt. At the end of that year there were three hundred and sixty-five miles of paved streets in New York City.

The matter of lighting the streets also gave occasion for serious consideration. For many years gas had been used for this purpose, but about 1880 the electric arc lamp was sufficiently developed to enable it to be used to advantage in place of gas. In that year Broadway from 14th to 26th Street was lighted with the Brush electric arc light. In the same year, an exhibition of the Edison incandescent electric light system was given for the benefit of the Common Council. By 1890 there were 801 electric lights in the streets and 27,114 gas lamps. The number of electric wires in the streets belonging to light, telephone, and telegraph companies had become so great as to constitute a serious nuisance, so that in 1887 a Board of Electrical Control was created, whose business it was to attend to the construction of conduits, in which these wires could be carried underground. Thereafter no poles or wires were permitted above ground without the consent of this board. During the following years the work of removal went on steadily, but the process was slow, and there were frequent complaints that poles and wires still disfigured the streets.

The colleges and schools of New York developed in proportion to the city's growth. In 1889 a provisional charter was given to Barnard College, and it began its work at No. 343 Madison Avenue. Later, it removed to Morningside Heights, and now occupies the space bounded by Broadway, Claremont Avenue, 116th and 120th Streets. In 1887 the New York College for the Training of Teachers was incorporated. Subsequently, the name was simplified to Teachers College, and in 1894 it removed from the old Union Theological Seminary building, at No. 9 University Place, to its new building on 120th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. In 1896 Columbia College became Columbia University, and in 1897 it removed from its old location on Madison Avenue to its new campus on Morningside Heights.[¹] In 1909 the Union Theological Seminary was erecting its new building on the block bounded by Broadway, Claremont Avenue, 120th and 122d Streets, preparatory to leaving its second home at 69th Street and Park Avenue.[²] In this way, a noteworthy group of educational institutions has grown up on Morningside Heights.

New York University also found its old quarters too cramped, and began to prepare more adequate accommodations. In April, 1894, a stone from the old building at Washington Square was carried by the graduating class to the new campus on University Heights, north of the Harlem River, and was there laid as the corner-stone of the new gymnasium. College work was transferred from Washington Square to University Heights in the autumn of 1894, but the official opening was not held until October 19, 1895.

In 1895 the city began to acquire title to the land on Amsterdam Avenue between 138th and 140th Streets, in preparation for the new buildings of the College of the City of New York which were to be erected there. In 1897 the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorised the trustees of the college to purchase this land, and plans for the new buildings, drawn by George B. Post, were accepted. The college moved to its new quarters in September, 1907, and its five large buildings, designed in the English Gothic style, and constructed of native grey stone and white terra cotta, were dedicated on May 14, 1908.

The reform movement which brought Mayor Strong to office in

[¹] At that time, the first five of the academic buildings had been erected, the central one being the library given by Mr. Seth Low, president of the university. The grounds at present (1918) are bounded by 114th Street on the south and 120th Street on the north, on the east by Amsterdam Avenue, and on the west by Broadway.

[²] The new buildings were first occupied in June, 1910.

January, 1895, was directed towards an improvement in the public school system as well as towards the more efficient administration of the city government in other particulars. Mayor Strong made sweeping changes in the Board of Education, and the new board installed William H. Maxwell as superintendent in 1898, with a permanent tenure, which permitted his removal only for cause. Money was appropriated for new school-houses, and in 1895 fifteen new buildings and annexes were under construction. The first public high schools were established at this time, three of them being opened in September, 1897. Vacation schools had been held during the preceding summer, and were so successful that it was decided to continue them.

The libraries of the city were enlarged to meet the needs of the growing public. The Astor and Lenox Libraries had already been founded. In 1887 the Tilden Trust Fund was incorporated for establishing and maintaining a free public library. The resources of the corporation were, however, much reduced by the breaking of the will of Samuel J. Tilden, as a result of which only two million dollars was secured for the trust. This was considered inadequate for founding and maintaining a library, but it helped materially, in conjunction with the Astor and Lenox Foundations, towards establishing, in 1895, the New York Public Library. In 1897 a bill was passed by the Legislature and signed by Mayor Strong providing for the erection of a new library building on the site of the old reservoir at Fifth Avenue and 42d Street. Trustees representing the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations were empowered to obtain designs for the structure. Eighty-eight architects took part in the competition organised for this purpose, which closed July 15, 1897; and from the designs submitted those of Carrère & Hastings were chosen. On April 4, 1899, the Municipal Council passed a resolution authorising an issue of bonds to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars to provide funds for tearing down the old reservoir and for doing the sub-surface work on the foundations of the new building. The corner-stone of the new library was laid on November 10, 1902, and in 1909 the building was nearing completion.^[1]

The New York Free Circulating Library had been established by private enterprise as early as 1879. This organisation met with a hearty response from the public, and increased rapidly in books and branches.

[1] The library was opened to the public May 23, 1911.

In 1887 it began to receive funds from the city under an act of the Legislature passed in that year, and it continued to receive this aid until, in 1901, it was merged in the New York Public Library. In 1901, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, after conferring with Dr. John S. Billings, director of the New York Public Library, and the trustees, decided to give to the city sixty-five branch libraries, the average cost of which should be eighty thousand dollars, if the city would furnish sites and provide for the maintenance of the libraries. The city accepted this gift on July 17, 1901. By the following October, one site, that in East 79th Street, had been secured, and by the end of 1909 thirty-two Carnegie branches had been erected, and were in operation.

During the earlier part of New York's existence, very little attention had been consciously directed towards making the city beautiful. Streets and parks were laid out with a view to their practical usefulness rather than with regard for symmetry of plan or beauty of effect; and many of the monuments that had been erected in various parts of the city had no artistic value. It was not until January 1, 1898, that the Art Commission^[1] came into existence, as a part of the plan of government outlined by the new charter of Greater New York. The city owes the formation of this important commission chiefly to Mr. John Carrère, and to Mr. Charles F. McKim, who became its first architectural member. It was the first body of its kind to be established in any American city. To it was given jurisdiction over all works of art that were to become city property, or were to be placed on land belonging to the city. Its usefulness and influence steadily increased, and, by subsequent enactments, its powers were broadened to include control over the design of all municipal buildings, bridges, piers, and other structures encroaching upon the public domain. The influence of this commission has been thoroughly beneficial to the city.

In 1902 representatives of various New York associations met to consider the question of the future planning and beautifying of the city. The following year, the New York City Improvement Commission was created by the Board of Aldermen, with the approval of the Mayor.

[1] The charter directed that the Art Commission be composed of a painter, a sculptor, an architect, three laymen, and, as ex-officio members, the Mayor, the President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the President of the Public Library, and the President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The six members first mentioned were to be appointed, and all vacancies in their number were to be filled by the Mayor from a list of not less than three times the number to be appointed, such list to be submitted, whenever necessary, by the Fine Arts Federation. In case the Federation failed to present a list of nominations, the mayor was to make the appointment without it. The membership of the commission, since its establishment in 1898, includes many of the best-known and most respected names in the community.

This commission prepared a comprehensive plan for the development of the city, and made its final report to Mayor McClellan in January, 1907, just a century after the appointment of the first city planning commission of New York.

The report of the commission expressed the opinion that a satisfactory plan for the city's development must necessarily anticipate the growth of the city for many years to come, and must be so designed that all of its parts should be consistent, so that improvements to be made in the future might be undertaken with reference to the accomplishment of a definite purpose, and not, as had too often been the case, without reference to any general plan. Such a scheme necessarily involved not only the laying out of parks, streets, and highways, the location of city buildings, and the improvement of the water-front; but also questions of detail relating to the laying of pavements and sidewalks, the use of appropriate house numbers and gas and electric light fixtures, the manner of indicating streets, the location of statues and monuments commemorating historical events, the planting of trees, and a countless number of other matters, seemingly trivial, perhaps, but all requiring attention if New York was to take its place as one of the great metropolitan cities of the world. The most important feature of the commission's plan, in its effect upon the city as a whole, was the suggestion that adequate and suitable avenues of connection be opened, not only between the different parts of each borough, but also between the several boroughs and the outlying districts. In this way, it was proposed to secure for each borough a park system of its own, complete in all its details, and at the same time to connect, as far as possible, the parks of the different boroughs with each other by attractive parkways, so as to make them all parts of one harmonious whole, and, by thus making each supplement the other, to add to the beauty of all.

The commission recommended that the Manhattan water-front owned by the city should be improved according to certain general plans determined upon in advance and suited to the purposes for which the piers were to be used, so as to secure uniformity of construction and an appropriate architectural effect; that these improvements should be made either by the city itself or by its lessees, and that piers should be constructed at convenient places, so designed as to permit of their being used for purposes of recreation. Those portions of the water-front that were not adapted to commercial uses were to be reserved for parks. Specific

suggestions were made for laying out new thoroughfares and for the improvement of those already in existence. It was recommended that Fifth Avenue be widened; the approaches to Blackwells Island improved, and the island itself ultimately reserved as a park. Similar suggestions were made for the improvement of the other boroughs. The commission suggested that City Hall Park, Manhattan, be chosen as the civic centre of Greater New York, and that such future buildings as were erected for the administration of municipal affairs be grouped about it.

The commission further proposed to reduce the cost of these improvements by giving to the city the power to condemn more extensive areas than those actually required for the intended improvements, the purpose being to enable the city to take advantage of the thereby enhanced value of property in the neighbourhood of such improvements, by reselling—a method of procedure known as “excess condemnation proceedings,” and already long established in many cities of Europe, where the city is justly considered the proper beneficiary in such cases. With proper safeguards and limitations, to avoid an injudicious exercise of power by those charged with the administration of the city’s affairs, there seems to be no valid reason why individual property-owners should profit from an increase in values due exclusively to the expenditure of public money.

Of the many monuments that have been erected in the city since 1876 it is possible to mention here only a few of the most important. One of the finest works of art owned by the city is the bronze statue of Admiral Farragut erected by American citizens in 1881 in Madison Square, facing Fifth Avenue. It is the work of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, sculptor, and Stanford White, architect. On November 26, 1883, to mark the centennial of the British evacuation, a statue of Washington by J. Q. A. Ward was unveiled in front of the Sub-Treasury, on the spot where, in 1789, he took the oath of office as first President of the United States. On October 28, 1886, Bartholdi’s statue of “Liberty Enlightening the World” was unveiled by President Cleveland on Bedloes Island. The statue was the gift of the French people, the pedestal being provided by popular subscription here.

Ground was broken for the Washington Memorial Arch, at the entrance to Washington Square, and the corner-stone laid on May 30, 1890; and the arch, which was constructed from designs by Stanford White, passed into the custody of the city on May 4, 1895. The most pretentious, but certainly not the most beautiful, of New York’s me-

monials is undoubtedly Grant's Tomb on Riverside Drive at 123d Street. The Legislature set aside this site for the tomb in 1886; on April 27, 1892, the corner-stone was laid, and the building was dedicated five years later, on April 27, 1897. The statue of Nathan Hale, by Frederick MacMonnies, originally occupying a site near the south-west corner of City Hall Park, and now temporarily placed south of the east wing of the City Hall, was the gift of the Sons of the Revolution to the city in 1893. In 1898 a site for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Mount Tom on Riverside Drive was approved by the Art Commission; the corner-stone was laid by President Roosevelt on December 15, 1900, and the monument was unveiled May 30, 1902. One more work of art, only, can be mentioned here—the gilded bronze equestrian statue of General William Tecumseh Sherman, designed by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, erected by citizens of New York under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce at the 59th Street and Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park, and unveiled on May 30, 1903.

A few days stand out with especial brilliancy in this period of the city's life. Each marks the anniversary of some great event in the existence of the city or the nation. In 1883 the centennial of the British evacuation was celebrated on November 26th,^[1] and, as has already been noted, in 1889, on April 29th and 30th, and May 1st, the centennial of Washington's inauguration was celebrated. The anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America was the occasion for brilliant festivities in April, 1893, but in September, 1909, occurred the greatest demonstration of all, in honour of the three-hundredth anniversary of Henry Hudson's discovery of New York Bay and the Hudson River, and the one-hundredth anniversary of Robert Fulton's achievement in successfully inaugurating steam navigation, on the Hudson River. Two weeks, from Saturday, September 25th, to Monday, October 11th, were devoted to the numerous festivities attending the celebration, which included parades, pageants, and banquets. Each borough of the Greater City had its own celebration. Parks were opened and monuments unveiled. The greatest fleet of foreign war-ships ever seen in American waters lay in the North River and took a conspicuous part in the celebration. Distinguished visitors from abroad and from other parts of the United States united not merely in paying honour to the great achievements of Hudson and Fulton, but also in acknowledging the significance of America to the

[1] Evacuation Day, November 25th, fell on Sunday, and therefore the celebration was held on the twenty-sixth.

world, and the preëminence of the city that stands at the gateway between the Old World and the New.

It is fitting that this brief sketch of the city's development should end with this gala occasion. New York has long held an unrivalled position in the western hemisphere, not only in finance, commerce, and manufactures, but also in intellectual activities, and in Art. What her future is to be remains for time to disclose; but surely no one familiar with her past can doubt that she is destined to take an increasingly important part in the development of the nation and in the progress of the world.

Gelukkig *Land*, God geef u vrede.

God geef u heyl, en voorspoed, troost, en rust.

God bann' de twist, en tweedracht van u Kust.

JACOB STEENDAM, Noch vaster,

Nieuw-Amsterdam, 1661

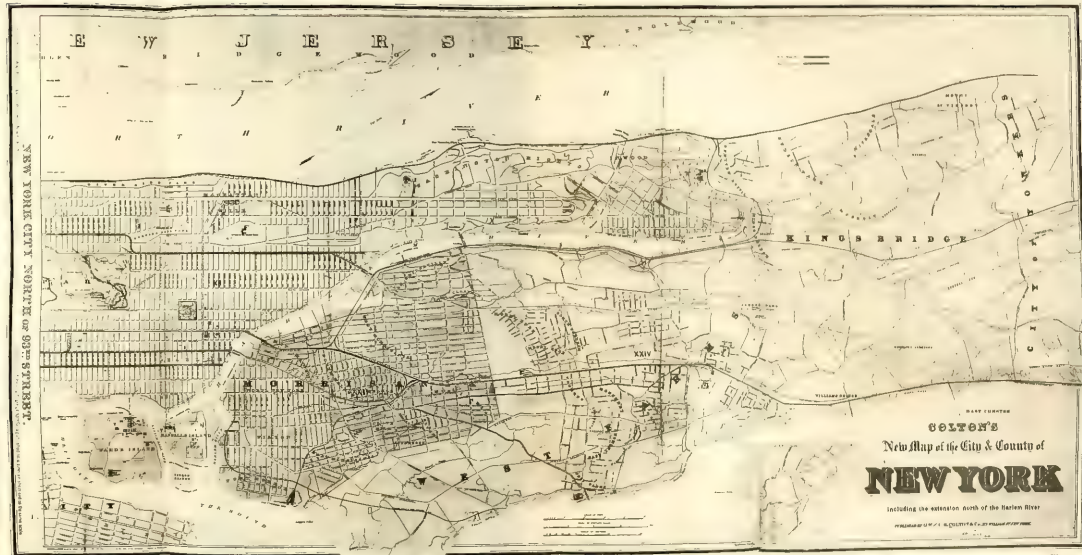
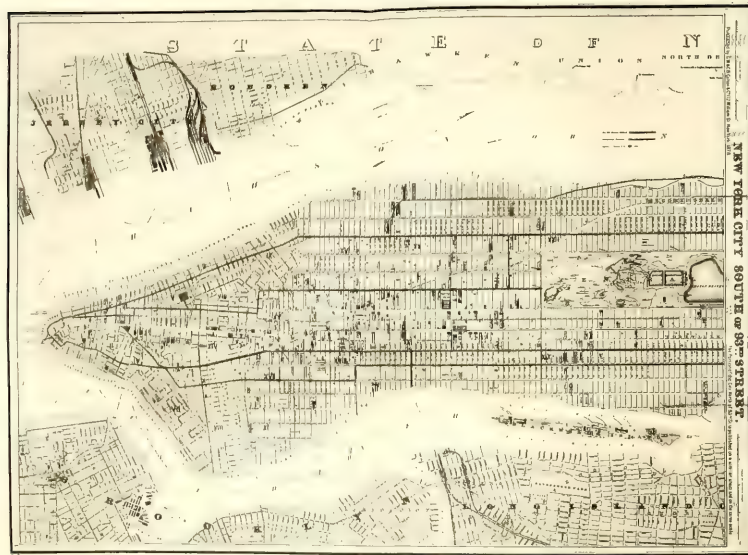


PLATES

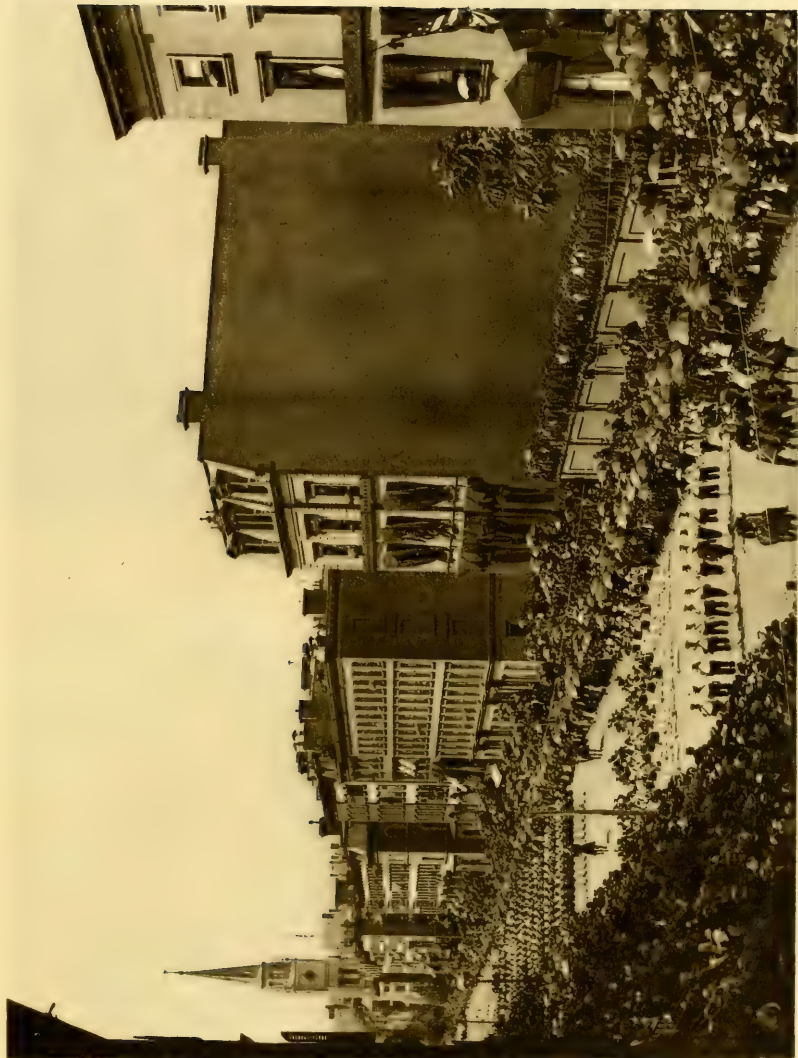
155 A-173

c. 1877-*c.* 1909

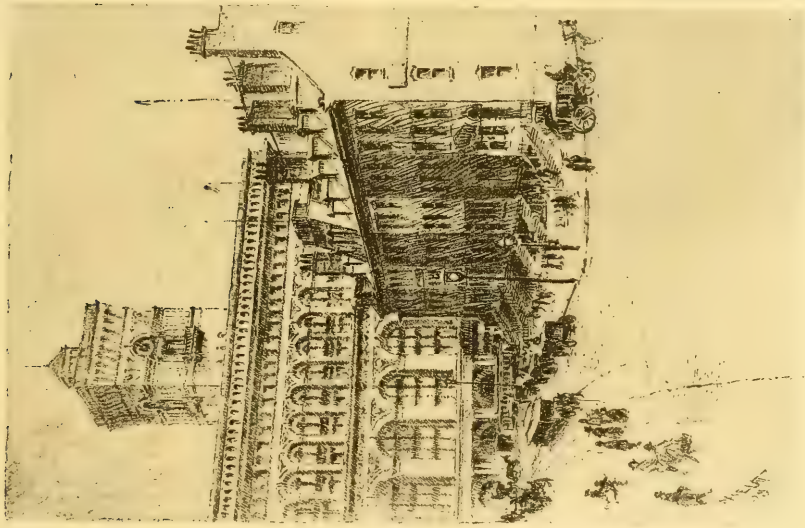






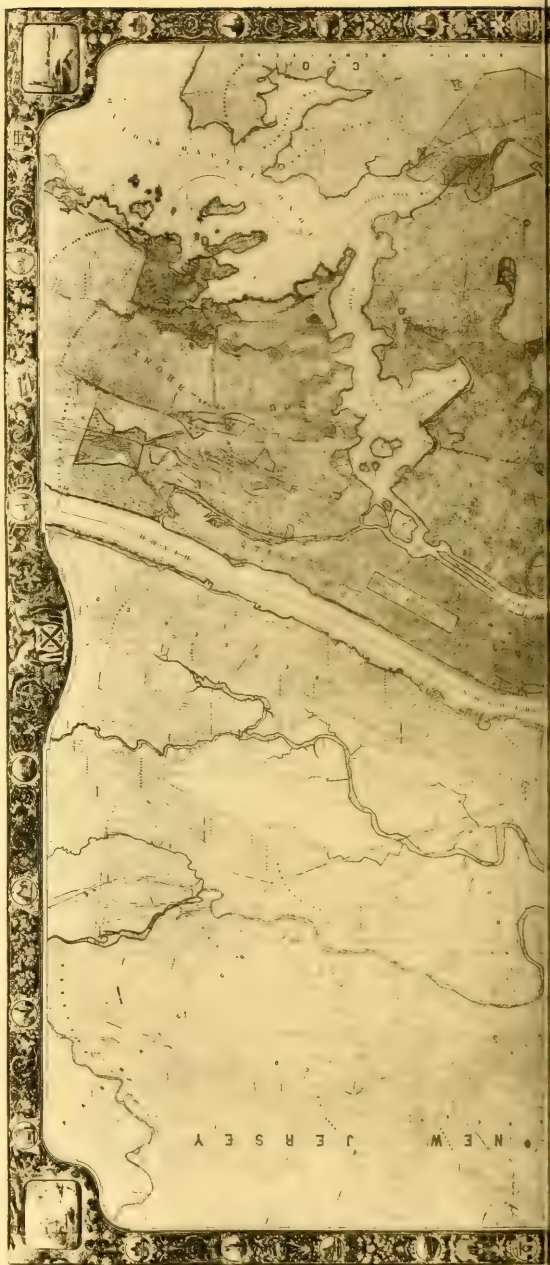
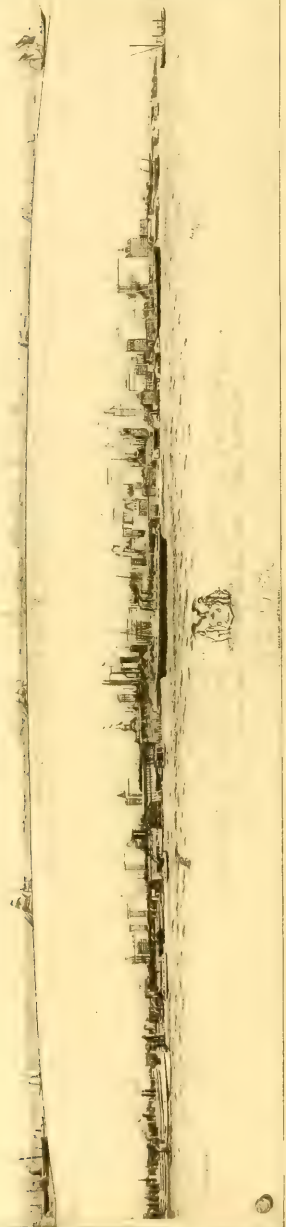


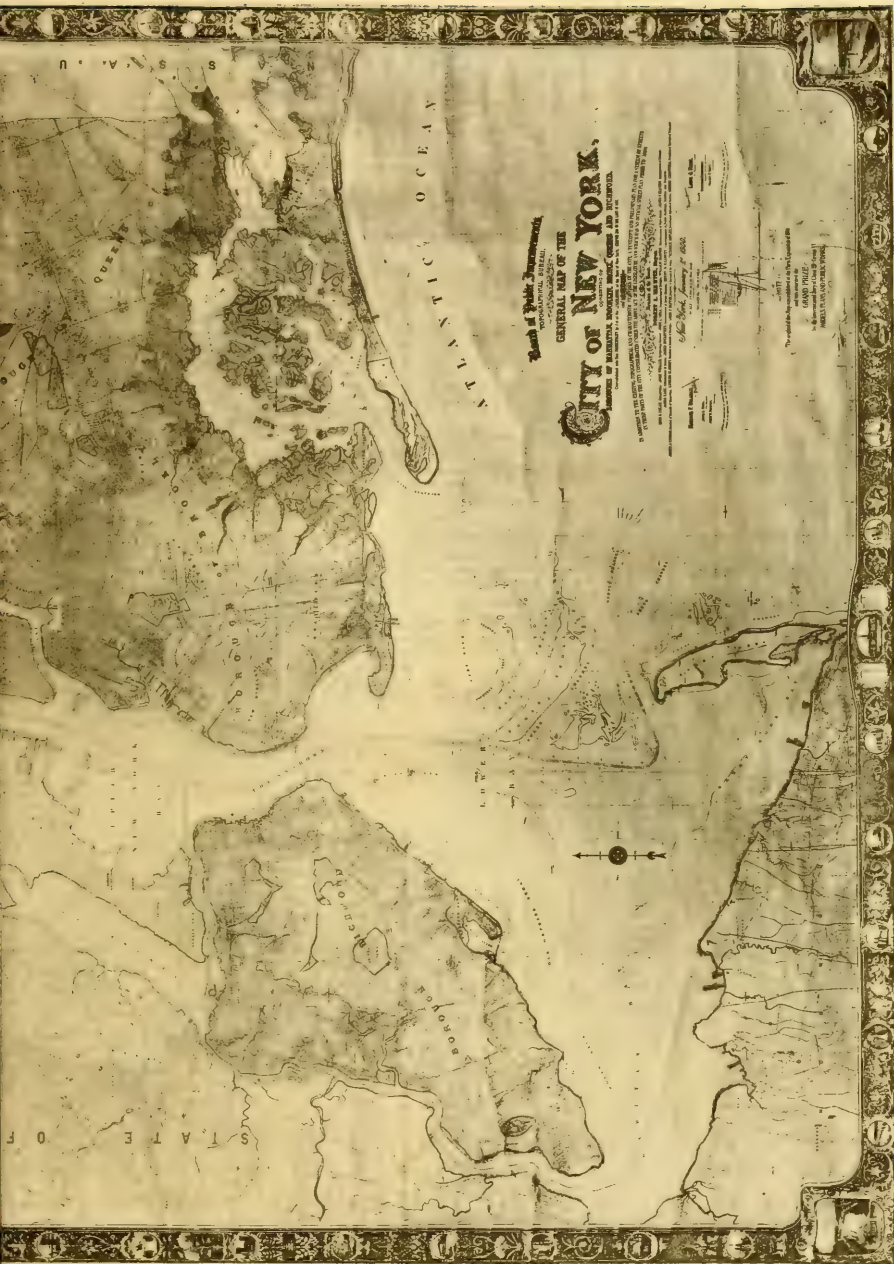


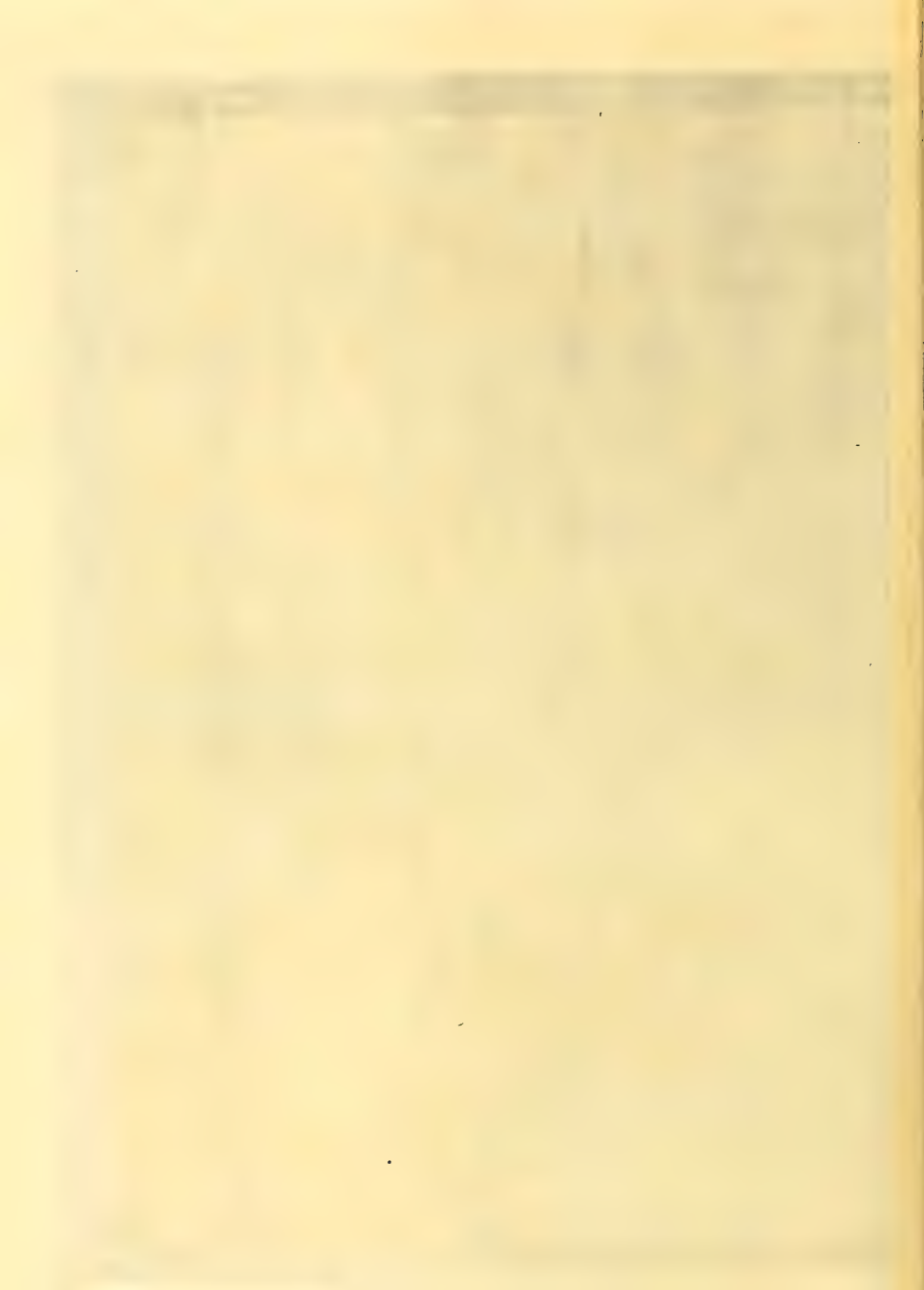


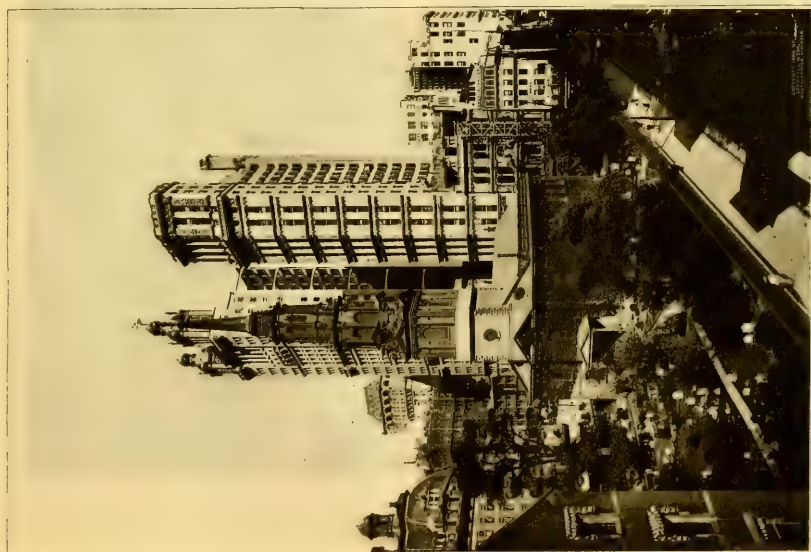


THE GREAT BRIDGE, NEW JERSEY, 1890

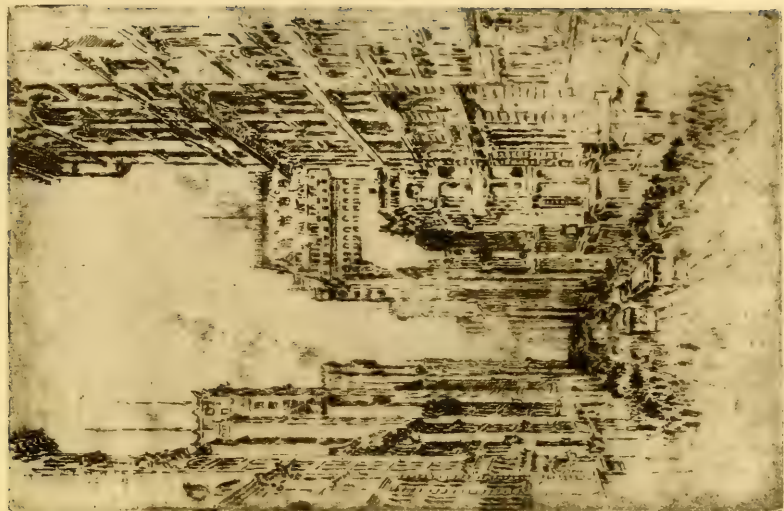
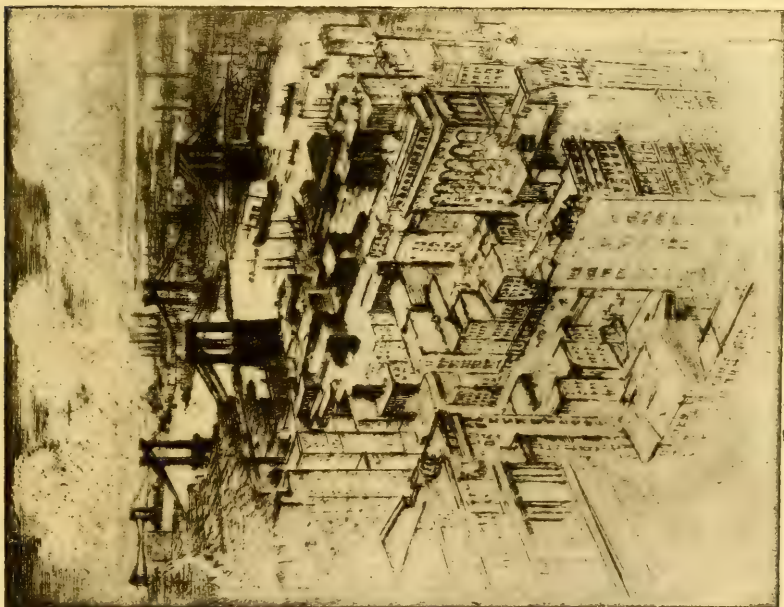








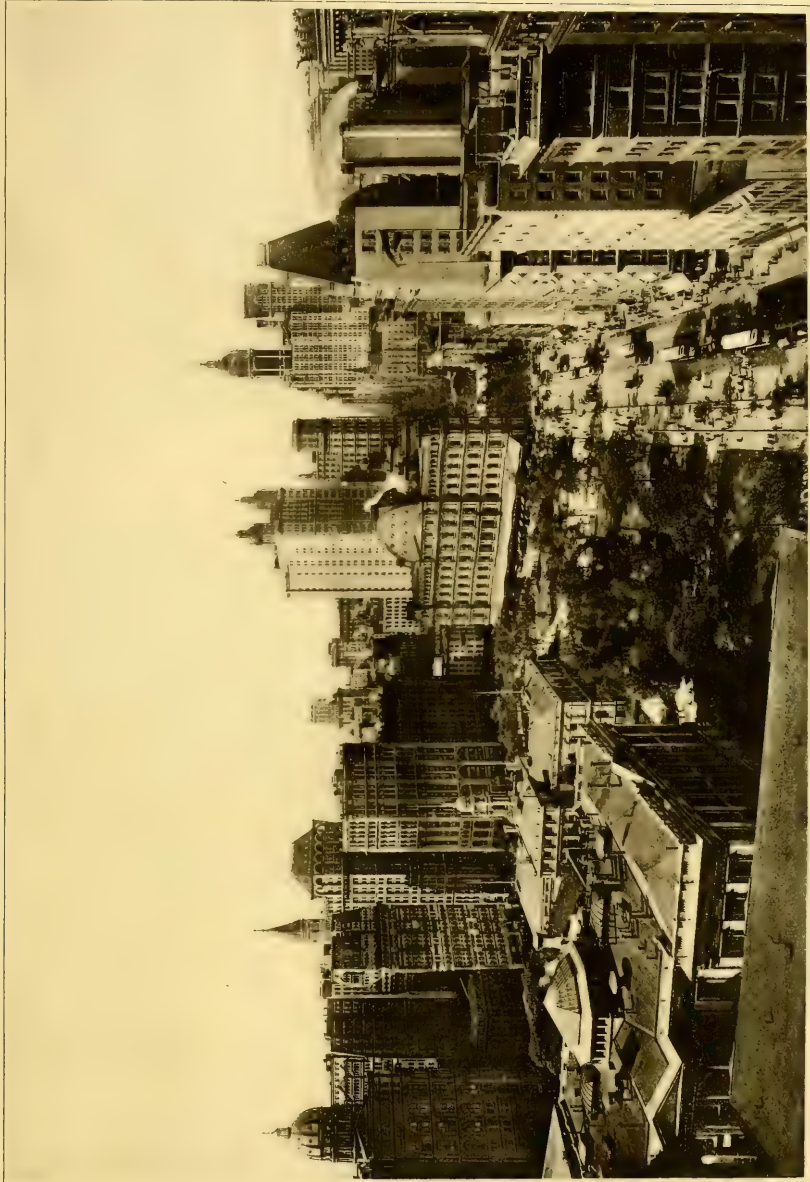






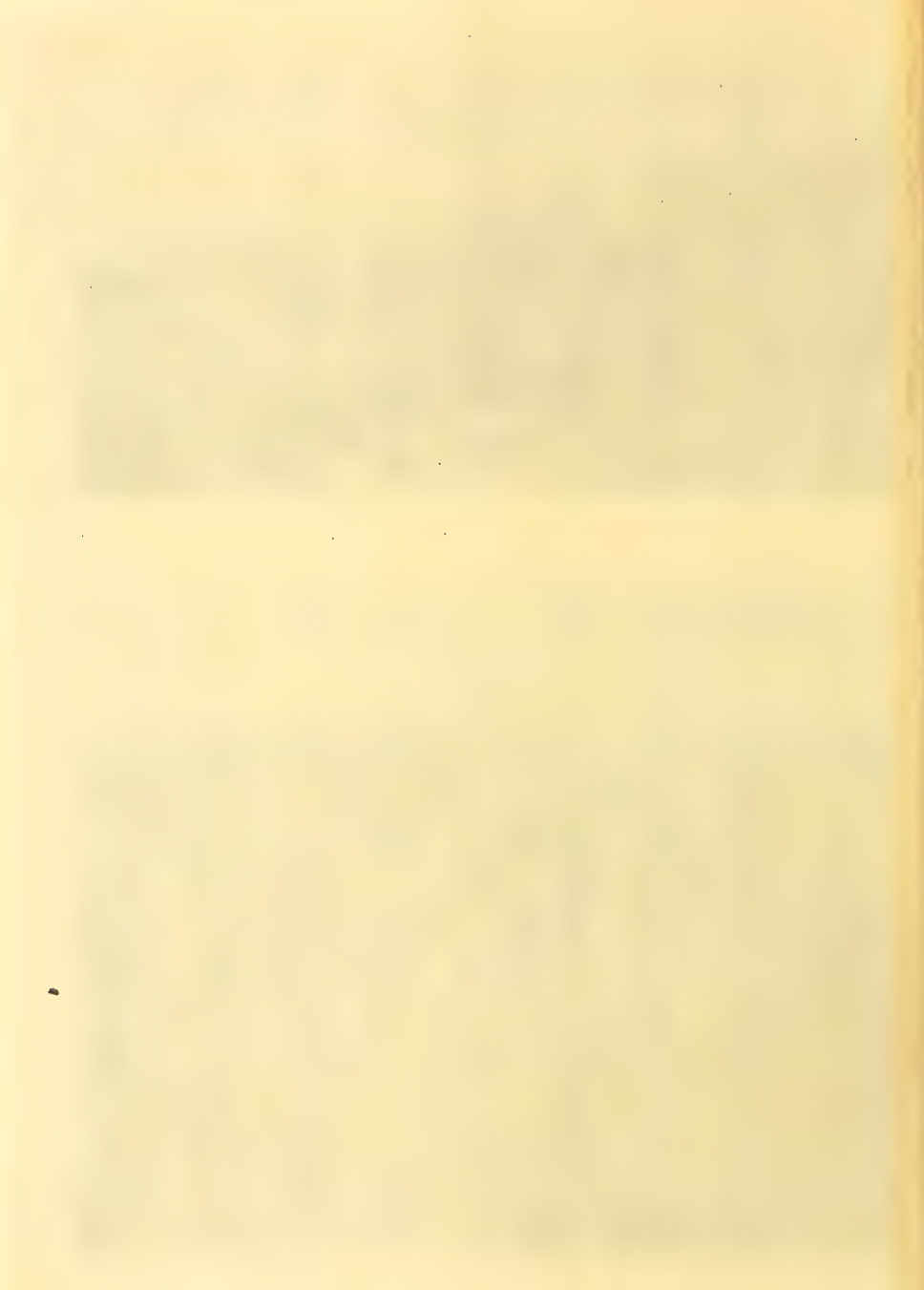
Queen's College, Kingston

















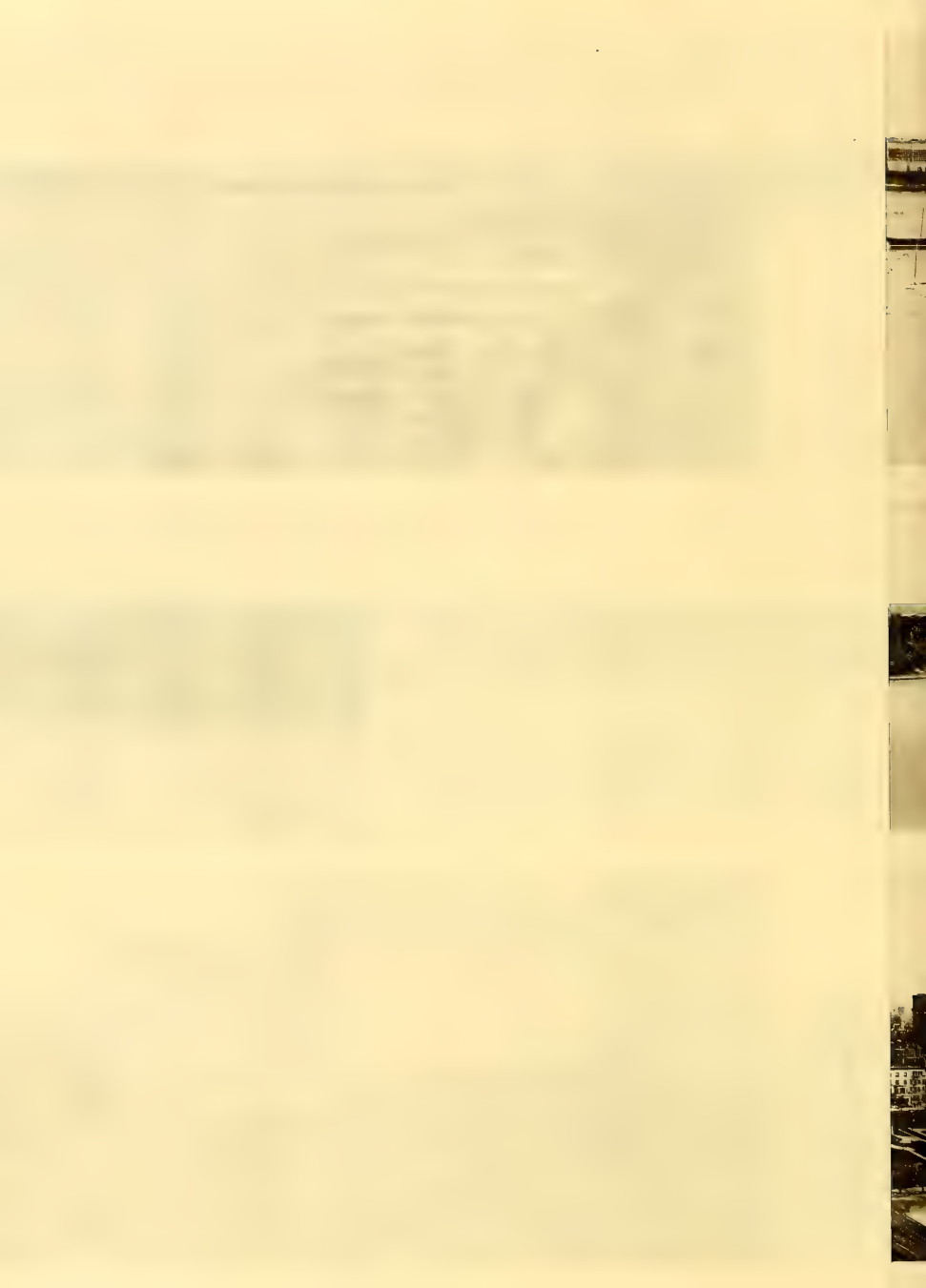




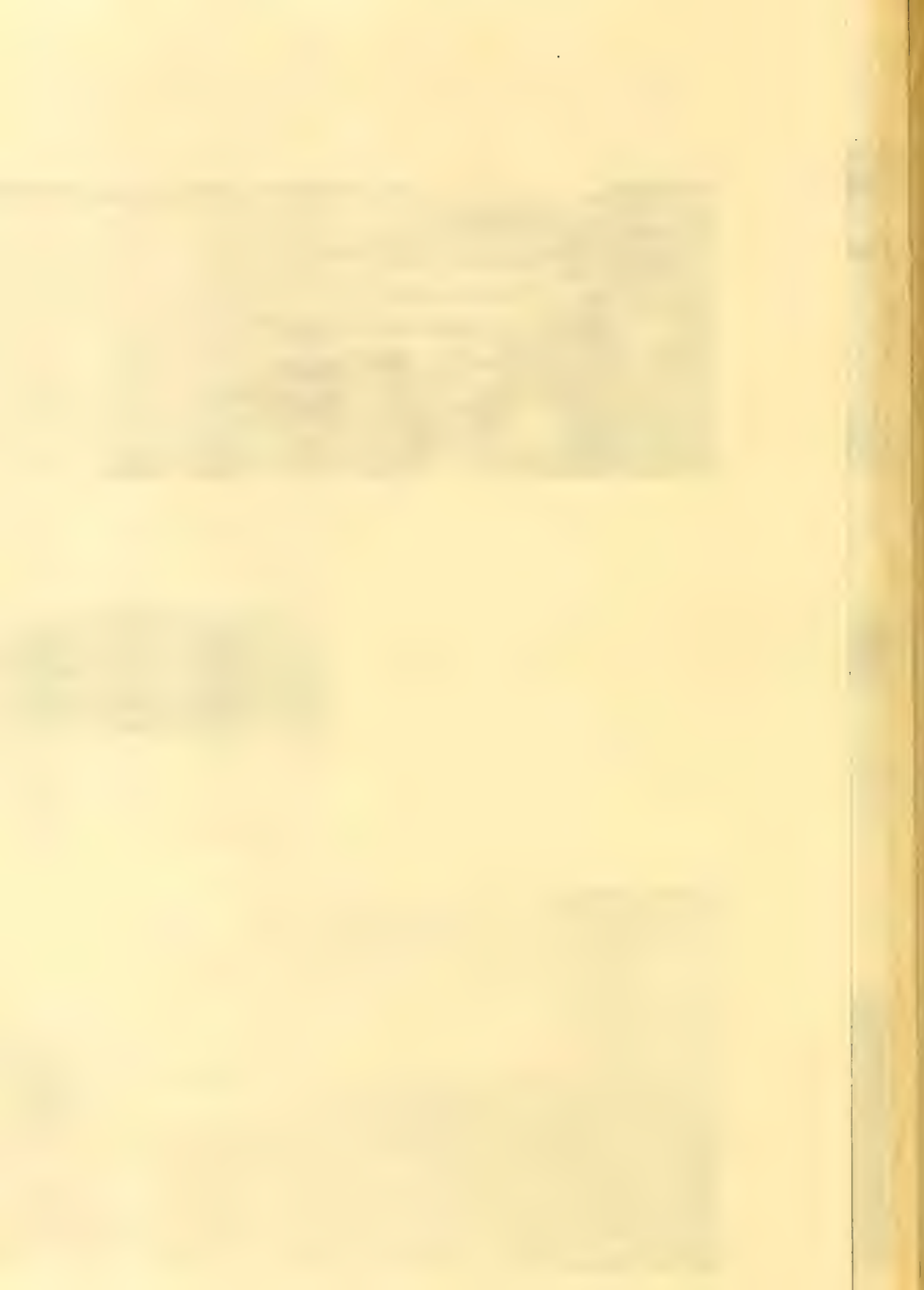






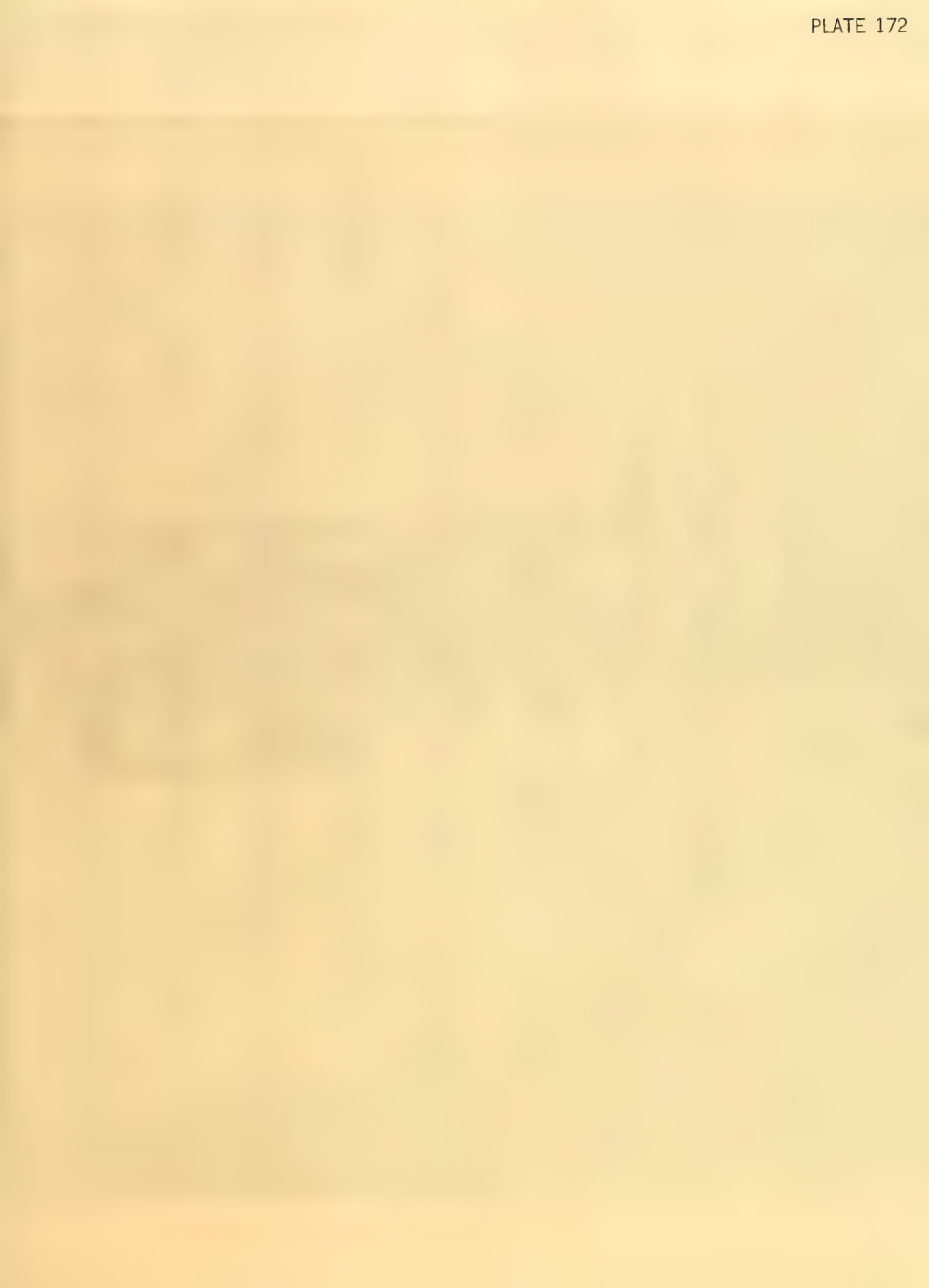








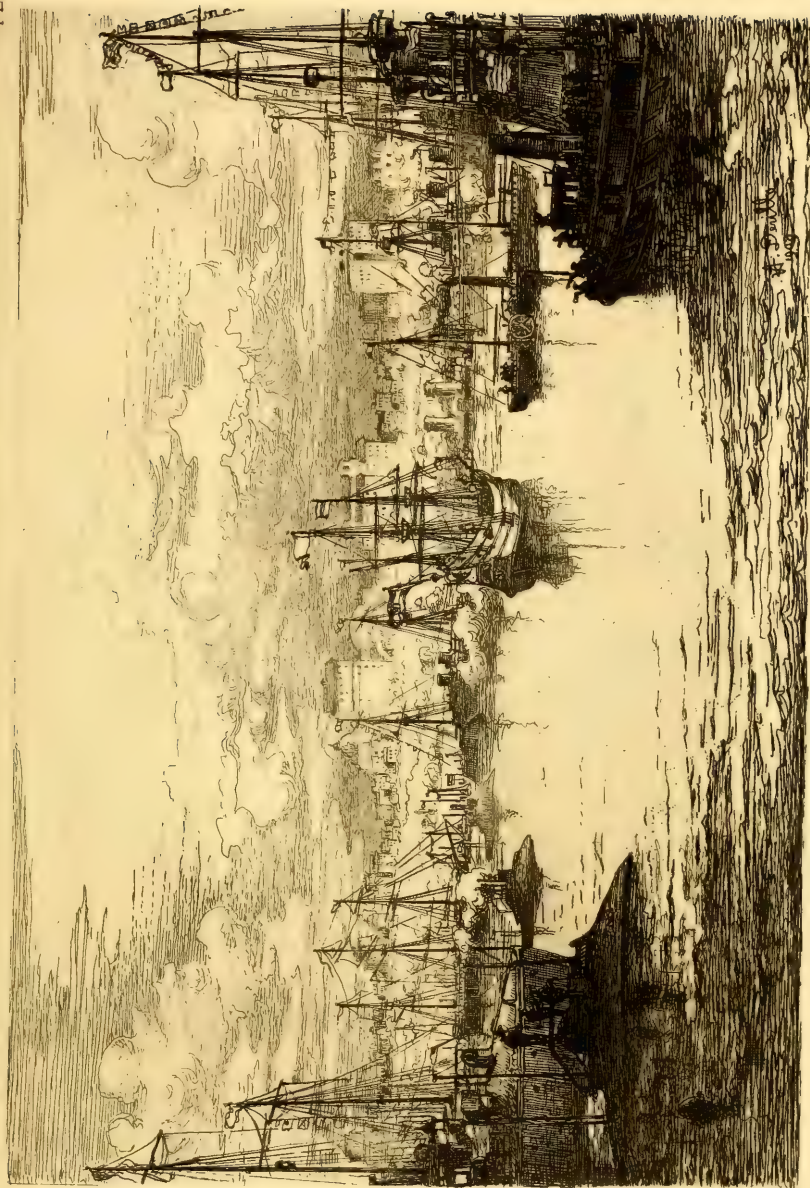














DESCRIPTION OF PLATES

155 A-173

c. 1877-*c.* 1909



DESCRIPTION OF PLATES

155 A-173
c. 1877-c. 1909

PLATE 155 A

COLTON'S NEW MAP OF THE CITY & COUNTY OF NEW YORK (ETC.)

Lithograph in two parts.

a. $37\frac{1}{8} \times 27\frac{3}{8}$

Date depicted: 1878.

b. $54\frac{1}{2} \times 27\frac{3}{8}$

Date issued: 1880.

Publishers: G. W. & C. B. Colton.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

Second state. The map was first published in 1874, with the title: "Colton's New Map of the City & County of New York With adjacent New Jersey and Long Island Shores." The N. Y. Hist. Society possesses the upper section of the 1874 issue, and the Library of Congress owns the complete map. The 1874 copyright is found on the 1880 map here reproduced.

The first section of the map shows the city south of 93d Street, and the other the island north of that point, with the adjacent shores.

PLATE 155 B

[Funeral of General Grant]

Photograph.

Date depicted: August 8, 1885.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

The funeral of General Grant, who died on July 23, 1885, was held in New York on August 8th, the military procession being six miles in length. It started at 9 o'clock in the morning, reaching the temporary tomb in Riverside Park at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The photograph shows the U. S. Marines passing 33d Street and Fifth Avenue. The house on the extreme right is that of William B. Astor, at the south-west corner of Fifth Avenue and 34th Street. Adjoining to the south, is seen that of John Jacob Astor, at the north-west corner of 33d Street. This block front is at present occupied by the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

PLATE 156-a

[Steamship Row and Produce Exchange]

Lithograph.

5 x 7½

Date depicted: 1898.

Artist and lithographer: Charles F. W. Mielatz.

Owner: Mr. Mielatz.

Other copies: City Art Museum, St. Louis, Mo.; Tracy Dows, Esq.; Holden Collection, and three other impressions owned by the artist.

This is an unfinished state, of which only the seven trial impressions referred to above were pulled, as the plate was accidentally destroyed before being finished.

The houses shown occupied the site of the old Government House, which was torn down in 1815, and for many years prior to their demolition were known, collectively, as Steam Ship Row, most of them being occupied as offices by the principal trans-Atlantic steamship companies. The entire block on which the Government House stood—between State, Bridge, and Whitehall Streets, and Bowling Green—was sold at auction on May 25, 1815, the aggregate amount paid by the purchasers of the lots being \$158,000.—*The Eve. Post*, May 25, 1815. In the same issue of the *Post*, the editor states that "The Corporation purchased this ground of the state for the sum of \$50,000[1] and have yet for sale the Custom-House, military work-shops and various other buildings, so that, it will be seen, they made no fool of a bargain of it."

On the following day (May 26th) the Government House itself was purchased by Jacob Barker for \$5,050. As he did not buy the site, it is evident that the purchase was made for the material which the building contained.

On May 31, 1815, the following advertisement appeared in *The Eve. Post*:

James O'Donnell, Architect, respectfully informs the public, and particularly those who propose building their own houses, that he furnishes plans and elevations correspondent with the situation of the ground, and the views of the builder, as well as the extent of the contemplated expense.

He likewise informs those Gentlemen who have purchased the plot of ground lately occupied as a Custom-house; that he has projected designs in a style suitable for that charming situation fronting the bowling green, and for those fronting the battery, and solicits the favor of their calling at his office where they are now ready for inspection.

Being regularly educated in the science of Architecture, and having practiced it (he flatters himself) to the satisfaction of those who have honored him with their confidence in this country for several years, he trusts his designs will meet the approbation of those who consult taste and arrangement united with economy, whether in public or private buildings.

Mr. O. D attends in his Office, No. 98 Chamber-street, daily, from 9 in the morning till 2 in the afternoon.

The editor of *The New York Herald*, on Sept. 6, 1815, printed a long communication on the subject of the houses to be built on the Government House site, in which attention is called by the writer to the fact that "Without any sacrifice of private convenience, and but a little, perhaps, of private opinion, there would be no difficulty in giving the whole front the appearance of one grand public edifice, in which, while perfect uniformity of design might be obtained, yet the distinctness of each habitation would be sufficiently marked." He adds: "There are several plans of the buildings, proposed by a Mr. M'Donald, either of which, if adopted, would present a front of uniformity and beauty; . . . It could hardly enough be lamented, if from a want of unanimity in the purchasers, from whatever cause,

[1] This was corrected the next day, the amount being \$83,000.

neither should be adopted." Evidently, the proposed plan was not adopted by the owners of the property.

When Whitehall Street was widened on the west side in 1852, the corner lot, on the south-west corner of Whitehall opposite the Bowling Green, with the exception of a strip about two feet wide, was added to the width of the street.

In 1899 the entire block was bought by the United States for the New Custom House, and the buildings were demolished in 1900.

The Produce Exchange, also shown in the view, was completed in 1884, upon land purchased in 1880. Its erection necessitated the closing of the western end of Marketfield Street and the opening of New Street south from Beaver to afford an outlet from Marketfield Street in the rear of the Exchange.

PLATE 156-b

[Coenties Slip and Produce Exchange]

Etching on copper.

10 x 14

Date depicted: 1890-1.

Date issued: 1907.

Artist and etcher: Charles F. W. Mielatz.

Owner: Mr. Mielatz.

Other copies: N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

Last state. This etching was originally made in 1890-1, but since then has undergone various changes. The first state measured 9 x 13 inches, with a margin which has since been etched out. The date of completion, etched on the plate, is "07."

Many old houses of the type shown in this view still remain on South Street, which, with its docks and shipping, is one of the most picturesque of New York streets. The tower of the Produce Exchange is seen above the warehouses, facing the river.

The Society of Iconophiles, in 1908, issued a very similar view, in photogravure, from a monotype, also by Mr. Mielatz, but depicting a somewhat later date.

PLATE 157-a

"THE PAST AND THE PRESENT" (ETC.)

[Comparison of Sky-lines of New York from Jersey City in 1873 and 1898]

Wash drawing on paper.

50 x 12½

Dates depicted: 1873 and 1898.

Date issued: Copyright 1898.

Artist: August Will.

Owner: J. Clarence Davies, Esq.

These drawings were made by Mr. Will from a window of his residence in Jersey City, and give a very good idea of the development of the city during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. A very similar drawing by the same artist, but more sketchily rendered, comparing the sky-lines in 1875 and 1899, is in the author's collection. It has the title: "Diagram to illustrate the growth of New York City in the last quarter of XIX century" (etc.).

Reproduced here for the first time.

PLATE 157-b

GENERAL MAP OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK (ETC.)

Photo-lithograph.

94 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 109 $\frac{5}{8}$

Date depicted: 1900.

Author: Louis A. Risse, Chief Topographical Engineer.

Lithographer: Robert A. Welcke, 178 William Street.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

Other copies: N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

In addition to the existing topographical features of the city, this map shows a tentative and preliminary plan for a system of streets in those parts of the city consolidated under the charter of Greater New York, passed May 4, 1897, and which had no official street plan prior to 1898. The street system as actually developed differs materially from that here shown.

The original drawing, the execution of which occupied ten years, was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, and was awarded a *grand prix*. It is twenty-seven feet wide by thirty-one feet high, is drawn on a scale of 600 feet to the inch, and depicts an area of one thousand square miles. The preparation and purpose of the map are explained fully in an accompanying pamphlet, entitled *Exhibition of the Map of the City of New York, Paris Exhibition, 1900. Report of Chief Engineer, Board of Public Improvements, City of New York*, New York, 1901. The original map is now preserved in the Bronx Borough Hall.

The border of this map is embellished by an interesting series of drawings of the more important public buildings in Greater New York. These include:

Tomb of Gen. Grant	Mall in Central Park
Armory of 71st Regiment	Columbus Monument
New Library	St. John's Cathedral
Dewey Arch	Museum of Natural History
New York from Statue of Liberty	Hudson River from Riverside Drive
Grand Central Depot	Lafayette Statue
Washington Bridge	High Bridge
Headquarters of Fire Department	Harlem River from Washington Bridge
Library of Columbia University	St. Patrick's Cathedral
St. Luke's Hospital	Museum of Art
Normal College	Proposed New York and New Jersey Bridge
Macomb's Dam Bridge and Viaduct	Riverside Park from Hudson River
Fountain in Central Park	Park Row Building

In the centre of the lower border is a view of the New York City Hall. At the left of this appears a list of the mayors from 1675 to 1803, and on the right those from 1803 to 1898.

There exists a reduced photo-lithographic copy of this map, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 54 $\frac{1}{4}$, also made by Robert A. Welcke. The New York Public Library has a copy in this reduced form, from which our reproduction was made.

PLATE 158-a

[St. Paul's Chapel and Cemetery from the Corner of Fulton
and Church Streets]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1904.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

The building at the extreme left is the Clergy House of Trinity Parish, and contains the offices and archives of the corporation. Above this are seen the Astor House, the southern half of which was demolished in 1913, and the dome of the Post Office. Back of the steeple of St. Paul's Chapel is the Park Row or Syndicate Building, and directly south of this, on the south-east corner of Broadway and Ann Street, a site long occupied by Barnum's Museum, and later by *The New York Herald*, is the St. Paul Building, erected in 1897 from designs by George B. Post. This office building marked a distinct advance in "sky-scraper" design, its construction demanding the solution of many new problems. The low building to the south, shown in process of demolition, was the National Park Bank, which was being rebuilt and enlarged at this time from designs by Donn Barber.

PLATE 158-b

[Trinity Church, looking East along Rector Street]

Photograph

Date depicted: 1908.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

The tall building at the extreme left of the view is the Trinity Building. The low structure next to it, with a mansard roof appearing above the rear elevation of Trinity Church, is the Equitable Life Assurance Society Building, erected in 1870 and burned on January 9, 1912. The tall building on Broadway in the centre of the view is the American Surety Company Building. Just to the right of Trinity Church is seen the Gillender Building, (the site of which is now occupied by The Bankers Trust Company Building) on the north-west corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, and on the south-east corner of Wall Street and Broadway the building known as No. 1 Wall Street.

PLATE 159-a

[Broadway, looking North from the Washington Building, No. 1 Broadway,
showing the North End of Bowling Green]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1897.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

The turrets of the Washington Building, which was erected in 1882 on the site of the old Kennedy House, at No. 1 Broadway (see Pl. 98), are seen in the left foreground. The site of the low buildings on the east side of Broadway is now occupied by the 10 and 12 Broadway Building. Next to this follow the Wells, Standard Oil, Hudson, and Tower Buildings, etc. The Tower Building, recently (1914) torn down, was the earliest example of skeleton frame construction ever erected. It was designed by Bradford Lee Gilbert, and built in 1888-9 (see Chronology).

PLATE 159-b

[Broad Street and the Stock Exchange, looking South from the Steps of the Sub-Treasury]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1909.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

The building on the right, with columns and a pediment, is the New York Stock Exchange, erected in 1903 (George B. Post, architect) on the site of a former building erected for the same purpose in 1865. The sculpture in the pediment of the present building is by J. Q. A. Ward. Beyond this building appears the tower of the Commercial Cable Building, and still beyond, on the corner of Exchange Place, is seen the Blair Building (Carrère & Hastings, architects), built in 1902. On the opposite side of Exchange Place is the Johnston Building. The small building with the receding upper storeys is the Wall Street Journal Building, erected in 1888 for the Edison Company. Next come several small buildings demolished in 1913 to make way for the 50 Broad Street Building. The last building seen on this side of the street is the Morris Building. The tall building in the distance on the east side of the street is the Broad Exchange. In the left foreground, on the south-east corner of Wall and Broad Streets, is the old Drexel Building, occupied by J. P. Morgan & Co., and recently torn down to make room for a new building, erected in 1915 for the same firm from plans by Trowbridge and Livingston.

PLATE 160-a

["Sky-scrapers" and the East River Bridges]

Etching on copper.

8 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 11

Date depicted: 1908.

Date issued: 1908.

Artist and etcher: Joseph Pennell, by whose kind permission this and the following plate are here reproduced.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

The Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Williamsburg Bridges are seen in the distance spanning the East River.

This and the following view have been reversed in the reproductions so as to show the proper relation of the topographical features, the original etchings having been made without reversing.

PLATE 160-b

[Lower Broadway, looking South from the Corner of Fulton Street]

Etching on copper.

7 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 11 $\frac{7}{8}$

Date depicted: 1905.

Date issued: 1905.

Artist and etcher: Joseph Pennell.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

PLATE 161-a

[Broadway and Grace Church, looking North from 10th Street]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1909.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

Grace Church, shown on the right, was erected in 1846, from designs by James Renwick, Jr., near the site of the old Henry Brevoort farmhouse, which stood on the west side of Fourth Avenue on the line of 11th Street. When an attempt was made to open 11th Street, in conformity with the Commissioners' Plan of 1807, and to remove the old farmhouse, tradition says that "Mr. Brevoort resisted with such effect as to have that improvement abandoned. Ordinances were passed for its opening in 1836 and 1849, but the venerable occupant refused to move, and they were rescinded."—Valentine's *Manual*, 1865, p. 643. Eleventh Street has never been cut through.

Grace Church was for many years considered the finest Gothic church in New York, a distinction now, by common consent, belonging to St. Thomas's Church (Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, architects). Union Square and the "Flatiron Building" are seen in the distance.

PLATE 161-b

[Fifth Avenue looking South from 60th Street]

Wash drawing in pencil.

20¾ x 28½

Date depicted: 1906.

Artist: Vernon Howe Bailey.

Owner: Copyrighted by Harper & Bros., and reproduced in *Harper's Weekly*, of December 8, 1906.

In the foreground is the equestrian statue of General Sherman, designed by Augustus St. Gaudens, and erected in 1903 by the citizens of New York under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. Above the statue looms the Plaza Hotel, built in 1907 (H. J. Hardenbergh, architect). In the distance, on the west side of Fifth Avenue, are seen the residence of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Hotel Gotham, opposite which is the St. Regis Hotel.

This is the first view reproduced in this book in which automobiles appear, although the automobile came into general use at least five years earlier.

In 1913, five firms of New York architects were invited, by the trustees of the Joseph Pulitzer estate, in conjunction with the city, to submit designs in competition for a fountain and accessories, involving the rearrangement and architectural treatment of the entire open space lying between 58th and 60th Streets, a competition in which the author had the pleasure of acting as consulting architect, and which was won by Messrs. Carrère and Hastings.

PLATE 162

GENERAL MAP OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

11¾ x 15¾

Half-tone plate from original *Report*.

Date depicted: 1907.

Provenance: Plate I of *The Report of the New York City Improvement Commission*, 1907.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies of the *Report*: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

The map here reproduced shows the five boroughs of Greater New York, with the proposed new streets, avenues, parks, etc., recommended by the commission.

The appointment of a commission to study and report upon a plan for the systematic

future development of Greater New York was made possible by an ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, approved by the Mayor on December 9, 1903. The commission, which consisted of fourteen members, with Francis K. Pendleton as chairman, received valuable suggestions and advice from an advisory committee of three engineers and the landscape architect of the Park Department. The architect selected by the commission was Richard A. Walker, Whitney Warren acting as the consulting architect.

A provision of the ordinance provided that a report be made before the first day of January, 1905. A preliminary report was therefore submitted, in 1904, followed by the final report of January, 1907.

The aim of the commission was, primarily, to provide suitable avenues of connection between the different parts of each borough, and between the boroughs themselves and outlying districts; to secure an adequate park system for each borough, and to connect these parks by suitable parkways, "so as to make them all parts of one harmonious whole, and, by thus making each supplement the other, add largely to the beauty and advantages of all."

Concerning Manhattan Island, the commission recommended more particularly:

A general plan for the harmonious improvement of the piers and the construction of recreation piers, especially in the lower part of the city.

A marginal street around the entire commercial water-front of Manhattan, and the reservation for parks of portions of the water-front not adapted for commercial purposes.

An approach by parkway at Inwood to the proposed Hudson Memorial Bridge, and a roadway connecting the Boulevard Lafayette by an elevated structure with the parkway.

A parkway along 181st Street, the Washington Bridge, and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, connecting the Hudson River with Bronx Park, and a similar parkway along Dyckman Street connecting Boulevard Lafayette, the Speedway, and the parks on the Harlem River.

The widening of Fifth Avenue by the removal of the stoop line and other encroachments.

The widening of 42d Street for three hundred feet east and west of Fifth Avenue; the construction of a circular roadway with the sidewalks pushed back behind the building line and passing in an arcade under the first storeys of the buildings, and the depressing of the centre of 42d Street to pass under Fifth Avenue.

The removal of the wall around Central Park, the construction of a new driveway along its east side, parallel with Fifth Avenue, and other park improvements.

The opening of proper approaches to Blackwell's Island Bridge, by widening 60th Street, and by providing a diagonal approach to the bridge from Second Avenue to 57th Street, so as to relieve Fifth Avenue congestion, and the reservation, ultimately, of Blackwell's Island as a park.

The extension of Riverside Drive south to West End Avenue, of Madison Avenue to a point near Fourth Avenue and Union Square, and of Irving Place south to meet Fourth Avenue. Alterations and extensions were also recommended for 14th Street, and for Seventh and Sixth Avenues.

The plates in the *Report* pertaining to Manhattan Island are:

- I General Map of the City of New York.
- II General bird's eye view looking north.
- III General bird's eye view looking south.
- IV Detail map of the Bronx and upper Manhattan.

- V One hundred and eighty-first Street improvement, looking west from Washington Bridge.
- VI Bird's eye view looking west from the Hall of Fame.
- VII Proposed forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue improvement. View looking east toward Fifth Avenue, the Manhattan Hotel, and the Grand Central Depot.
- VIII View of the Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue improvement, looking west toward Fifth Avenue.
- IX Ground plan of the Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue Improvement.
- X Fifth Avenue, looking south.
- XI Fifth Avenue, looking north.
- XII Fifty-ninth Street, looking east.
- XIII Central Park West, looking north.
- XIV Connection between Fifth Avenue and Blackwell's Island Bridge.
- XV Manhattan entrance to the Blackwell's Island Bridge.
- XVI Diagonal approach to Blackwell's Island Bridge at Fifty-ninth Street.
- XVII Ground plan of the connection between Fifth Avenue and Blackwell's Island Bridge.
- XVIII General bird's eye view of lower Manhattan, Queens, and Brooklyn, looking southeast from over Central Park.
- XIX View looking down the proposed Madison Avenue extension to Union Square.
- XX Ground plan of proposed Madison Avenue extension referred to on the preceding plate.
- XXI Detail map of Brooklyn and lower Manhattan.

Although the greater part of the recommendations made in the *Report* have not been carried out, nevertheless, the *Report* has had an appreciable effect upon the development of the city, and some of the more important of its recommendations have been put into effect, notably the improvement of the piers and water-front in the Chelsea district, the widening of Fifth Avenue and other important thoroughfares, and the removal, generally, of encroachments upon the sidewalks.

PLATE 163

[City Hall Park and Broadway, looking South from the Dun Building, on the North-east Corner of Broadway and Reade Street]

Photograph by Irving Underhill.

Date depicted: Copyright 1908.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

The flat roof in the foreground is that of the old Stewart Building on the north-east corner of Broadway and Chambers Street. South of this, across Chambers Street, is the County Court House, which was begun in 1861 and first occupied in 1867; still further south is the City Hall, and, at the southern extremity of the Park, the Post Office. The construction of the Post Office was authorised by Acts of Congress, approved August 18, 1856, and January 22, 1867. On April 16, 1867, the United States purchased from the city of New York the ground upon which the building stands. Excavations for the foundation of the Post Office were commenced on March 7, 1869, and the building was completed and occupied August 25, 1878.—*A History of Public Buildings Under the Control of the*

Treasury Department (1901). For a number of years the removal of the Post Office and the County Court House, and the restoration of the Park to its original condition have been agitated (see Pls. 85, 97, and 100). Attention has been called to the fact that the United States Government, in permitting the inclusion of a law library and an office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the Post Office building, has technically forfeited its title to the property, since a condition of the deed provides that the building be used for a post office and court house, exclusively, and that if at any time the premises cease to be "used for the purposes above-limited or for some one of them or if the same shall be used for any other purpose than those above specified" the title to the property shall revert to the City of New York.

The Singer Building, now the third highest building in New York, the tower of which appears above the City Investing Building, just below the south-west corner of Broadway and Cortlandt Street, was completed in 1908 (see Chronology 1906-8). Ernest Flagg was the architect.

The building with a dome, in the extreme left of the picture, is the World Building on Nassau Street, the corner-stone of which was laid on October 10, 1889, and which was formally opened on December 10, 1890 (*The World*, May 10, 1908). The low building on the south-east corner of Nassau and Frankfort Streets is the old Sun Building, erected in 1811-12 as the first permanent headquarters of Tammany Hall. It was occupied as a hotel (Tammany reserving rooms for its own meetings) until 1867, when the Society moved to its new home on 14th Street, and the old building was reconstructed for *The Sun*. In 1915, *The Sun* moved to the building it now occupies on the south-east corner of Spruce and Nassau Streets, and the old building was demolished. To the right of this, the building with a tower and peaked roof is the Tribune Building, erected in 1874 from designs by Richard M. Hunt, and enlarged in 1905-7 by the addition of ten storeys. The building on the corner of Park Row, Nassau, and Spruce Streets was formerly the Times Building (*cf.* Pl. 152). These buildings occupy what is known as "Newspaper Row."

On Park Row, near the corner of Ann Street, seen directly over the Post Office, is the Park Row or Syndicate Building, beyond which, on the south-east corner of Broadway and Ann Street, is the St. Paul Building, designed by George B. Post, and built in 1897. (See Pl. 158-a.)

PLATE 164-a

[The Battery Park, looking North]

Photograph.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

Date depicted: 1909.

The view was taken from the tower of the old Barge Office (shown on Pl. 172, and taken down in 1911), and shows Castle Garden, the elevated railroad, buildings on State and Whitehall Streets, etc. The three buildings occupying lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3 State Street, corner of Whitehall, were demolished in 1913. *The Architectural Record* for April, 1914, contains a photograph of No. 1 State Street, taken a few days before the work of demolition was started. This house was built between the years 1797 and 1800 for John B. Coles by John McComb, whose floor plans for it are preserved in the McComb Collection in the New York Historical Society. It stood on made ground originally occupied by Stuyvesant's house, Whitehall.—See Landmark Map. When the building at No. 1 State Street

had been demolished, and excavations were being made for the present South Ferry Building, which covers the sites of Nos. 1 to 3 State Street, the author found several large oyster shells on the hard rilled surface of what was apparently the original sand beach, at a point six or seven feet below the State Street level.

No. 7 State Street, the building with the loggia and columns, now a home for emigrant German girls, was built about 1806, and is the only one of the old buildings on State Street remaining in approximately its original condition. For some account of the early history of State Street, see Plate 56.

Castle Garden (now the Aquarium) is seen at the left of the view, and South Street and the East River bridges at the extreme right.

The elevated railroad structure, seen in the foreground winding through the Battery Park, was built in 1877.

PLATE 164-b

[Central Park and Fifth Avenue looking North from the Roof
of the Plaza Hotel]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1909.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

It will be found interesting to compare this view with the original competition plan of the park by Olmsted and Vaux, shown on Plate 149-a, and the development of Fifth Avenue with the lithographic view reproduced as Plate 151. The Arsenal, at 65th Street and Fifth Avenue, which is distinctly seen in the centre of the right-hand portion of the view, was built in 1847-51. North of this building, at 82d Street, is the group of buildings forming the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the original building having been designed by Richard M. Hunt, and built in 1880.

The New York Historical Society Building (York & Sawyer, architects), between 76th and 77th Streets on Central Park West, and the Museum of Natural History, between 77th and 81st Streets, Columbus Avenue and Central Park West, the first section of which was designed by Calvert Vaux and J. W. Mould, can also be distinguished.

PLATE 165

[View of the Bowling Green and the new Custom House]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1909.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

The New York Custom House was erected in 1900-1907 (Cass Gilbert, architect) on the site originally occupied by the Fort (Pls. 10, 10 A, and 23), afterwards by the Government House (Pl. 63), and lastly by a row of private dwellings (Pl. 156-a), most of which had been converted into steamship offices before they were demolished in 1900 to make way for the present building.

The four groups of statuary in front of the building are by Daniel C. French. They represent the four continents. The statues above the cornice, by various sculptors, represent the great trading nations of ancient and modern times.

To the right, seen above the hotel sign, is the Washington Building, at No. 1 Broadway.

PLATE 166

[Wall Street looking West from a Platform erected over William Street]
Photograph.

Date depicted: 1909.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

Trinity Church is seen at the head of Wall Street. Conspicuous features of the view are the Gillender Building, at the north-west corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, demolished in 1910, and replaced by the Bankers' Trust Company Building; the Sub-Treasury, and the United States Assay Office, Nos. 30 and 32 Wall Street, at the time of its removal in 1915 the oldest federal building standing in New York.

The land upon which the Sub-Treasury stands was originally the site of the old City Hall, begun in 1699 and completed in 1704 (see Pl. 57). In 1788-9 it was remodelled for the use of the national government and re-named Federal Hall (see Frontispiece I). The building was demolished in 1812, and the lots were sold. In 1813-14 a four-storey building was erected on the site by Eastburn & Kirk, book-dealers, who sold the property on December 2, 1816, to the United States Government for a Custom House (see Pl. 105). The building was demolished in 1834, and a new Custom House begun on the same site from designs by John Frazee. In 1863, the Custom House moved to the Merchants' Exchange, and the old Custom House was remodelled for the Sub-Treasury. The statue of Washington, on the steps, by J. Q. A. Ward, was unveiled in 1883. For a more complete history of this building, see Chronology, 1833.

Just east of the Sub-Treasury is the United States Assay Office, designed by Martin E. Thompson. This building was erected in 1822-4 on the site of the Verplanck Mansion, for the Branch Bank of the United States, and was subsequently occupied, as Nos. 15 and 15½ Wall Street, by the Bank of the State of New York and the Bank of Commerce. The property was purchased, August 30, 1854, from these two banks for the sum of \$530,000, and the building was converted for use as the Assay Office. A measured drawing of the building and a photograph, both made in 1913, were reproduced in *The Architectural Record* for June, 1914.

PLATE 167-a

[Roger Morris House or Jumel Mansion]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1909.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

The Roger Morris House was, in all probability, erected in the year 1765, the property having been purchased from James Carroll, a butcher of New York. As the conveyance was not recorded, the exact date of the transfer is unknown, but it was doubtless shortly after the appearance of the following advertisement in *The N. Y. Mercury*, of May 13, and May 20, 1765:

To be Sold,

A Pleasant situated Farm, on the Road leading to King's-Bridge, in the Township of Harlem, on York-Island, containing about 100 Acres, near 30 of which is Wood-land, a fine Piece of Meadow Ground, and more may easily be made; and commands the finest Prospect in the whole Country: The Land runs from River to River: There is Fishing, Oystering and Claming at either End; there is on it a good House, a fine Barn 44 Feet long, and 42 Feet wide, or thereabouts; an Orchard of good Fruit, with Plenty of Quince Trees that bear extraordinary well;

three good Gardens, the Produce of which are sent to the York Markets daily, as it suits. An indisputable Title will be given to the Purchaser. Enquire of James Carroll, living on the Premises, who will agree on reasonable Terms.

Roger Morris was a Loyalist, and the property was confiscated after the Revolution. It passed through several hands, and finally, in 1810, came into the possession of Stephen Jumel, a wealthy merchant of New York. For a very brief time it was the home of Aaron Burr, who married the widow of Jumel on July 1, 1833. For further interesting details concerning the history of the house, see Shelton's *The Jumel Mansion*.

The Roger Morris Mansion and Park were acquired by the city on October 20, 1903. They are situated on the present Edgecombe Road, between 160th and 162d Streets. On December 28th, the Park Department assumed possession of the property, and the house was formally opened under the auspices of the city on January 29, 1905.

In 1907 the Washington's Headquarters Association of New York and the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution obtained joint control of the house, and it was judiciously restored and fitted up as a museum of historic relics and colonial furnishings.

A brief account of the house from the time of its erection will be found in the Chronology under the date of 1765. For a more detailed account of the movement for the preservation of the Roger Morris house, see the *Ninth Annual Report Am. Scenic and His. Pres. Society*.

PLATE 167-b

[Fraunces Tavern]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1909.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

This building was erected in 1719 by Stephen De Lancey as a residence. In the *Minutes of the Common Council*, under date of April 14, 1719, reference is made to its erection:

Upon Application of M^r. De Lancey that a Small Slip of Ground be Granted unto him upon the Corner of the Broad Street and Dock Street upon the Range of the Coffee house for the making more regular the Said Broad Street and Dock Street & a large Brick house [Fraunces Tavern] which he is now going to build upon his Lott of Land Contiguous to the Ground of M^r. Samuell Bayard on the South Side and the house and Ground late of M^r. French on the East Side thereof. . .

Later, the house became the residence of Col. Joseph Robinson, after whose death, in 1759, the property was used as a storehouse by the firm of De Lancey, Robinson & Co. On January 15, 1762, Oliver De Lancey, Beverly Robinson, and James Parker sold the house and lot to Samuel Fraunces, who opened here the Queen Charlotte, or Queen's Head Tavern. Within three years Fraunces rented the house to John Jones, who was succeeded, in 1766, by Bolton & Siegel. In 1770 Fraunces again became the proprietor of the Queen's Head, which he advertised he would fit up "in the most genteel and convenient Manner." He had been conducting a tavern and gardens at Vauxhall, which his advertisement stated would be "duly attended as usual." In 1781, Fraunces offered the property for sale, describing the house as follows:

An elegant three story and an half brick dwelling house, situate in Great Dock Street, at the corner of Broad Street, the property of Mr. Samuel Fraunces, and for many years distinguished as the Queen's Head Tavern; in which are nine spacious rooms, besides five bed chambers, with thirteen fire places, an excellent garret in which are three bed rooms well finished, an exceeding good kitchen, and a spring of remarkable fine water therein; a most excellent cellar under the whole, divided into three commodious apartments; a convenient yard, with a good cistern and pump,

and many other conveniences too tedious to mention; the whole in extraordinary good repair, and is at present a remarkable good stand for business of any kind, and will upon a re-establishment of civil government be the most advantageous situation in this city, from its vicinity to the North River and New Jersey. . . . *The N. Y. Gazette & The Weekly Mercury*, March 19, 1781.

On December 4, 1783, occurred the most important event connected with the history of Fraunces Tavern, when Washington bade farewell to his officers in the long room. On April 4, 1785, the house was leased by the United States Government for two years, at \$812.50 a year. In "consideration of the singular services of the said Samuel Fraunces, and of his advances to the American prisoners," a sum of two thousand dollars was voted to him at this time "on account of the loan-office certificates in his hands," which were ordered cancelled.—*Journals of Congress* (1801 ed.), 77.

On April 23d of the same year, the house and lot were sold by Samuel Fraunces "late of the City of New York, inn keeper, but at present of the County of Monmouth, New Jersey, farmer, and Elizabeth his wife," to George Powers of Brooklyn, the purchase price being £1,950. Fraunces must have returned to New York soon after this, for in 1789 he was made steward of Washington's household. At the same time, with the assistance of his wife, he was conducting another tavern. Fraunces died some time prior to May 17, 1798, when his widow advertised the opening of a tavern at 12 Water Street. Benson J. Lossing, describing the house, says:

When the De Lancey house ceased to be a tavern is not certainly known. Its roof was burned off about forty years ago, when two stories were added, and it became the lofty building it now is. The ancient part may be distinguished from the modern by the smaller imported bricks and the thicker walls. It has now degenerated from the superb residence of one of the wealthiest and most distinguished families of old New York to that of a German tenement-house, with a lager-beer shop on the lower floor.—Emmet Collection (No. 11194), in N. Y. Public Library.

The fire above referred to occurred in 1832, but the two additional storeys were not added until 1852. Other alterations were made in 1890, by which time the old tavern had lost much of its original character. It had passed through several hands since its sale in 1785 to George Powers. Thomas Gardner came into possession of it in 1801, and it was still owned by the Gardner family in 1901 when efforts were made for its preservation by the city. In 1904 it was purchased by the Sons of the Revolution and was restored, or rather remodelled, from designs prepared by William H. Mersereau. The house was opened as a museum on December 4, 1907. See Chronology. For an account of the various alterations, see the *Twelfth Annual Report Am. Scenic and Hist. Pres. Society*.

The elevated railroad is seen in the distance, crossing Broad Street.

PLATE 168

[Madison Square]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1909.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

The tower of the Metropolitan Building (Napoleon Le Brun & Sons, architects) is seen in the centre of the view. The first section of this building, on the corner of 23d Street and Madison Avenue, was erected between 1890 and 1893. The property occupied by the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, on the south-east corner of Madison Avenue and 24th Street, was acquired later, and the tower was erected in 1909; at the time of its completion it was the highest building in the world (about 700 feet). (See Chronology 1868

and 1909.) In 1910 the architects of this building received the Medal of Honour given annually by the Architectural League of New York for the most interesting building, architecturally, shown at the annual exhibition and erected during the preceding five years.

The building with the dome, on the opposite side of 24th Street, is the new Madison Square Presbyterian Church (McKim, Meade and White, architects). This building, which replaced the old church on the opposite corner, was awarded the Architectural League Medal of Honour in 1907. Among other buildings shown facing the park on Madison Avenue are the Appellate Court, on the north-east corner of 25th Street (James B. Lord, architect), the Madison Square Hotel (Howells and Stokes, architects), and the Manhattan Club, on the south-east corner of 26th Street. This building was originally the residence of Leonard W. Jerome, who lived here from 1865 to 1867, and it has since been occupied successively by the Union League Club, the Turf Club, the Madison Club, the University Club, and the Manhattan Club, which has been established here since 1900.

The Fifth Avenue Building, occupying the site of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is shown under construction on the extreme right; and, on the triangular block bounded by Fifth Avenue, Broadway, 22d and 23d Streets, is seen the Fuller or "Flatiron" Building, erected in 1902 (D. H. Burnham & Co., architects), one of New York's earliest "skyscrapers." The Madison Square Garden and Tower (McKim, Meade and White, architects), which can be seen at the extreme left, was opened in 1890 (see Chronology, June 16, 1890).

Madison Square was laid out in 1837 (see Chronology).

PLATE 169-a

[View of the City, looking South from the Top of the Metropolitan Tower]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1909.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

The New York City Improvement Commission, which was created in 1903 by an ordinance of the Board of Aldermen to propose a comprehensive plan for the development of New York, recommended in its *Report*, dated January, 1907, that Madison Avenue be extended in a south-easterly direction from 23d Street to a point at or near the junction of Fourth Avenue and the north side of Union Square, and that Irving Place be extended south to meet Fourth Avenue. The view here reproduced illustrates the need of such an extension, and shows the advantages which would thereby result to north and south bound traffic. See Plate 162.

Union Square is distinctly shown, in the centre of the picture, with the sweep of the Bowery to the left, Broadway in the middle, and University Place to the right.

It is interesting to compare this view with one (Pl. 135) made in 1849, from a point a few blocks farther south, and also showing the lower part of Manhattan Island.

PLATE 169-b

[View of the City, looking North along Madison and Fourth Avenues,
from the Top of the Metropolitan Tower]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1909.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

The lantern crowning the tower of the Madison Square Garden is discernible in the middle foreground. Among the more conspicuous landmarks shown are the Queensbo-

rough Bridge, which was formally opened to pedestrians on June 12, 1909; the 71st Regiment Armory at 34th Street and Fourth Avenue, erected in 1904; the Belmont Hotel, 42d Street and Park Avenue; Central Park; the Hudson River, and the Palisades in the distance. To the left of the Belmont Hotel can be seen a tower of the Grand Central Depot, which was opened on October 9, 1871, remodelled by C. P. R. Gilbert in 1899, and torn down to make way for the present station in 1910 (see Chronology, 1903).

PLATE 170

[Columbia University]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1909.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

This view, taken from a building on the south-west corner of Broadway and 116th Street, shows Columbia University (McKim, Meade, and White, architects) and its immediate surroundings. The Library, the gift of Seth Low, is seen in the centre of the group, flanked on the west by Earl Hall, of which only the lantern appears, and on the east by St. Paul's chapel (Howells & Stokes, architects). On Sept. 28, 1904, the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the act of benediction at the breaking of the ground for the chapel, and, on October 31st of the same year, as part of the exercises attending the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of King's College, the corner-stone was laid by the venerable Arch-Deacon Johnson, a lineal descendant of Dr. Samuel Johnson, the first president of King's College. The small building between the Library and Earl Hall is the Faculty Club. This and East Hall (behind the flag-staff at the right) belonged to the old Bloomingdale Asylum. The group of buildings to the extreme left, on the east side of Broadway between 120th and 121st Streets, is the Teachers College, directly above which, cutting the sky-line, appears the College of the City of New York (George B. Post, architect). At the extreme right of the view is seen the north-west corner of South Field, and in the middle foreground the 116th Street entrance to the subway.

During the presidency of Mr. Low, in 1892, this property was acquired from the trustees of the Bloomingdale Asylum. A general plan was prepared by Messrs. McKim, Meade, and White, and, in 1897, Columbia College moved to the new location from Madison Avenue, 49th and 50th Streets, the site having been dedicated on May 2d of the previous year, at which time, also, the college became a university.

PLATE 171-a

[Panorama of Manhattan Island taken from Woodcliff, N. J.]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1909-11.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

The two central folds of this view were made during the Hudson-Fulton Celebration in 1909. The two end folds were made from photographs taken in the spring of 1911.

PLATE 171-b

[Panorama of Manhattan Island taken from the Palisades]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1914.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

PLATE 171-c

[North End of Manhattan Island]

Photograph.

Date depicted: October, 1915.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

The photograph was taken from the top of the Hudson Monument, which stands in a small park north-west of Independence Avenue and 227th Street, in the Bronx.

PLATE 171-d

[Riverside Drive looking North from 96th Street towards Grant's Tomb]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1917.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

PLATE 171-e

[Riverside Drive looking North from 72d Street]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1912.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

The residence of Charles M. Schwab may be seen to the right, while in the far distance appears the Soldiers and Sailors Monument.

PLATE 171-f

[Harlem River and High Bridge, showing Washington Bridge in the Distance]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1917.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

PLATE 171-g

[Hell Gate Bridge from New York City]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1916.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

PLATE 171-h

[New York from Governors Island]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1906.

PLATE 172

[Panorama of Manhattan Island and the Hudson River during the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Parade, on Saturday, September 25, 1909]

Gouache drawing in pen and
ink on paper.

44 x 12 $\frac{9}{16}$

Date depicted: September 25,
1909.

Artist: Richard Rummel.

Date issued: Copyright 1917.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

This drawing, which shows the entire island from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil, was made, in 1909, by Richard Rummel, from photographs, sketches, and notes, made before

and on the day of the parade. The view shows the fleet on the morning of September 25th, escorting the "Half Moon" and the "Clermont" to the reviewing stand at the foot of 110th Street. Grant's Tomb and Columbia University can be seen, near the extreme northern end of the island. The Metropolitan tower and Blackwell's Island bridge are shown on the second fold; and the Williamsburg, Manhattan, and Brooklyn bridges, the Singer tower and other "sky-scrappers," and the Battery Park, on the third fold, with the "Half Moon" in tow of a tug, and the "Clermont" following under her own power.

See Plate 173 and Chronology for further information regarding the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

Reproduced here for the first time.

PLATE 173

[The "Half Moon" at the Water Gate]

Etching on copper.

9 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 6 $\frac{3}{8}$

Date depicted: September
25, 1909.

Artist and etcher: Henry Deville.

Owner: I.N.P.S. (who owns also the copperplate which was etched especially for this work).

Only state. The view depicts the climax of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration—the moment when the "Half Moon" and the "Clermont" dropped anchor in front of the Water Gate and reviewing stand at the foot of 110th Street. The Water Gate, a temporary structure, designed by Henry Hornbostel, is seen on the river front between the "Half Moon" and the "Clermont." Grant's Tomb appears at the extreme left of the view. At some distance to the south are the dome of the Columbia Library, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. It is proposed to perpetuate the Water Gate by a magnificent monument to the honour of Robert Fulton, to be built from designs by H. Van Buren Magonigle, who won first place in an architectural competition held in 1909.

The replica of the "Half Moon" was built in Holland, the design having been reconstructed from old documents, prints, etc., and was presented to the United States by the Dutch government. In the official report of *The Hudson-Fulton Celebration*, prepared by Edward Hagaman Hall, there is a detailed account of the researches made for this purpose. An analysis of Juet's Log, made by the New York Commission, furnished material for constructing the rigging and other details. The tonnage was ascertained from the archives of the Amsterdam and Zeeland Chambers of the Dutch East India Company, and vignettes of vessels of the same type, on maps of the period, suggested many other details. Smith's *Sea Grammar* was also helpful in determining the interior details. Furthermore, researches made by Hollanders brought to light the complete plans of a sister ship, the "Hope," which had been built at about the same time and at the same cost as the "Half Moon." A rare engraving by Sanredam, published in Amsterdam in 1606 by Willem Jansz. Blaeu, representing the water-front of Amsterdam, and showing vessels of different types, was also made use of; while Nicholas Witsen's *Present and Past Day Shipbuilding*, Amsterdam, 1671, supplied many suggestions. From all the data secured, the plans of the "Half Moon" were drawn by Mr. C. L. Loder, director of shipbuilding of the Netherland Navy Department, and the vessel was built under the general direction of Admiral Roell. The Dutch government furnished for her construction some great barks

of oak timber which had lain for over a hundred years submerged in the wet dock at the Navy Yard at Amsterdam. The vessel was begun in the autumn of 1908, and was launched on April 15, 1909. She reached New York on July 22, 1909, on the deck of the "Soestdyk," and was cared for at the Brooklyn Navy Yard until the celebration.

The design of the replica of the "Clermont" also received very careful attention. Unfortunately, no detailed plans of her original design or construction before she was lengthened in 1810 were available. A substantially accurate reconstruction, however, was rendered possible by reference to descriptions and drawings made by Richard Varick De Witt, and now preserved in the N. Y. Historical Society^[1], and to the lithographic view of West Point, showing the "Clermont," drawn by St. Memin about 1810 (Pl. 78).

The line of visiting warships, representing the principal nations of the world, extended from 47th Street to 222d Street, and formed the finest naval display ever seen in American waters.

For a summary account of the ceremonies attending the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, see the Chronology.

Reproduced here for the first time, being printed by hand from the original copper plate.

[1] The drawings of the "Clermont" are not dated. They were made by De Witt, from personal recollections, and were subscribed to as correct, in 1858, by I. Riley Bartholomew (Albany), who had been an officer on the "Clermont."



ADDENDA PLATES

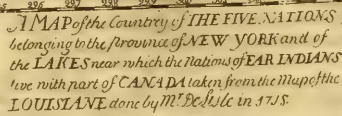
A. 1-A. 31

1651-1917





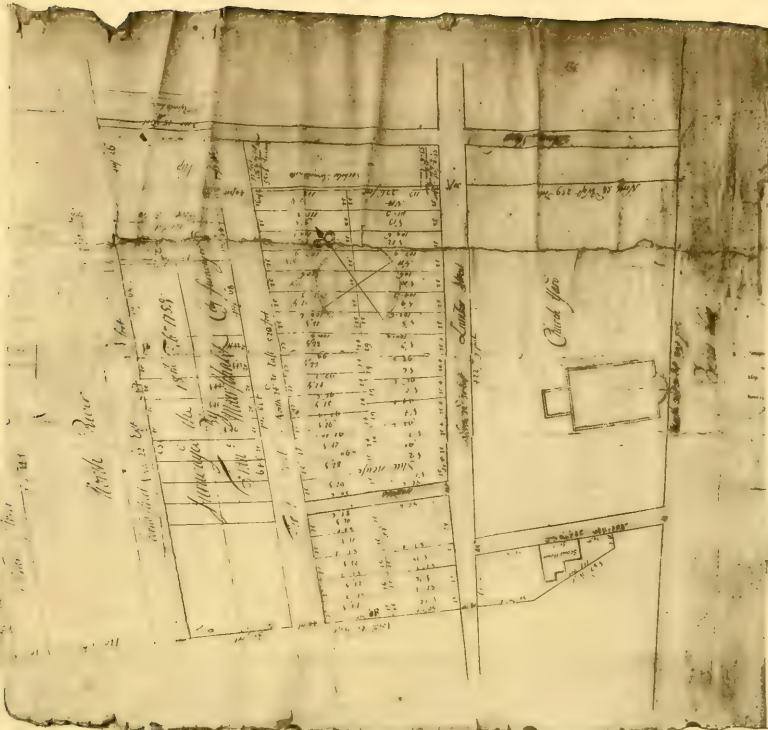




N.B. THE ^{warriors} were
worn round a sixth
Nation and live between
the Oneidas & Onondas
and fifteen miles from
Salem in 1720
and took 9. seventh
Nation at Albany May 17
1720 at their own
women of 1/2 Nation
present kind of
and children

THE chestnut
the far beyond
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where they make all
pable to go to
CANADA.





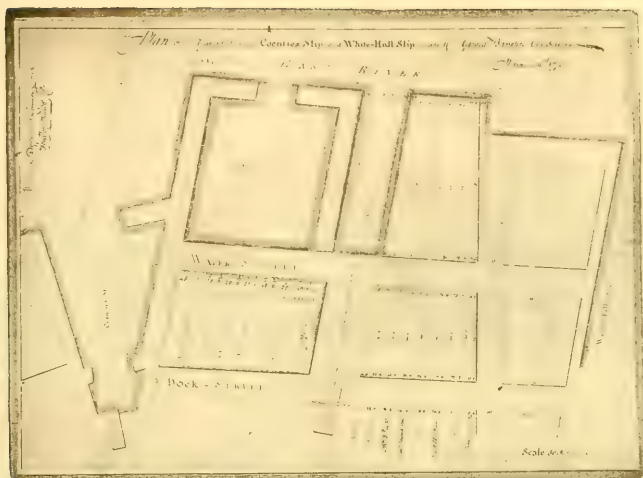
hauteur de la corniche
 hauteur des fenêtres de la galerie de l'escalier
 hauteur du 3^e étage
 hauteur du toit
 hauteur des cheminées
 hauteur de la coupole
 largeur de la coupole sur le fronton
 largeur des ailes
 hauteur des balcons
 hauteur des fenêtres de l'ail



Sketch of the State House at New York





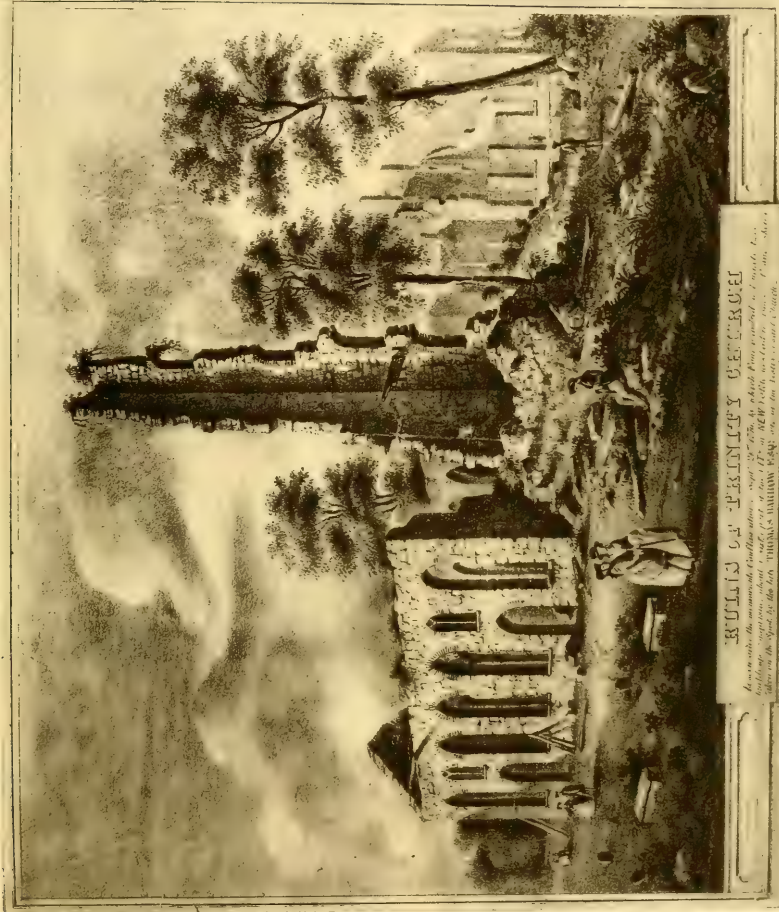




A View from Fairview, of Providence on the foreign shore of Narragansett Bay.

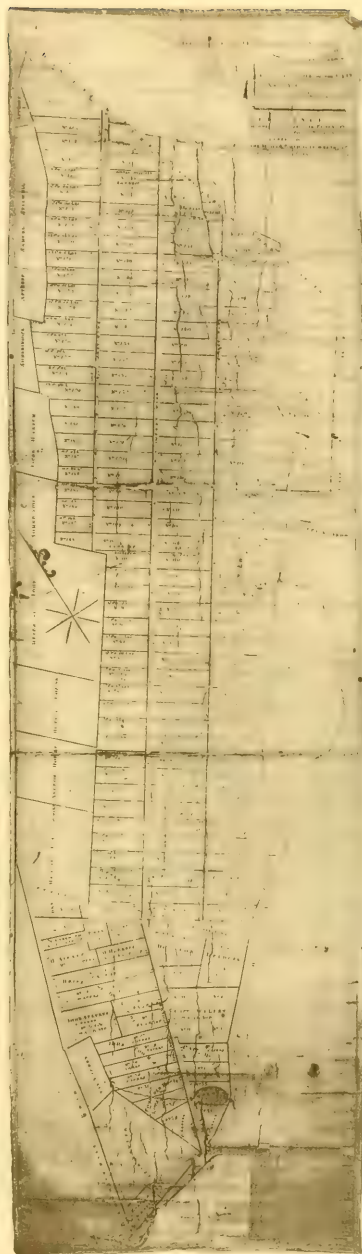
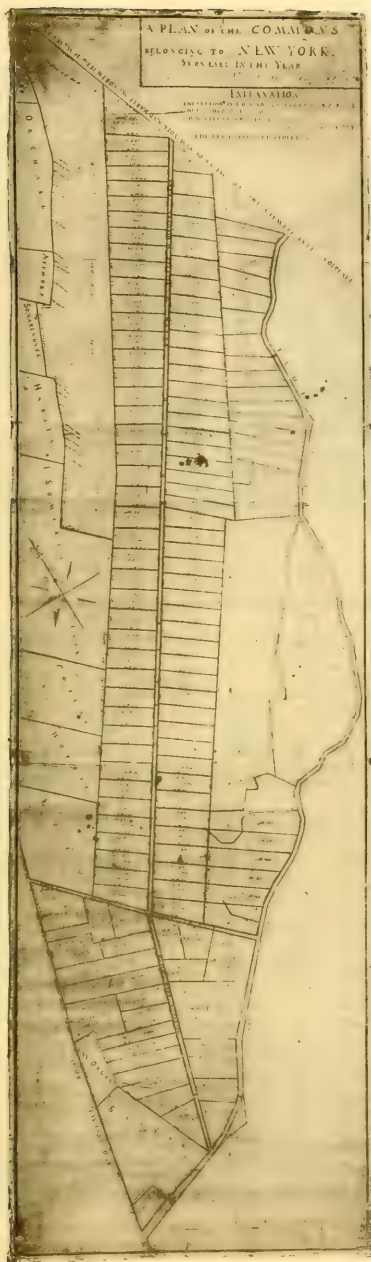






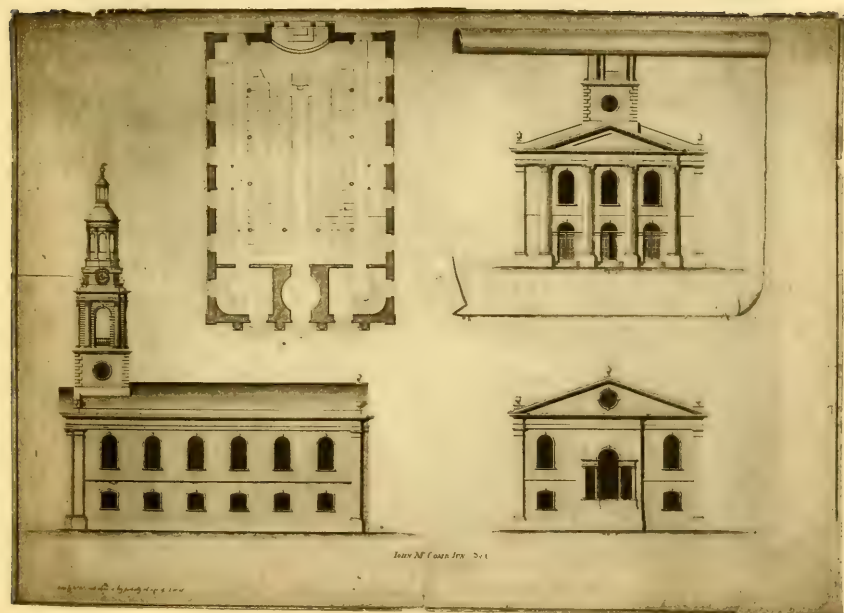
RUINS OF PALMYRA, SYRIA

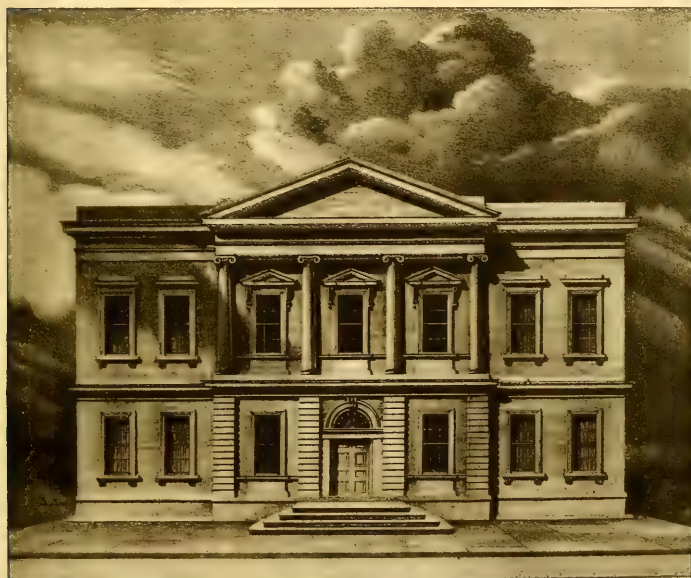
Engraved from a drawing by J. G. Smith, Esq. taken in 1812, and published by J. G. Smith, Esq. in 1813. The drawing was made from a sketch by J. G. Smith, Esq. taken in 1812, and published by J. G. Smith, Esq. in 1813.



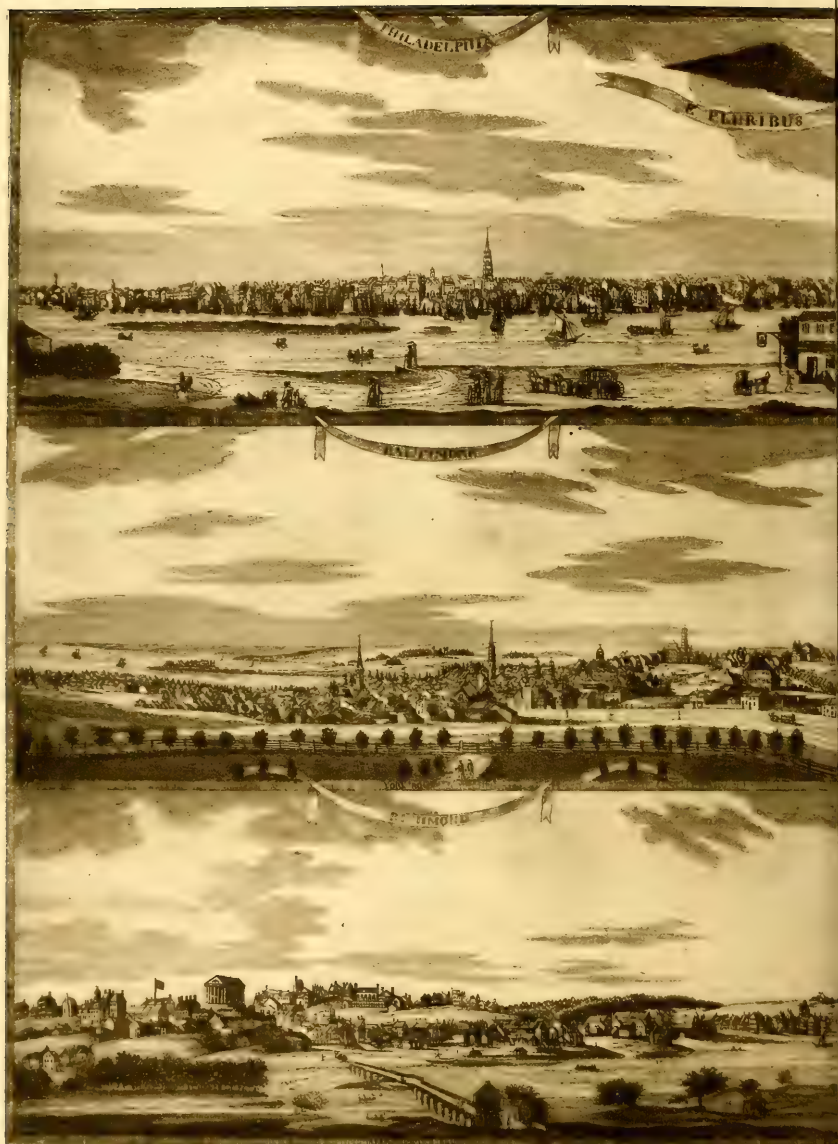
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
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CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

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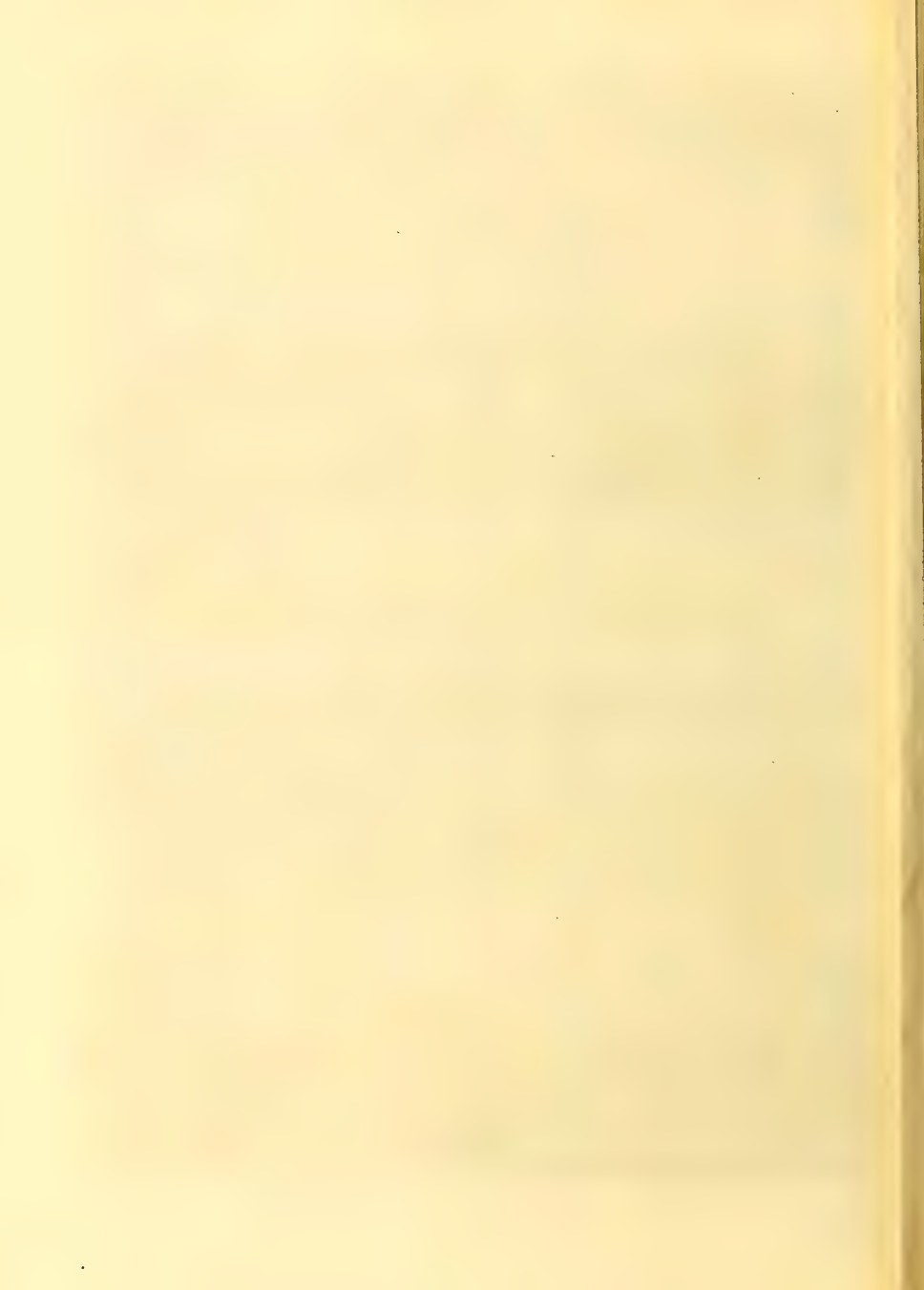
BRANCH BANK OF U.S.
 Erected 1865. Front 75 feet



A VIEW OF THE FIRST



CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES



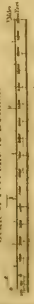


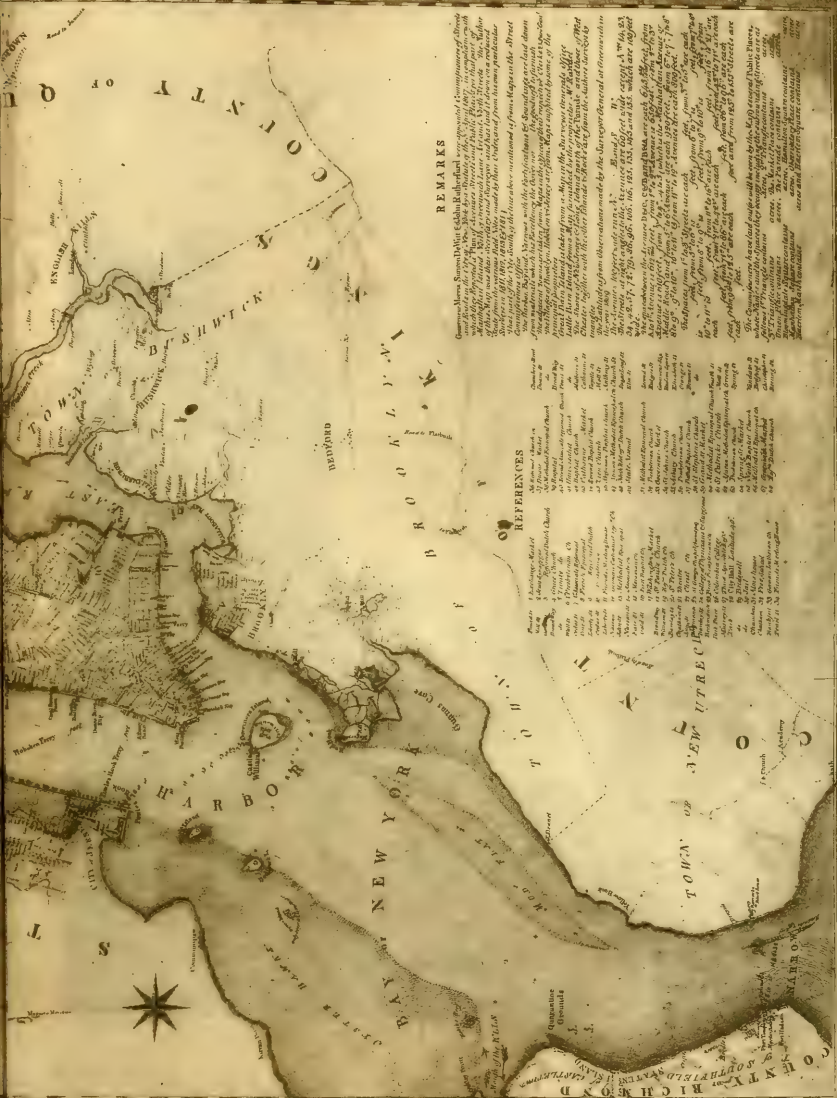




THE
Sith
OF
NEW YORK
AS LAID OUT BY THE COMMISSIONERS
with the
STREET-LAYING COMPANY
By their Secretary and Surveyor
(John Randall Junr)
(1781)

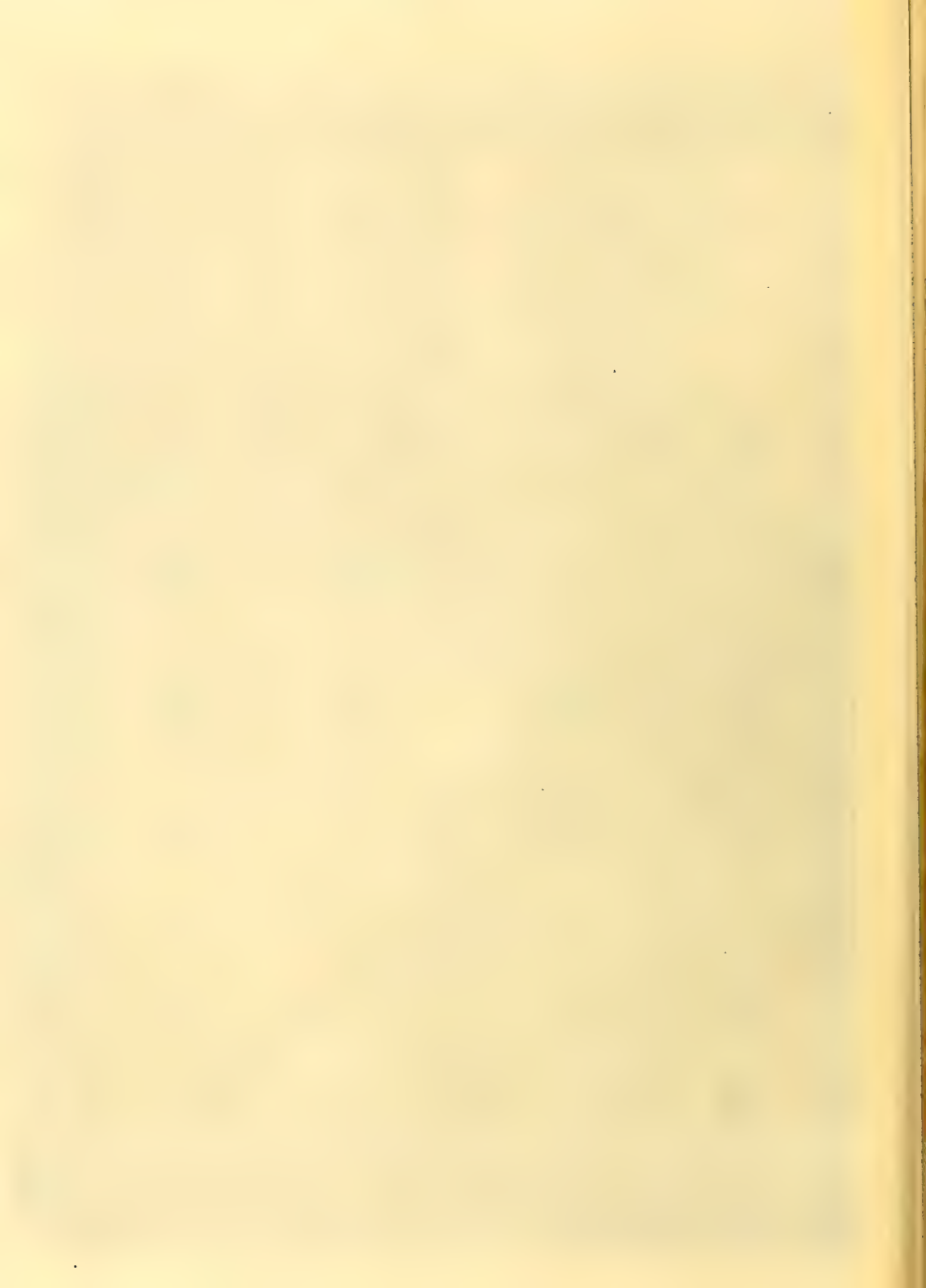
Scale of Feet into a Minute





REMARKS

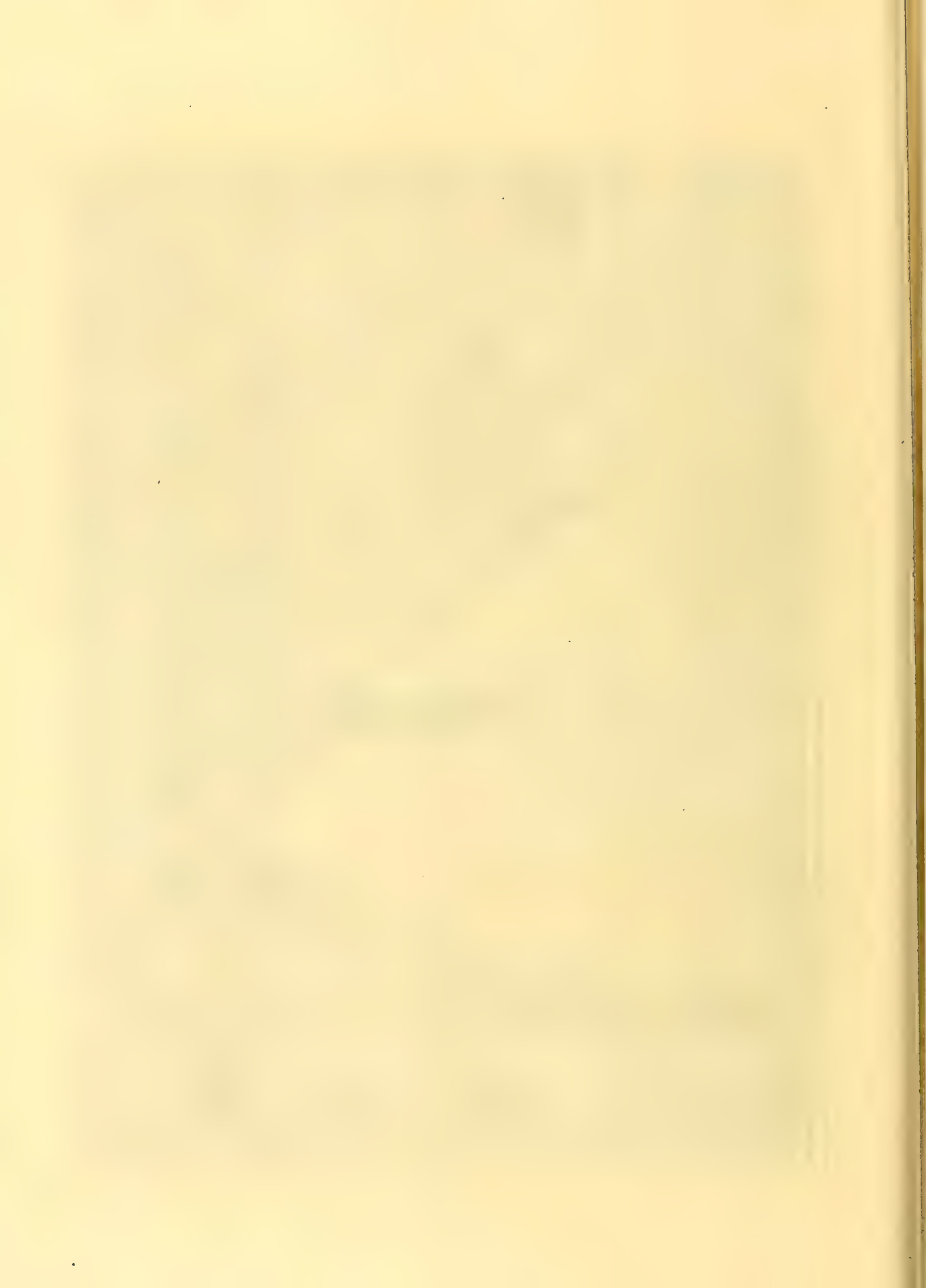
Cassius M. Jones, Phila. Acad. Nat. Sci. Published by the American Philosophical Society, 1892. 100 pp. 8vo. \$1.00. *Reviewed by*
W. H. Dall. This is a very interesting and important paper, and one that will be read with interest by all who are
 interested in the history of the human mind. The author has collected a large number of facts from a wide range of
 sources, and has arranged them in a very clear and logical manner. The paper is well written, and the
 conclusions are well supported by the facts. The paper is a valuable contribution to the history of the
 human mind, and it is one that will be read with interest by all who are interested in the history of the
 human mind.













VIEW OF THE JET AT HARLEM RIVER.

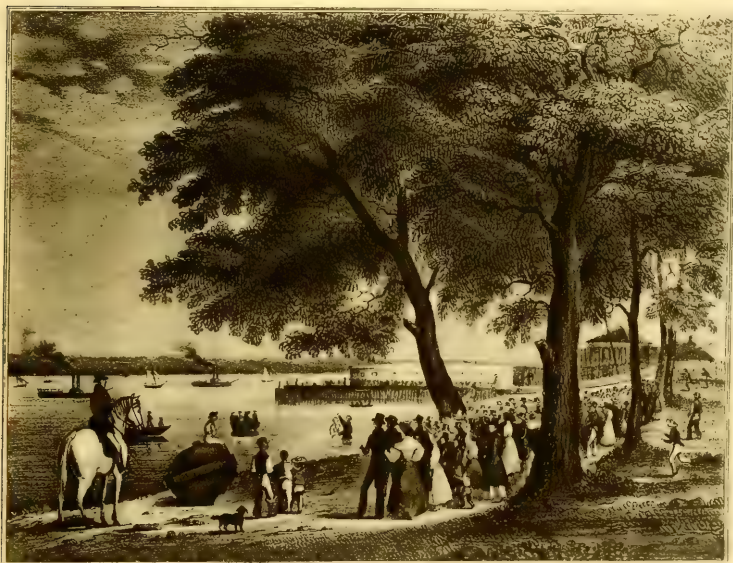








VIEW OF THE SPOT WHERE GEN. HAMILTON FELL, AT WERTHAWK.



Engraved by J. B. Jones, from a drawing by W. H. M. M.

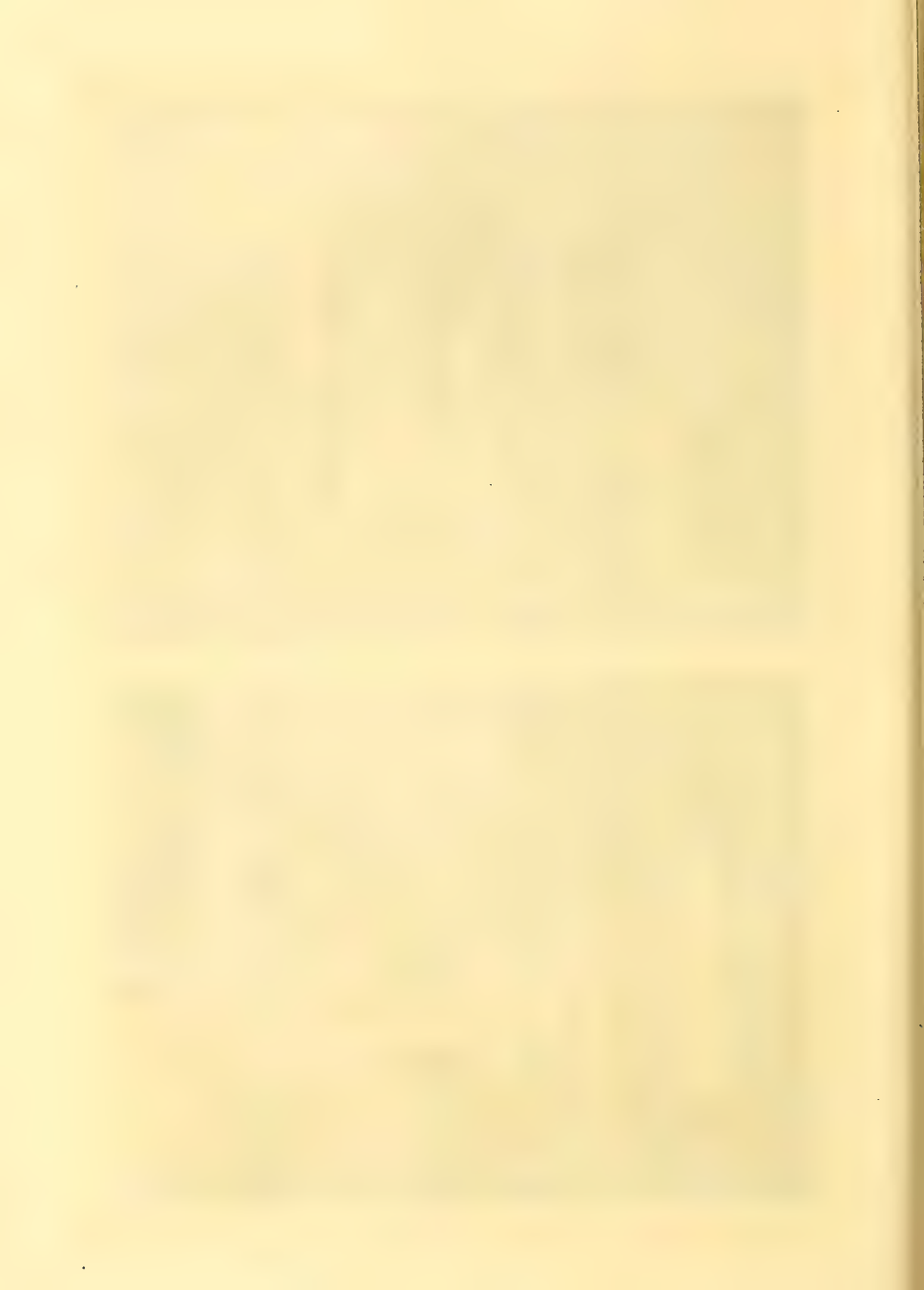
Not the same as the one in the first volume of the History of the War of 1812. The scene is the same, but the people are in different positions.





C. Buxton Del.







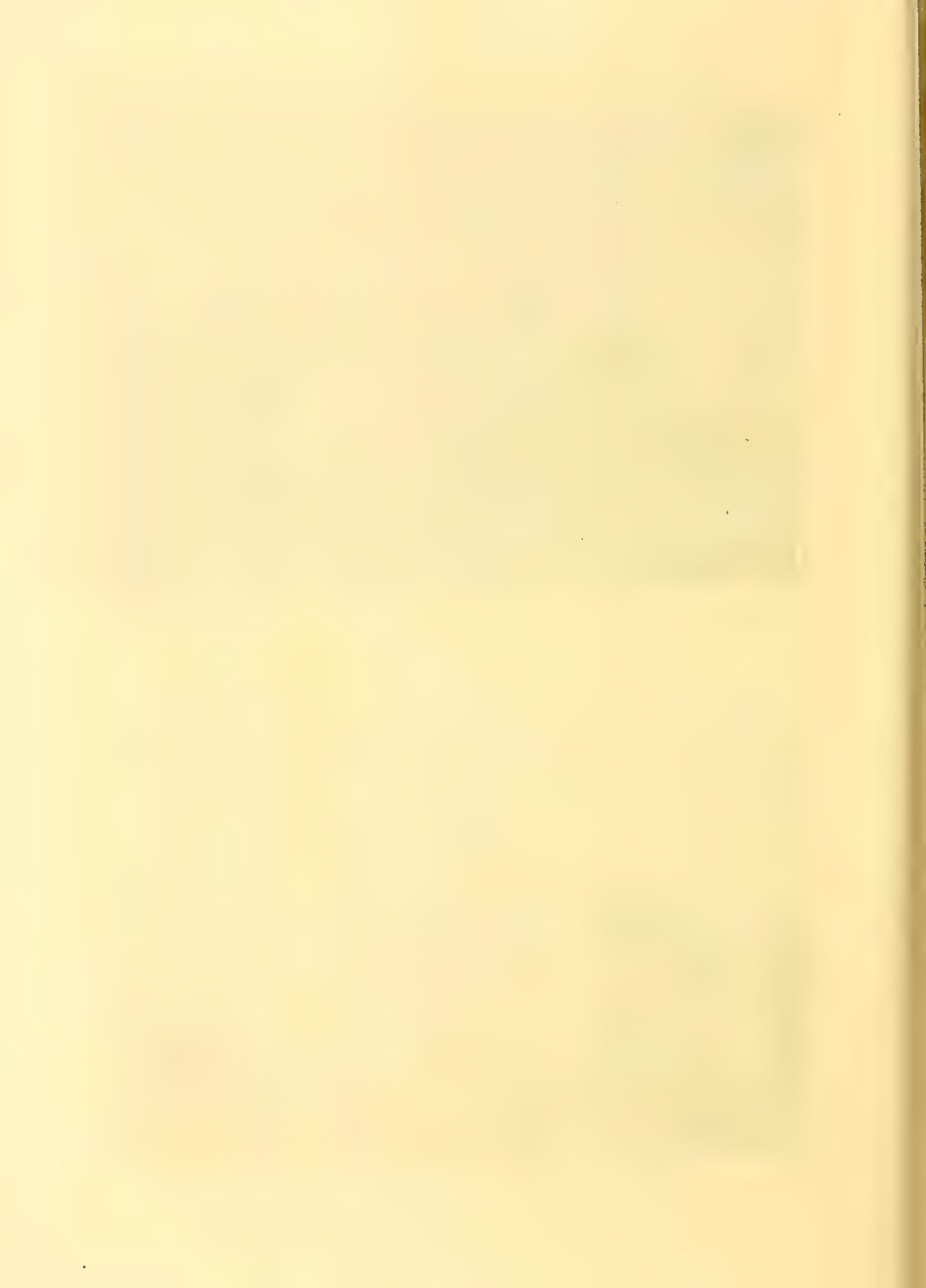
PARK HOTEL.

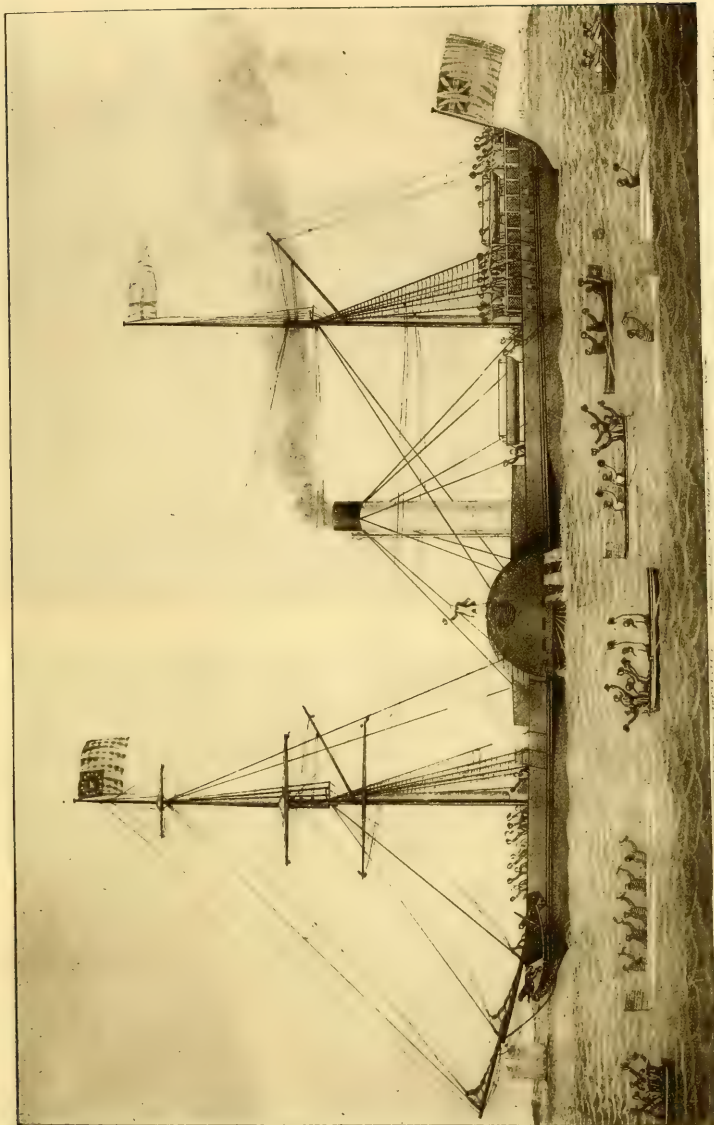
ON BROADWAY, BARCLAY & VESLEY STS. NEW YORK.



FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK.

Residence of the President of the United States.





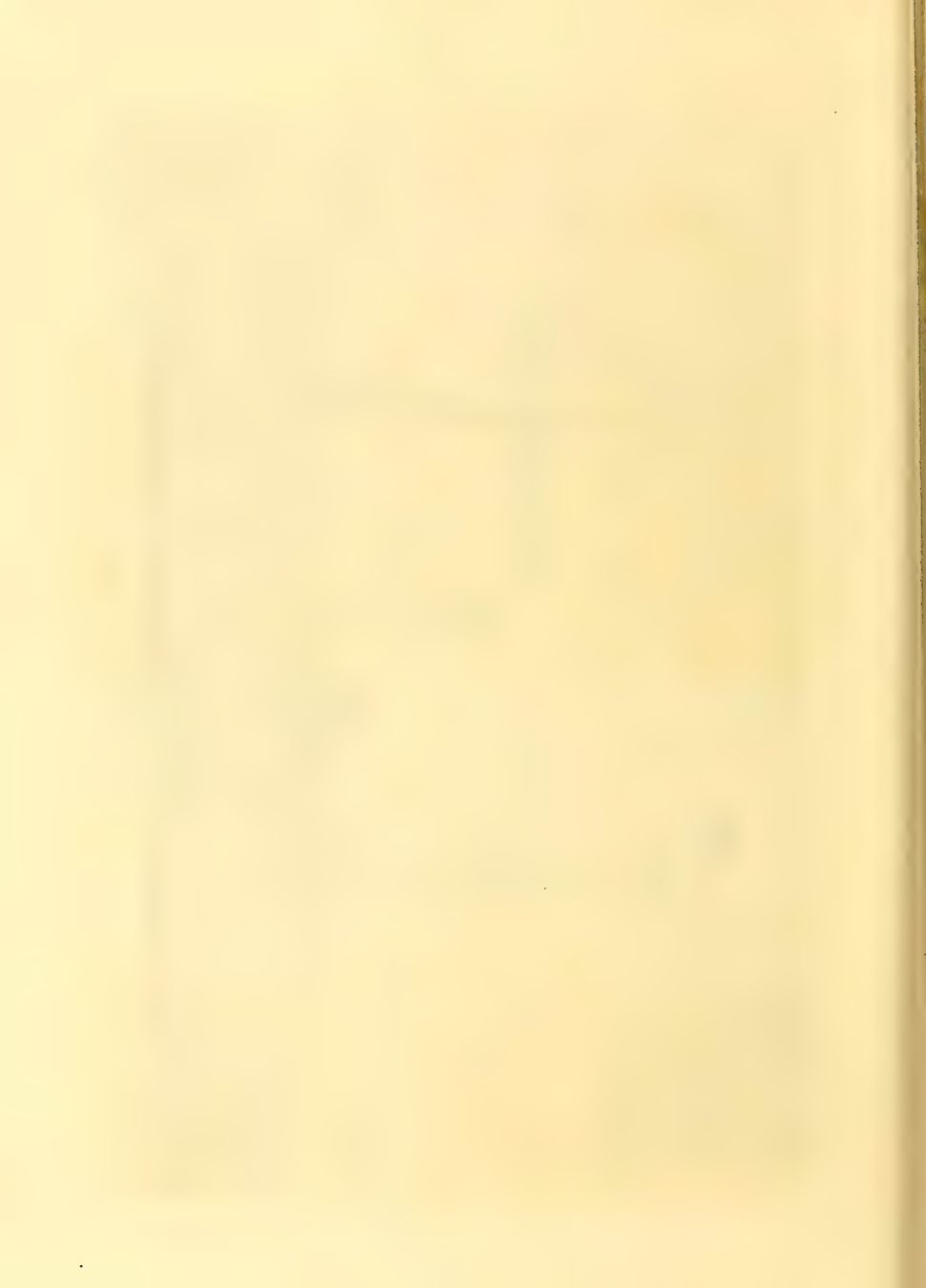
THE BRITISH STEAMER SIRIUS.

The first Pacific Steam Packet which arrived in America April 17, 1855 from London, and is in the possession of the British & American Steam Navigation Company. Length 115, Breadth 18, and 1000 tons.

She is the first of the class of ships built for the Pacific.

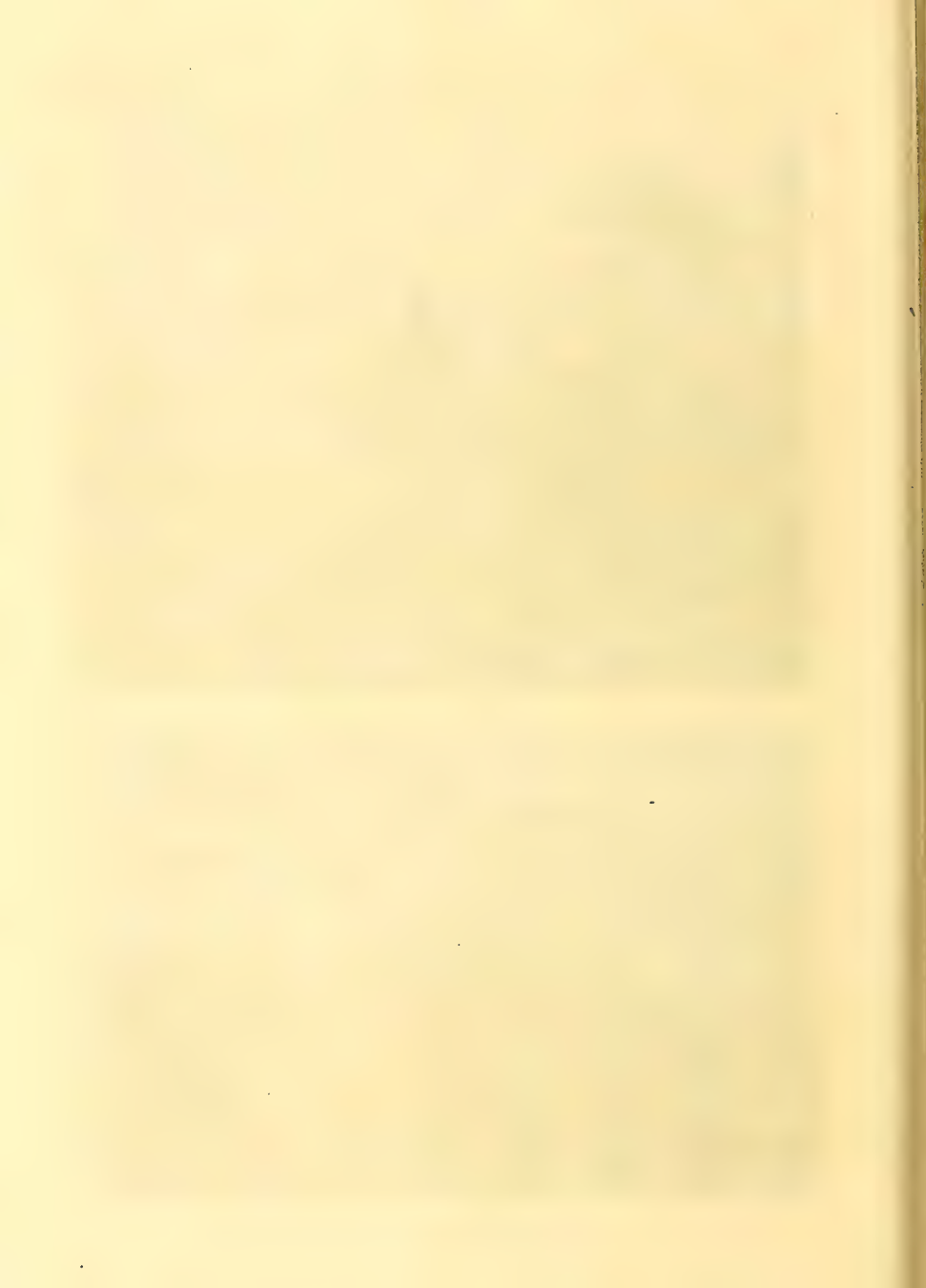
W. H. P. & Co. New York

W. H. P. & Co. New York





CASTLE GARDEN.
NEW YORK.





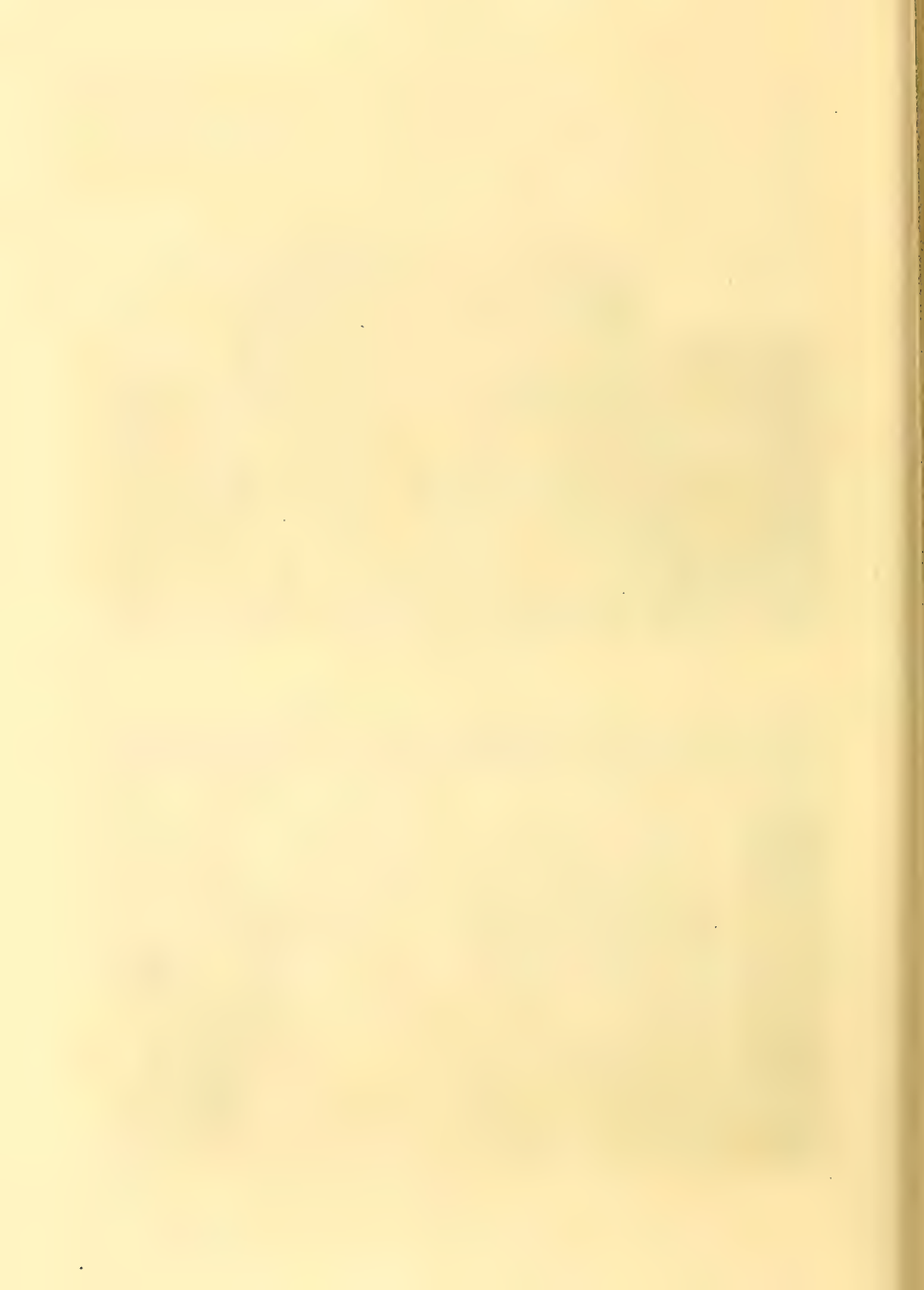
HOWARD HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CORNER OF MAIDEN LANE.

Geo. Thompson del.



FRANKLIN HOUSE, NEW YORK.

HAYES & TREADWELL, PROPRIETORS.

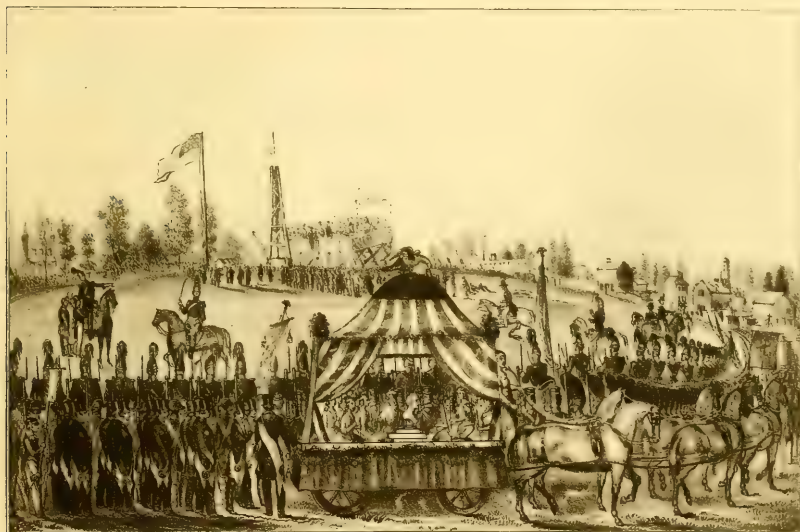




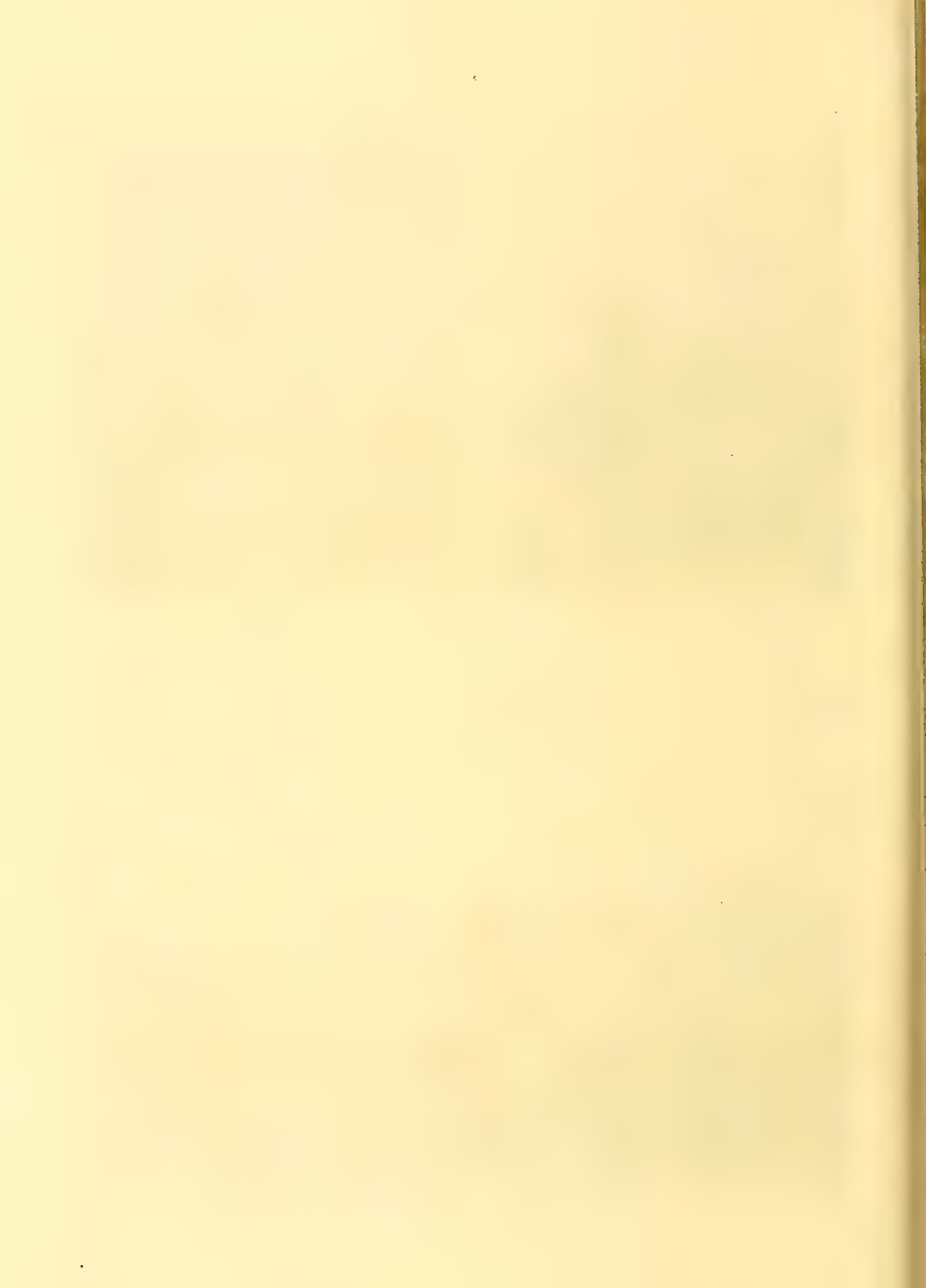
WASHINGTON



1851



THE GRAND "WASHINGTON MONUMENT" PROCESSION.
As it appeared on Hamilton Square during the Ceremony of Laying the Corner Stone. (See page 100.)





VIEW OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

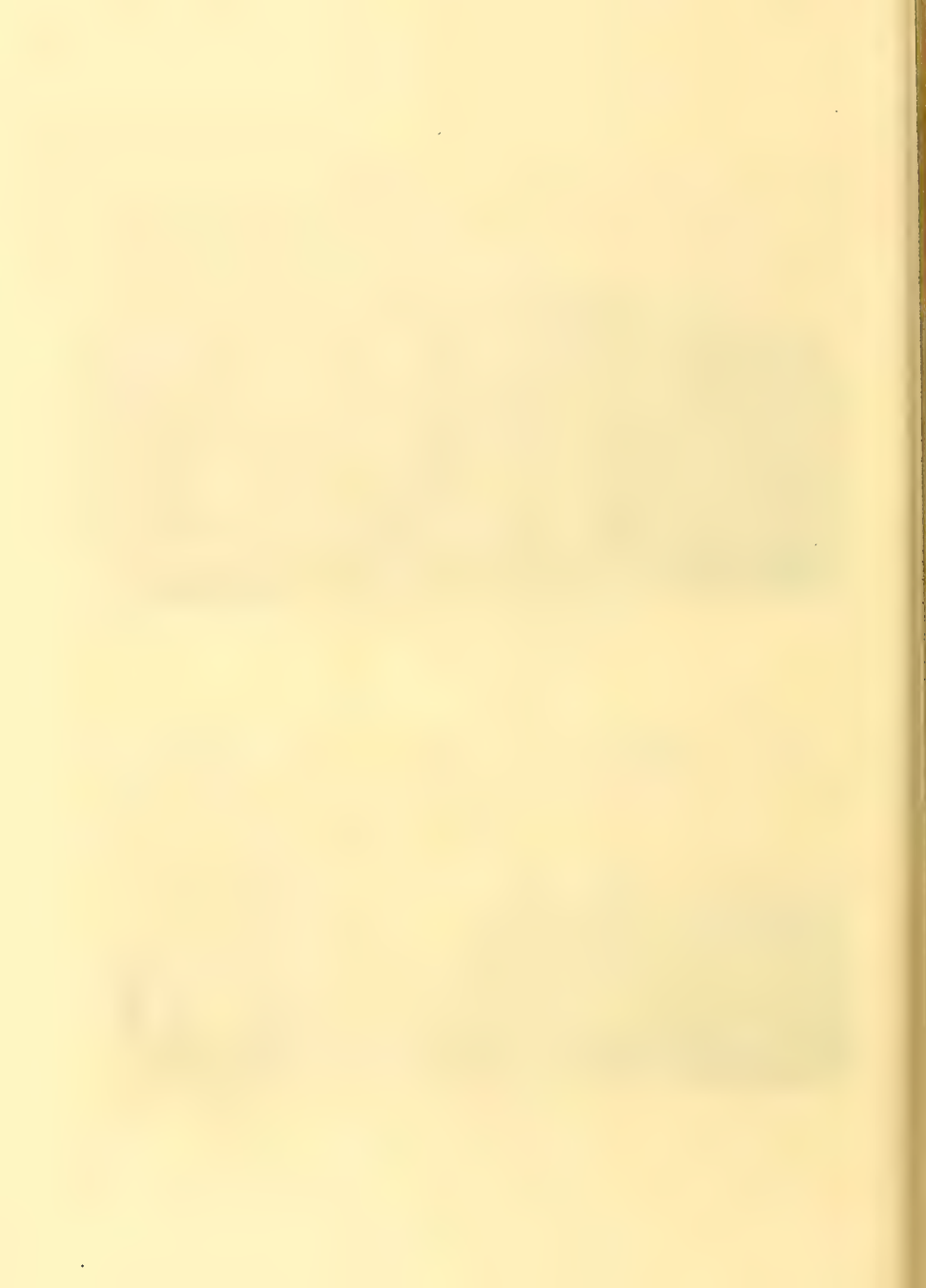
from Exchange Alley to Morris Street

1857

Published by W. Stephenson & Co. 252 Broadway, N.Y.

1/2

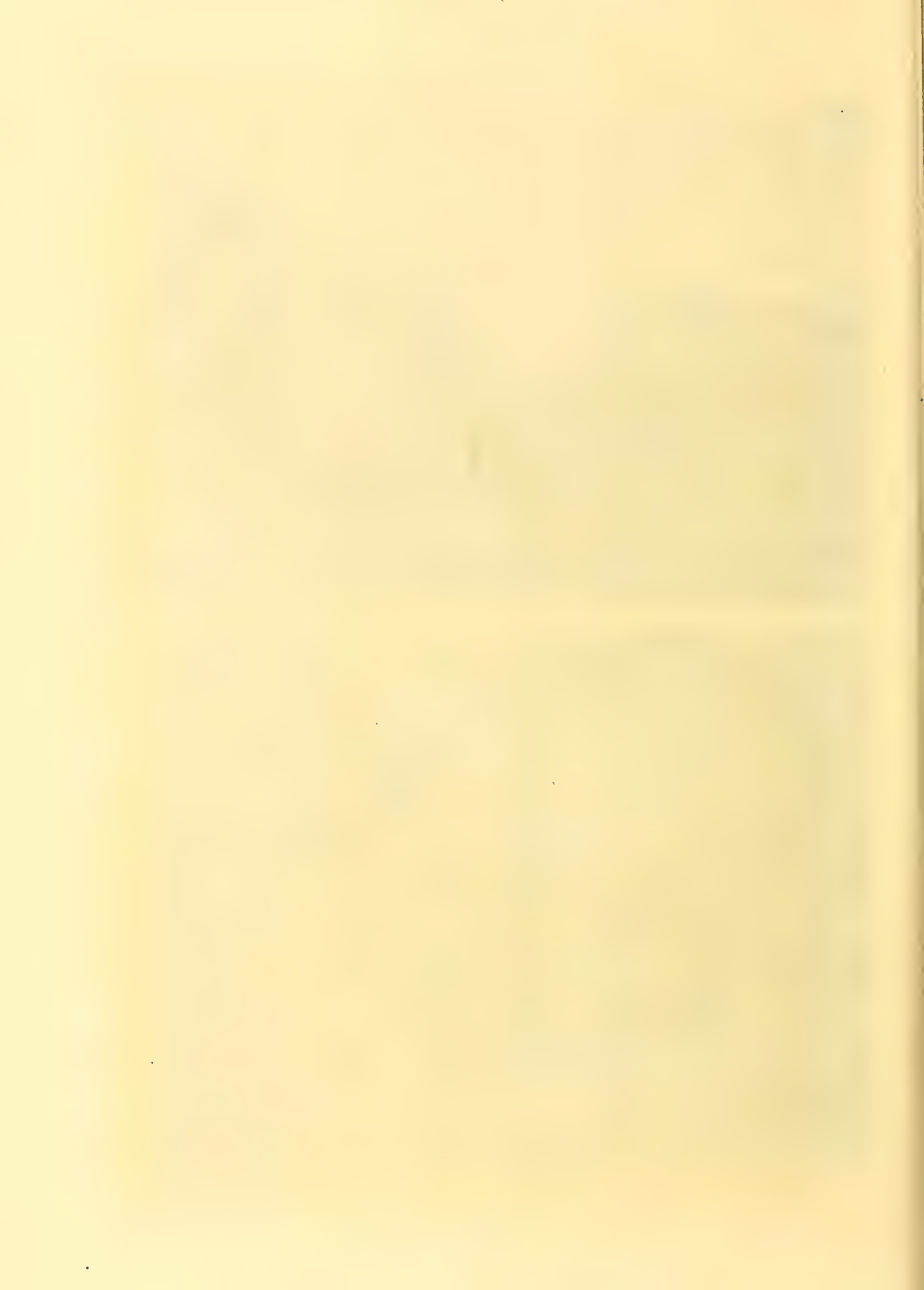




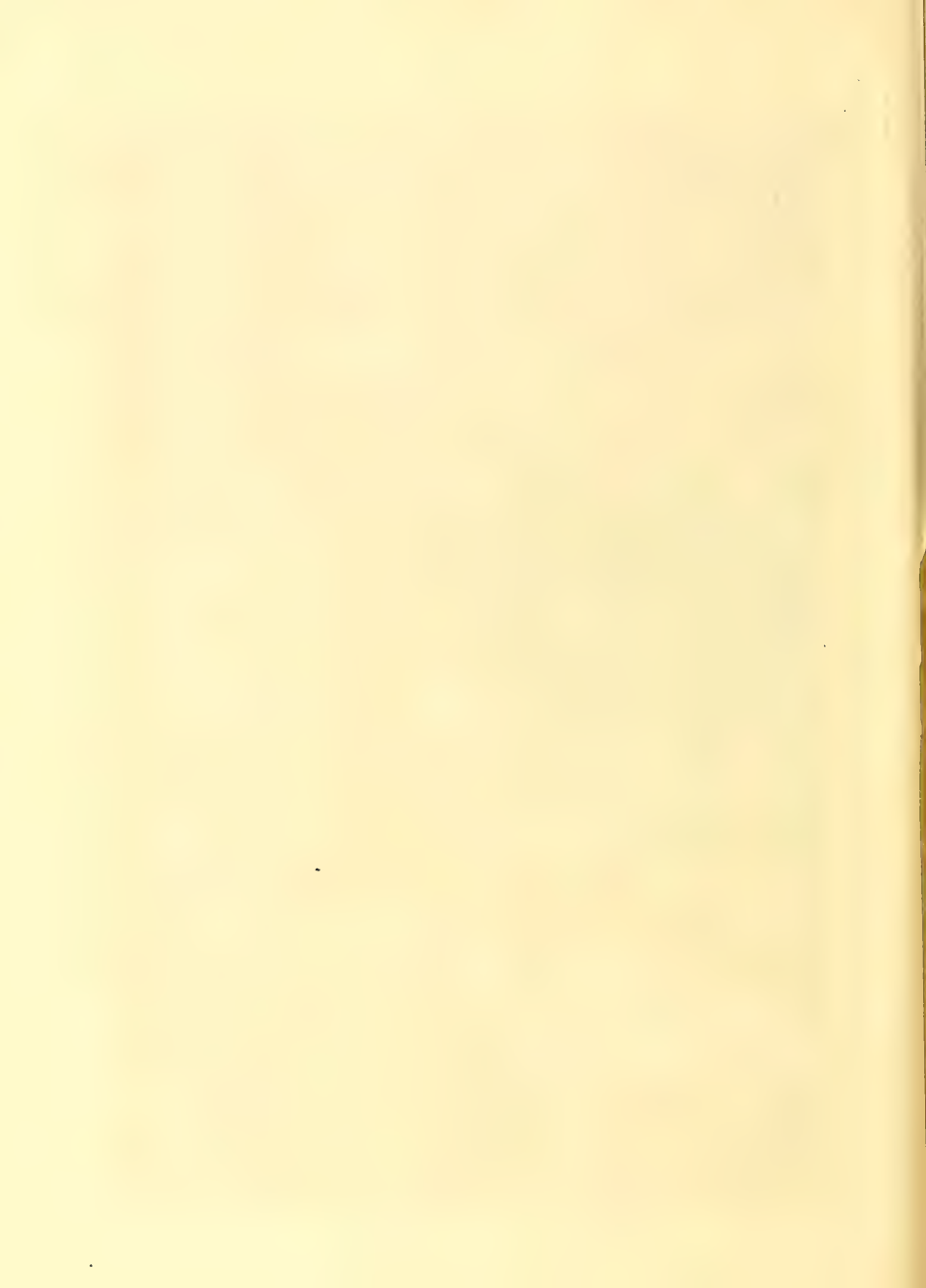










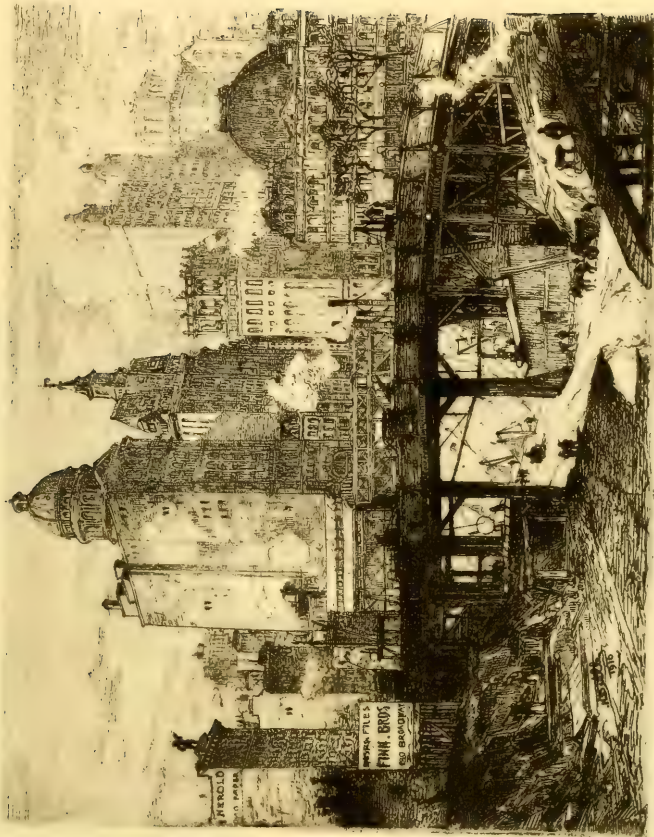
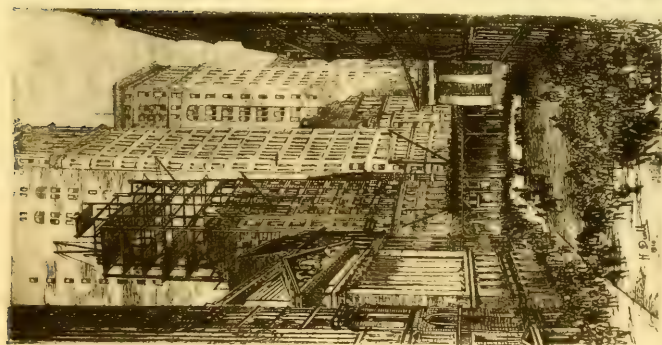


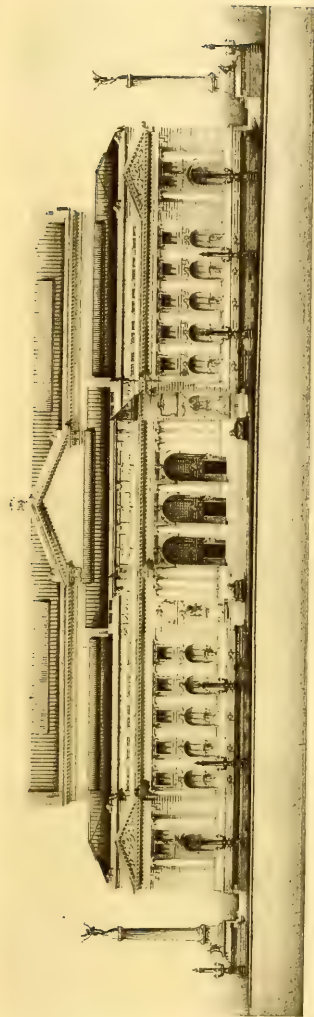












FIFTH AVENUE ELEVATION
THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

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DESCRIPTION OF PLATES

A. 1-A. 31

1651-1917

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES*

A. 1-A. 31

1651-1917

A. PLATE 1-a

NOVI BELGII NOVÆQUE ANGLIÆ NEC NON PARTIS VIRGINIÆ TABULA (ETC.)

[Early issue of the N. J. Visscher Map]

Engraved on copper.

Map: $21\frac{1}{8} \times 18\frac{3}{8}$

View: $12\frac{1}{8} \times 23\frac{3}{8}$

Date depicted: Map, probably shortly before 1651;
View, 1651-6.

Publisher: Nicolas Joannis Visscher.

Date issued: 1651-6, or shortly thereafter.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Only copy known. For description see Plate 7 A. The issue of the N. J. Visscher Map heretofore regarded as the first is described under Plate 7-b.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 1-b

NOVI BELGII NOVÆQUE ANGLIÆ NEC NON PARTIS VIRGINIÆ TABULA (ETC.)

[Early issue of the Hugo Allardt Map]

Engraved on copper.

Map: $21\frac{1}{8} \times 18\frac{3}{8}$

View: $12\frac{1}{8} \times 23\frac{3}{8}$

Date depicted: Map, 1651,
or shortly thereafter;
View: 1651-6.

Publisher: Hugo Allardt.

Owner: J. Clarence Davies, Esq.

Other copies: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.; Robert Goelet, Esq. These are the only known copies of the first issue.

First issue of the Hugo Allardt Map, for description of which see Plate 16-a.

Reproduced here for the first time.

* The Addenda contains such important views, plans, and maps as have come to the author's attention during the progress of the work, too late to be included in their proper chronological order in the text.

A. PLATE 2-a

A MAP OF THE ENGLISH POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA AND NEW FOWNDLAND
(ETC.)

Manuscript in colours, on paper. 16 x 13

Date depicted: 1699.

Owner: Library of Congress, Div. of Maps and Charts.

Reproduced here for the first time.

Reference: Phillips's *Maps of America*, p. 564.

A. PLATE 2-b

A MAP OF THE COUNTRY OF THE FIVE NATIONS (ETC.)

Engraved on copper.

13 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{9}{16}$

Date depicted: Probably 1724.

Date issued: 1724.

Provenance: Frontispiece to *Papers relating to An Act of the Assembly of the Province of New-York* (etc.), by Cadwallader Colden. "Printed and Sold by William Bradford in the City of New-York, 1724."

Author and engraver: Unknown. Based upon the De Lisle Map of 1718.

Owner: (The tract, entire,) N. Y. Public Library.

First state. Only two other perfect copies of the tract which includes this map are known, one in the possession of Dr. Rosenbach, of Philadelphia, and the other in the British War Office, London. A copy of the book, with only a part of the map remaining, is in the N. Y. Hist. Society. In 1727, the map was issued separately, by William Bradford, with no plate alterations.—Advertisement in Colden's *History of the Five Indian Nations*.

The second state (third issue) of the plate, which was published in 1735, shows many changes. About fifty place names have been added; parts of the coast-line have been erased, and Staten and Manhattan Islands have been altered to conform more nearly to the correct contours. Of this state copies exist in the N. Y. Public Library, the N. Y. Hist. Society, and the Ayer Collection, in the Newberry Library, Chicago. For more complete information concerning the issues of this very rare and important early map, probably the first engraved in New York, see Plate 27, and Bibliography.

A. PLATE 3-a

MAP OF THE GROUND AND IMPROVEMENTS BELONGING TO THE STATE OF
NEW YORK ON THE SOUTH OF THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE (ETC.)

Pen and ink drawing on paper.

Date depicted: April 27, 1808.

Author: John S. Hunn, Street Commissioner, and Amos Corning, City Surveyor.

Protracted by Hunn.

Owners: Francis W. Ford's Sons, Surveyors.

A description of the Government House while under construction, written by Rev. Garret Abeel in the back of the small manuscript volume containing Domine Selyns' records, may be found in the *Year Book of The Holland Society* for 1916 (pp. 63-4). An

interesting but unexecuted design for the façade, and two plans, all drawn by John McComb, Jr., will be found reproduced under A. Plate 10. One of the plans corresponds closely to the outline here shown.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 3-b

[Manuscript Survey of Trinity Church Property]

Pen and ink drawing on paper.

Date depicted: February 18,
1751.

Author: Francis W. Maerschallck. "City Suravayor."

Owners: Francis W. Ford's Sons, Surveyors.

This map is the only one known to the author which, apparently, fixes the location of the first Trinity Church in relation to Rector and Wall Streets. It will be noticed that the church faced the river, and not Broadway, and was parallel with Rector Street.

Note the "Scoule House" belonging to Trinity Church, on the south side of Rector Street, and the "Still house," undoubtedly Van Cortlandt's, west of Lumber (Church) Street. The diagonal line south of the school house may be intended to indicate the location of Colve's wall.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 4-a

SKETCH OF THE STATE HOUSE AT NEW YORK

Pen and ink drawing on paper. $7\frac{7}{16} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ Date depicted: 1767-70.

Provenance: From manuscript volume of Du Simitière, inscribed: *Papers relating to N. England N. York &c.*

Artist: Pierre Eugène du Simitière.

Owner: Ridgway Branch, Library Company of Philadelphia.

This crude drawing of the City Hall is of particular interest, as it is the only known representation of the building after the third storey was added, in 1763. See Frontispiece I, for brief history of the City Hall.

The two sketches of a cupola are perhaps intended to represent that of the North Dutch Church, which was erected in 1767-9, while the outline of the church is evidently intended for Trinity. Near the City Hall, in faint outline, appears an obelisk, possibly that erected in Greenwich to General Wolfe, and shown on the Montresor Map (Pl. 40).

Du Simitière was a Swiss artist who lived for a few years in New York, where, by an act passed on May 20, 1769, he became a naturalised citizen.—*Col. Laws of N. Y.*, Chap. 1404. In *The N. Y. Gaz.*; and the *Weekly Mercury* of August 21, 1769, is found the following announcement:

Mr. Du Simitière, Miniature, Painter, Intending shortly to leave this City, and it being uncertain whether he will return again, if any Gentlemen or Ladies should incline to employ him, he is to be found at his Lodgings, in the House of Mrs. Ferrara, in Maiden Lane.

Du Simitière probably went to Philadelphia shortly after this. He died there in October, 1784, and was buried in St. Peter's Churchyard. For a history of his life see article on

"Du Simitière, Artist, Antiquary, and Naturalist," etc., by William John Potts, in Vol. XIII of *The Pennsylvania Magazine* for 1889.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 4-b

[Caricature, showing the Park, Gaol, Liberty Pole, etc.]

Pen and ink drawing on paper. 12 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ Date depicted: 1770.^[1]

Provenance: From manuscript volume of Du Simitière, inscribed: *Papers relating to N. England N. York &c.*

Artist: Pierre Eugène du Simitière.

Owner: Ridgway Branch, Library Company of Philadelphia.

This caricature is evidently intended to represent the difficulties of the "Road to Liberty," which is here shown as starting at the door of the Gaol, taking its winding way around the pillory, and so on to the top of the Liberty Pole. The road to the Gaol is designated "Road to Libel Hall." This refers to the incarceration of Alexander McDougal.

On December 16, 1769, a handbill was distributed throughout the city, addressed "To the Betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York," and signed "A Son of Liberty." The address was a criticism of the Assembly for its acquiescence in relation to the bill granting £2000 for the support of troops quartered in New York, and unfavourably contrasting its attitude with that of preceding Assemblies, particularly those of South Carolina and Massachusetts. This address was declared "an infamous and seditious libel." A proclamation was issued calling for the apprehension of the author, and Captain McDougal was accused, arrested, and, having refused to give bail, imprisoned in the New Gaol, where he continued to avow his revolutionary sentiments. In February, 1770, the Grand Jury found a bill against McDougal, but the trial was postponed until the next term, and he was released on bail. Eventually the case against him was dropped.

Note the figure 45 at the top of the Liberty Pole. A few years before, John Wilkes, in England, was championing the cause of liberty against the tyranny of the King's government, and No. 45 of his paper, the *North Briton*, issued on April 23, 1763, contained matter particularly obnoxious to the Crown. Wilkes was arrested and imprisoned for libel, but released within a week. The number 45 became one of great significance throughout England, France, and America. *The N. Y. Gaz. & Weekly Mercury* of February 19, 1770, quoting a London correspondent who wrote under date of November 8, 1769, says:

So extensive is the veneration for the No. 45, that the French have invented a new game, called Domino, to be played with 45 dice; which some people of fashion have just imported.

In the *Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly* of December 18, 1769 (Gaine ed.) McDougal's address is printed on pages 45-47, a coincidence which led many to couple his name with that of his English prototype, and to regard him as the American Wilkes. These professed to see in the number "something providential."—*The N. Y. Jour., or Gen'l Adv.*, Feb. 15, 1770. The address may be found, also, in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, III: 317-321.

In the issue of the *Gazette* above referred to appears the following announcement:

Wednesday last [February 14] the Forty-fifth Day of the Year, forty-five Gentlemen, real Enemies to internal Taxation, by, or in Obedience to external Authority, & cordial Friends to Capt. M'Dougall, & the glorious Cause of American Liberty, went in decent Procession to the

[1] The drawing was evidently made somewhat later, from memory, as McDougal was not arrested until February 8, 1770, whereas the pole had been cut down on January 16th, of the same year.

New-Goal; and dined with him, on Forty-five Pounds of Beef Stakes, cut from a Bullock of forty-five Months old, & with a Number of other Friends, who joined them in the Afternoon, drank a Variety of Toasts, expressive not only of the most undissembled Loyalty, but of the warmest Attachment to Liberty, its renowned Advocates in Great-Britain and America, and the Freedom of the Press. Before the Evening, the Company, who conducted themselves with great Decency, separated in the most cordial Manner, but not without the firmest Resolution, to continue united in the glorious Cause . . .

Note the legend "Beef Stakes Hot & Hot,"—probably a reference to the dinner above referred to.

The building to the left of the Gaol is the Workhouse, or Almshouse, back of which are the barracks. The Liberty Pole, with the fox at its base (perhaps symbolical of Charles James Fox, the supporter of American liberty although the bitter opponent of John Wilkes), was the fourth one erected, the first three having been cut down by the British soldiers. On January 16, 1770, this pole also was cut down, after which, on February 6th, a fifth pole was erected, on ground purchased by Isaac Sears at the north corner of Murray Street. The house at the left, evidently occupied by one of the Sons of Liberty, may be that in which "a strong watch was set by the citizens" to guard the pole, which, as shown in the sketch, was "secured with iron to a considerable height above ground."—*N. Y. Journal*, March 26, 1767.

Reproduced and described here for the first time.

A. PLATE 5-a

PLAN OF THE GROUND BETWEEN COENTIES SLIP AND WHITE-HALL SLIP

Manuscript on paper, 18 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Date depicted: November 10,
bound with silk. 1772.

Author: Gerard Bancker, City Surveyor.

Owner: I.N.P.S. Formerly in the possession of the Jay family.

This survey shows Coenties Slip and Market, the Albany Pier and Basin, begun in 1750 and later enlarged, and the Exchange at Broad and Dock Streets. It was evidently made to show the water-lots to the west of Exchange Slip "applied for by M^r. Edward Nicoll and others," and granted by the Common Council, on March 24, 1773, on the payment of "five Shillings p^r foot fronting the River," with the proviso that the grantees "Compleat the Streets & Wharfs laid down in the Survey this Day filed in four Years from the Date of their Grants . . ."—*M. C. C.*, VII: 412.

In the upper left is endorsed "This Survey adopted by the Common Council Aug^t. V. Cortlandt Clk."

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 5-b

A MAP OF THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR PETER WARREN LYING AT GREENWICH IN THE OUTWARD OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Manuscript on paper. 21 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Date depicted: August, 1773.

Author: Gerard Bancker, City Surveyor.

Owner: I.N.P.S., purchased, in 1914, at a sale of books, maps, and letters, from the estate of Mrs. Beekman, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

Sir Peter Warren's estate at Greenwich, comprising at first about three hundred acres, extended along the Hudson River from the present Christopher Street north to about 21st Street, with an irregular eastern boundary, formed by the Minetta Brook (which ran between the present Fifth and Sixth Avenues) and the Bowery Lane, now Broadway.

In an address on *New York and Admiral Sir Peter Warren at the Capture of Louisbourg, 1745*, Edward Floyd De Lancey says that during the peace which existed from 1729 to 1735 Captain Warren resided in New York, where, in 1731, he married Susannah, the eldest daughter of Etienne (Stephen) De Lancey, and that about 1740 he purchased his estate, on the western part of which he erected a splendid residence, with grounds descending to the North River. Sir Peter Warren died in 1752 and was buried in Westminster Abbey. In his will, dated September 9, 1746, he bequeathed to his wife "all that my Farm Situate in Greenwich near the City of New York containing the whole of what I purchased from Messrs. Anthony Duane Cornelius Webber and James Henderson together with all the Houses. . ."

The Warren papers, in the N. Y. Hist. Society, contain several documents relating to the estate, one a parchment deed labelled "Greenwich bought of Duane," dated June 17, 1731, the consideration being two hundred pounds, and another the Henderson deed, dated September 25, 1744. It is evident Warren did not acquire all his Greenwich property at one time. In July, 1743, he petitioned for a "Small piece of Land adjoining to his Own Land near John Hornes," and this was granted to him in 1745, "in Consideration of the Singular and Imminent Services done And performed by him Not Only for the Kingdom of Great Brittain in Generall, but for this City & Colony in particular . . ." This grant is marked on the map, at the north-east corner of the estate, and extended to the "Bowry-Lane."

The estate of Sir Peter Warren was divided into three parts, in 1787, for his three daughters, who had been married to three Englishmen,—the Earl of Abington, Charles Fitzroy, afterwards Baron Southampton, and William Skinner. The names of all three had become attached to the property, as is shown by the survey. Abington Road was on the line of the present 21st Street; Fitzroy Road was near the line of Eighth Avenue, and Skinner Road was the present Christopher Street. The only place-name remaining today to perpetuate the memory of the Warren family is Abington Square.

The old Warren mansion, later known as the Van Nest house, was on the corner of the present 4th and Perry Streets, and stood until 1865. It is shown on the map, in the rear of lot No. 2, with an elaborate garden behind it.

The Wolfe Monument, erected some time between 1760 and 1766 on Oliver De Lancey's property, at the head of a lane called on different maps the "Road to the Obelisk" and "Monument Lane," is not here shown. This omission may indicate that the monument had been removed prior to 1773, the date of the survey, which would contravert the theory advanced by several writers that De Lancey, being a Loyalist, and having had his property confiscated, demolished or removed the Wolfe Monument before leaving New York in 1783 for England. See *Nineteenth Annual Report, 1914, of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society*, p. 121.

The Beekman Collection contained several other important surveys of this neighbourhood, among them being "A Map of a Farm or a Parcel of Land at Greenwich in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, the Property of George Clinton, Esq. Survey'd and laid out into Streets and Lots at the request of the said George Clinton and John Jacob Astor, made this first day of July, 1805, by Charles Loss, City Surveyor," and also a manu-

script survey of part of Greenwich Village, from West Street through Tenth, Ninth, and Eighth Avenues, showing the intersecting streets (12th to 15th). This survey shows Fort Gansevoort, and the "Mansion," "barn," "hospital," etc., and appears to have been made about 1820.

Reproduced and described here for the first time.

A. PLATE 6-a

BUNKER'S HILL ON N. YORK ISLAND

Pen and ink drawing on paper. $20 \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ Date depicted: 1776?
Artist: The name "Montessor" appears on the reverse.
Owner: Library of Congress, Div. of Maps and Charts.

Bunker's Hill was known as Mount Pleasant, and also as Bayard's Mount, until the Revolution, when it was fortified by the Americans and re-named. Kemble, in his *Journal*, refers to the fortification on its summit as the only work of any consequence on Manhattan Island erected by the American forces. This hill was the highest point in the southern part of the island, being one hundred feet above the present level of Grand Street.

In the view here reproduced, the hill, if intended for Bunker's Hill, is incorrectly drawn, being too low and too near the East River.

Despite the legend inscribed beneath it, the drawing may very likely be intended to represent the Rutgers farm, with the five-angled fortification built upon it, which is shown on the Hill Map of 1782, as well as on the MS. War Map (Pl. 50), and which stood on the little bluff just east of Catharine Street. It is said that, during the Revolution, Rutgers turned his farm into a parade ground, and in the view may be seen what is probably intended to represent a military encampment. To the north-west of the fort appears a windmill, which is also to be found on the maps of the period—just north of the Jews' Burying Ground—and, behind the encampment, the Rutgers orchard. The building on the river's edge would then be the Rutgers house, and that at the extreme right the house of Thomas Jones, on Fort Pitt or Jones Hill, with the fortifications in front of it, which are also depicted on the Hill Map and on the War Map.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 6-b

A VIEW FROM PAULUSHOOK, OF HORSIMUS ON THE JERSEY SHORE & PART
OF YORK ISLAND

Pen and ink drawing on paper. $16\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$ Date depicted: 1778.
Author: The name "Montessor" appears on the reverse.
Owner: Library of Congress, Div. of Maps and Charts.

Reproduced here for the first time.

Reference: Phillips's *Maps of America*, p. 527.

A. PLATE 7-a

CAREENING PLACE, NEW YORK, ABOVE COL. RUTGERS EAST RIVER

Pen and ink tracing from the 16 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{5}{8}$
original drawing, or print.Date depicted: Probably
about 1776.

Owner: I.N.P.S., from the Lossing Collection.

This tracing is presumably from a drawing intended for reproduction in the *Atlantic Neptune*, as it corresponds closely in form and technique with other views in this series.

The Rutgers house, on the East River, may be seen on the Ratzer Map (Pl. 41). It stood between the present Clinton and Jefferson Streets. See also A. Pl. 6-a.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 7-b

HELLGATE

Etching, coloured.

17 $\frac{7}{16}$ x 12 $\frac{5}{16}$

Date depicted: 1776?

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.

Date issued: Probably
before 1784.

No other copy known. In the original, the title—Hellgate—is written in pencil beneath the rectangle; unfortunately it has been lost in the reproduction. As the water-mark of the paper, containing the name of J. Bates, is the same as that in several of the *Atlantic Neptune* views, and as the form and technique are very similar, it is probable that this view was engraved for that series, although apparently never so used.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 8

RUINS OF TRINITY CHURCH

Lithograph.

12 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 10 $\frac{5}{16}$

Date depicted: About 1780.

Date issued: About 1840.

Artist: J. Evers.

Lithographer and publisher: J. Childs.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq., from the Havemeyer-Pyne Collections.

Only known copy. The view was evidently drawn at a somewhat later date than the water-colour view reproduced on Plate 49, as it shows the tower of the church after it had crumbled away so that only a jagged section remained standing. In May, 1784, the Vestry of Trinity Church ordered that this remaining part of the tower be taken down.—*Trinity Minutes (MS.)*.

John Evers, "artist," lived in New York for many years. His name is found in the city directories of the period. John Childs appears in the directories as colourist, print colourer, and finally, in 1840, as lithographer. His name disappears from the directories after 1846.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 9-a

A PLAN OF THE COMMONS BELONGING TO NEW YORK

Manuscript on paper.

Date depicted: 1785.

Author: Casimir Th. Goerck.

Owners: Francis W. Ford's Sons, Surveyors.

This early survey of the Common Lands was evidently made use of by Goerck in his later well-known "Map of the Common Lands" in 1796 (A. Pl. 9-b). It will be noted that in the survey here reproduced the lots are laid out with less regularity and not so fully as on the 1796 map. On both surveys may be found interesting old landmarks, such as the Dove Lots and tavern, Dr. Bridgen's property, near the present Fifth Avenue and 42d Street, etc. Curiously, however, so well-known a feature as the Sunfish Pond, near the present 30th Street and Fourth Avenue, is not shown on this early survey. The Harlem Commons do not appear on either drawing.

The Commons consisted of the vacant, or unpatented, lands on Manhattan Island, granted to the Burgomasters of New Amsterdam by the Director General and Council of New Netherland in 1658. Later, the rights of the city to the Commons were reaffirmed by the Dongan Charter of 1686 and the Montgomery Charter of 1730. The alterations in the old boundaries of the Commons arising from the Commissioners' survey of 1807 created disagreements regarding the ownership of property, which were finally adjusted by an act passed in May, 1836.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 9-b

A MAP OF THE COMMON LANDS (ETC.)

Manuscript on paper.

About $71\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ Date depicted: "March 1Th 1796."

Author: Casimir Th. Goerck.

Owner: City of New York, Real Estate Bureau of Comptroller's Office.

This survey, in its turn, served as the basis of later surveys of the Common Lands by Stephen Ludlam, one, dated 1817, in the Real Estate Bureau of the Comptroller's office, and another, dated 1822, in the Bureau of Topography, Department of Public Works. This latter survey shows the old lots as affected by the laying out of avenues and streets under the Commissioners appointed in 1807.

A. PLATE 10-a

[North Elevation of the Government House]

Pen and ink drawing on paper.

17 x 11 $\frac{3}{8}$

Date issued: About 1790.

Author: John McComb, Jr.

Owner: This manuscript, as well as the other McComb drawings here reproduced, is owned by the N. Y. Hist. Society, having been acquired from Mrs. Edward S. Wilde, a granddaughter of John McComb, Jr.

The elevation here shown does not correspond with that of the Government House as executed; it is perhaps an unsuccessful competitive drawing. The architect of the building has not positively been identified, but was probably James Robinson, referred to in *The New-York Directory and Register* of 1792 as "house carpenter and master builder." See Plates 55 and 66, and Chronology, 1790, for the history of the Government House, and Plate 79 for a list of McComb's drawings.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 10-b

[Plan of the Government House]

Pen and ink drawing on paper. 12½ x 19⅝ Date issued: About 1790.

Author: John McComb, Jr.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

This unexecuted plan corresponds with the elevation here reproduced, and evidently belongs with it.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 10-c

[Plan of the Government House]

Pen and ink drawing on paper. 11¼ x 14⅝ Date issued: About 1790.

Author: John McComb, Jr.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

This plan agrees exactly with the outline shown on a survey of the Government House grounds in the office of Francis W. Ford's Sons, Surveyors, reproduced as A. Plate 3-a. It may be a copy made by McComb of the executed plan, or possibly Robinson may have used McComb's design.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 11-a

FRONT ELEVATION OF THE NORTH DUTCH CHURCH

Pen and ink drawing on paper.

Date depicted: About 1769.

Author: John McComb.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

No data are found on this drawing, but on a sheet belonging to the same collection, and containing a side elevation and a plan, appears the endorsement: "Plan & Side Elevation of North dutch Church by John McComb 1772," beneath which has been written 1769. These drawings must have been made by John McComb, Sr., who combined the occupations of bricklayer, builder, fireman, and surveyor. He was not, however, the architect of the building, this honour evidently belonging to "Andrew Breested Junr.," whose name appears as "carpenter and projector" in an inscription engraved on a plate found beneath one of

the columns of the church when it was taken down in 1875. "Mr. Brestede" is mentioned as the architect in a pamphlet entitled *Centennial Proceedings at the North Dutch Church, 1769-1869*.—See Plate 146-b.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 11-b

[Elevation of Murray Street Church]

Pen and ink drawing on paper. 15 x 22 $\frac{7}{8}$ Date depicted: 1811.
 Author: John McComb, Jr.
 Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Although this drawing bears no endorsement, it agrees with the executed design of the Murray Street Church, except for an additional stage in the tower.—See Valentine's *Manual* for 1852, p. 362. It is probably the architect's original design, slightly modified in execution.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 11-c

[Plan and Three Elevations of St. John's Chapel]

Pen and ink drawings on 36 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 26 $\frac{1}{8}$ Date depicted: About 1803.
 paper. (size of sheet)
 Author: John McComb, Jr.
 Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

These somewhat crude drawings are signed "John McComb jun Del." A later note, doubtless by Mr. Wilde, reads "Drawn by McComb when a boy, probably at age of 12 or 15." Attention has already been directed to the fact that John McComb, Jr. was born in 1763, and as St. John's Chapel was not erected until 1803, he must have been nearly forty years old when the drawings were made. See Plate 75.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 12-a

ST PAULS CHURCH, NEW YORK

Lithograph. 16 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 12 $\frac{7}{8}$ Date depicted: About 1809.
 Artist: Unknown. (inside border) Date issued: Probably shortly
 Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq. after 1819; possibly earlier.
 Other copies: The only other copy known was in the collection of the late John
 D. Crimmins, and is now owned by Mr. Fridenberg.

This view probably dates from a period shortly before that of the Strickland drawing of 1809-13 (Pl. 81-a). Although it shows the brick wall erected around the cemetery

in 1804-5, and the wrought iron railing in front of the church, estimates for which were ordered procured on August 8, 1805 (*Trinity Min., MS.*), it does not show the two ornamental wrought iron portals in the fence which appear in the Strickland view, thus suggesting an earlier date, although it is possible that this omission is merely a sign of careless draughtsmanship, which is very noticeable in the depiction of the Rutherford house, north of St. Paul's Chapel.

This is evidently a very early example of American lithography, which is supposed to have been introduced into this country from France in 1819. See article in *The Analectic Magazine* for July, 1819. Although no example of American lithography has been recorded before that year, it is known that in 1808, Dr. Mitchell of New York received a lithographic stone and inks from Paris, and made some experiments in this new art.—See *Nat'l Intelligencer & Wash. Adv.*, Jan. 8, 1808.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 12-b

BRANCH BANK OF U. S.

Lithograph.

12 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{7}{8}$

Date depicted: 1825.

Artist: A. J. Davis.

Date issued: About 1826-8.

Lithographer: Anthony Imbert.

Architect: E. M. Thompson.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copiers: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection); N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

One of an unfinished series of views drawn by Davis and lithographed and published by Imbert. See Plate 102-b.

The Branch Bank of the United States was erected on Wall Street in 1822-4 from designs by E. M. Thompson. The building was occupied by the Assay Office from 1854 until its removal in 1915, under the supervision of the author, at which time it was the oldest federal edifice in the city. The stones of the façade were carefully marked and stored by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, on a vacant lot at No. 519 East 69th Street, with the expectation of re-erecting them at some future day as the façade of a wing of the museum to be devoted to Colonial art. Measured drawings of the façade, made shortly before its removal, were published in *The Architectural Record* of June, 1914.

A. PLATE 13

A VIEW OF THE FIRST CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Aquatint, coloured.

27 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 18 $\frac{3}{4}$

Date depicted: About 1815.

Artist and engraver: Boquet.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Only known perfect impression. A mutilated copy, uncoloured, and including only four or five of the six views, was owned in 1916 by Mr. Renwick Hurry. The New York view from this set now belongs to Mr. Henry Goldsmith.

The original water-colour drawing of the Philadelphia view is in the author's collection.

It shows an early stage and a steamboat, possibly the "Phœnix," which was built and launched by John Stevens of Hoboken, N. J., shortly after the completion of the "Clermont." The "Phœnix" was taken to the Delaware in 1808, and had the distinction of being the first steam vessel to navigate the ocean under the power of steam. The New York view is of particular interest in that it shows the city from a distinctly new point of view.

The artist was probably J. L. Bouquet de Woiseri, whose name is signed to "A View of Boston Taken On The South Side Of Boston," "A Plan of New Orleans," and "A View of the City of New Orleans and its Environs, displaying the principal and most remarkable buildings etc.," all of which have been noted by Mr. Fielding. In execution these views closely resemble those here reproduced.

Reproduced here for the first time.

Stauffer (Fielding), III: 159.

A. PLATE 14-a

(COLLECT GROUND ARSENAL & STONE BRIDGE GARDEN, ETC.)

Water-colour drawing
on pasteboard panel.

$9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{8}$

Date depicted: 1812.

Author: William Chappel.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.

One of a set consisting originally of twenty-nine water-colour drawings of New York street scenes, etc., of which two are now missing. The view here reproduced has the following inscription in pencil on the back: "Collect Ground Arsenal & Stone Bridge Garden Militia Drilling View from the East Side of Orange & pump St. N. Y. 1812. No. 23. [signed] Wm. Chappel." The Stone Bridge and Garden, here shown, are described under Plate 83-b.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 14-b

[The Tea Water Pump, Water Wagon, etc.]

Water-colour drawing on paste-
board panel.

$9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{8}$

Date depicted: 1807.

Artist: William Chappel.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.

This drawing, which belongs to the series of Chappel drawings referred to on A. Plate 14-a, shows the old Tea Water Pump, on the corner of Chatham and Roosevelt Streets, and one of the wagons used to convey drinking water from the pump to various parts of the city.

Grant Thorburn, writing in 1845 in his *Reminiscences*, says that the pump was removed about 1827, and adds: "I found the water brought by a pipe into a liquor store, in the house No. 126 Chatham Street."

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 15

THE CITY OF NEW YORK AS LAID OUT BY THE COMMISSIONERS
WITH THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY
[The Randel Plan]

Pen and ink drawing on paper.

24 x 42

Date depicted: 1814.

Author: John Randel, Jun.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

So far as can be ascertained, this accurately drawn and beautiful map, or plan, was never engraved. According to a note by Randel, it was drawn on a reduced scale from the field notes made by him as secretary and surveyor to the Commissioners, and from his own particular surveys in 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814. For a description of this map, see Plate 80-b.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 16

[Wall Street, Trinity Church, and the First Presbyterian Meeting]

Oil painting on canvas.

27½ x 33½

Date depicted: About 1820.

Artist: Unknown.

Owner: Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt, who inherited it from Miss Mary G. Ward.

This interesting painting was evidently made a few years prior to the lithograph reproduced as Plate 105, which shows the same view, except that the latter includes the old Custom House and the building on the south-east corner of Broad and Wall Streets.

The signs on the buildings seem to fix the date of the painting between the years 1820 and 1821. For example, S. M. Isaacs (not Isaacks), whose sign appears beneath the lowest window of the building on the south-west corner of Wall and Broad Streets, is not at this address until 1820, according to the directories; while T. & W. Benton, boot-makers (not T. W. Benton, as in the painting), occupied the shop seen on the right of the view. This firm appears in the directory of 1821 as Thomas Benton & Co.

The shop on the south-west corner of Wall and Broad Streets seems to have been occupied as a book-store for many years. In 1803-4, Stephen Gould "printer & bookseller," first appears here. With some slight changes in the wording of the address, Gould continued at this corner until 1819-20, when as "Gould & Banks" the firm moved to 88 Nassau Street, and Stephen Gould alone is given at Broad and Wall Streets. In the directory for 1820, Gould & Banks, at 88 Nassau Street, first appear as "law booksellers," and, in 1821, Stephen Gould's address is given in the directory as "Gould S. Law Bookseller and Law Stationer, old stand, sign of Lord Coke, corner of Wall and Broad." Gould continued here until 1825, when he apparently gave up this shop, but continued his interest in the firm of Gould & Banks, at 88 Nassau Street. In 1825, a stationer named Peter Burtzell took over the corner shop, and his name continues to appear in the directories at this address for a number of years.

This picture has a charm equalled by very few views within the city belonging to this period.

Reproduced and described here for the first time.

A. PLATE 17

[Murray Street]

Water-colour drawing on
paper.14 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 10 $\frac{5}{8}$

Date depicted: 1822.

Artist: Probably Peter Maverick.

Owner: From the collection of Percy R. Pyne 2d, Esq., and now belonging to Mr.
Francis H. Kinncutt.

The view is undated, but the frame bears a plate with the title: "Murray Street Broadway to North River 1822," and the same date is assigned to it in the reproduction in Valentine's *Manual* for 1852, opp. p. 362.

The church shown is the Third Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Mason was pastor at this time.

Peter Maverick, the artist, whose name may be found over the door of the building next to the corner of Broadway, was at No. 1 Murray Street, according to the directories, in the years 1821-1823. U. S. Levy, the druggist, and Toussaint Midy, the grocer, are on the corner of Broadway and Murray Street, as shown in the view, in the year 1821. By 1823 all three had moved from this corner to other addresses.

A. PLATE 18-a

[Junction of the Bowery and Broadway in 1828]

Oil painting on canvas.

40 x 23

Date depicted: 1828.

Date drawn: 1885.

Artist: A. D. O. Browere.

Owner: J. Clarence Davies, Esq.

This view was drawn from memory by Mr. Browere, but is believed to be a fairly accurate representation of one of the best known sections of the city, which it depicts at an interesting period in its development. A written description at one time accompanied the painting, but has been lost. It is interesting to compare this view with that drawn by Burton in 1830, and engraved as Pl. 8th in the Bourne series. See Plate 102-a.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 18-b

VIEW OF THE JET AT HARLEM RIVER

Aquatint.

10 x 4 $\frac{1}{8}$

Date depicted: 1842.

Date issued: 1843.

Provenance: Plate XX of *Illustrations of the Croton Aqueduct*, by F. B. Tower,
New York, 1843.

Artist: F. B. Tower.

Engraver: W. (J.) Bennett.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Other copies of the book: N. Y. Public Library; N. Y. Hist. Society, etc.

The fountain here shown was a part of the Croton water system, and was so constructed that the form of the jet could be varied at will.

The scenery around this fountain added much to its beauty; there it stood,—a whitened column rising from the river, erect, or shifting its form, or waving like a forest tree as the winds sprayed it, with the rainbow tints resting upon its spray, while on either side the wooded hills arose to rival its height: . . . —*Illustrations* (etc.), p. 112.

The foundations of High Bridge may be seen in the distance, while to the left appears the Jumel Mansion.

A. PLATE 19-a

[Broadway and Trinity Church]

Water-colour drawing on

13½ x 9½

Date depicted: 1830.

paper.

Artist: J. W. Hill, whose signature, with date, appears in the lower right-hand corner of the view.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

This view shows Broadway, looking south from Liberty Street. The City Hotel, erected in 1794-5 and demolished in 1849 to make way for a block of "stores," may be seen on the right. South of the City Hotel, appear Trinity Church (the second edifice) and Grace Church, the latter occupying the site of the old Lutheran Church, on the south-west corner of Rector Street.

This view and that reproduced as A. 19-b are good examples of Hill's best work.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 19-b

[City Hall and Park Row]

Water-colour drawing on

13½ x 9½

Date depicted: 1830.

paper.

Artist: J. W. Hill, whose signature, with date, appears in the lower right-hand corner of the view.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

This view is of particular interest as showing the type of fire-engines in use at this time, and also the method of distributing drinking water. The Park Theatre may be seen on the right, back of which appears the steeple of the Brick Church, on Beekman Street.

Reproduced in 1918 by The Society of Iconophiles.

A. PLATE 20-a

VIEW OF THE SPOT WHERE GEN. HAMILTON FELL AT WEEHAWK

Aquatint, coloured.

18 x 11⅞

Date depicted: Probably shortly after 1806.

Date issued (second state):
Probably about 1830.

Artist: J. Ward.
 Engraver: C. Ward.
 Printer: J. Neale.
 Owner: I.N.P.S.

Second state. This print was probably first issued shortly after the erection of the monument in 1806. A copy of the first state, before the printer's line, is owned by Mr. Edward W. C. Arnold, and there was another copy in the collection of Mr. Percy R. Pyne, 2d. An imperfect copy is owned by Mr. Robert Goelet. The only other impressions known to the author are one in the collection of Mr. Hall Park McCullough and one owned by the Stock Exchange Luncheon Club. The second state, here reproduced, with the line "Printed by J. Neale" added, was probably issued about 1830, when both the Wards and J. Neale were working in New York.

The monument to the memory of Hamilton was erected by the St. Andrew's Society in 1806, on the duelling-ground at Weehawken where he was mortally wounded, on July 11, 1804. As described in *The N. Y. Gazette and General Advertiser* of December 2, 1806, it was an obelisk on a pedestal four feet square, and was composed of four slabs of white marble, eight feet in length, surmounted by a flaming urn. The ground had been donated by Captain James Deas, a member of the St. Andrew's Society. By 1816 the monument, according to a description in Pasco's *Old New York*, had been "shockingly mutilated," all the corners of the stones having been broken off and carried away by relic-seekers. It had entirely disappeared before the autumn of 1821, when P. Stansbury visited the spot. He says:

Desirous of visiting the place, where General Hamilton fell, I was conducted by a lad, and descending a long path, rocky and dangerous, I approached the spot, over which, not only the death of Hamilton but of many others, who have been emulous of risking their lives at his tomb, has thrown a deep shade of solemnity. . .

The monument that was erected here to the memory of General Hamilton, is now taken to pieces by the proprietor of the soil, and conveyed to his house, under pretense of its having been too much resorted to, for purposes of duelling. . . —*A Pedestrian Tour of Two Thousand Three Hundred Miles, in North America* (etc.), New York, 1822.

Stone (*Hist. of N. Y. City*, p. 345) says that the cedar tree against which Hamilton stood while the seconds were arranging the preliminaries was still standing in 1869, but that prior to 1871 the new road-bed of the West Shore Railroad had destroyed the tree and removed all trace of the ledge here shown.

In 1900, the slab containing the inscription, which in 1833 had come into the possession of James Gore King, was presented by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer to the New York Historical Society.

A. PLATE 20-b

BAPTISING SCENE (ETC.)

Lithograph.

12 x 8

Date depicted: 1834.

Lithographer: Endicott & Swett.

Publisher: James Van Valkenburgh.

Owner: From the collection of Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Esq., and now owned by Mr. Robert Fridenberg.

Other copy: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq. These are the only copies known.

Fort Gansevoort, called the White Fort because it was whitewashed, was erected during the War of 1812 at the foot of Gansevoort Street on the Hudson River. As noted in manuscript, the scene depicts a point on the river shore near Jane and Horatio Streets.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 21-a

(GOVERNORS ROOM CITY HALL)

Water-colour drawing on paper. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$

Date depicted: 1830.

Artist: C. Burton.

Owner: James C. Smillie and Ralph Smillie, Esqrs., grandsons of James Smillie, the engraver.

This little drawing, the only contemporary representation that we have of the Governor's Room, in its original condition, belongs to the series of drawings made in 1830 and 1831 by C. Burton for George M. Bourne, most of which were engraved by Smillie.—See Plate 101-a and b. For some unexplained reason, this view was not included in the published series, and seems never to have been engraved. It will be noticed that in its original condition this room had only three windows, the two intermediate "blind" windows having been opened up as a part of the restoration carried out by Mr. Atterbury in 1909. Most of the furniture shown in the view is still used in the present Governor's suite of rooms. The unframed picture at the left of the view is the so-called "Portrait of Hudson," which still hangs in the Governor's suite.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 21-b

[Modern Interior of Governor's Room]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1918.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

This photograph shows the interior of the Governor's Room as it appears since its restoration by Grosvenor Atterbury in 1909.

A. PLATE 22-a

PARK HOTEL

22 x 15

Lithograph.

Date depicted: 1834.

Artist: F. Schmidt.

Date issued: 1834.

Architect: I. Rogers.

Lithographer: Endicott, 359 Broadway.

Owner: From the collection of Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Esq.

Other copies: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.; Crimmins Collection (copy now owned by Mr. Fridenberg). These are the only copies known to the author.

This is the most important print of the Astor House, which was at first called the Park Hotel. The view was drawn by Schmidt from the plans of the architect, I. Rogers, the year the Astor House was begun.

This particular impression hung for many years in the office of the old hotel.

A. PLATE 22-b

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK

Lithograph. $31\frac{1}{8} \times 19\frac{5}{8}$ Date depicted: About 1860.
 Lithographer: J. H. Bufford. Date issued: About 1860.
 Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.
 Other copies: Mr. Max Williams had a copy in 1917. These are the only copies known to the author.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel was built in 1858, on the site which had been occupied since 1853 by Franconi's Hippodrome.—See Plate 141-b. Hitchcock, Darling & Co. were the proprietors from 1860 to 1866.

A. PLATE 23

THE BRITISH STEAMER SIRIUS (ETC.)

Lithograph. $24\frac{7}{8} \times 14\frac{7}{8}$ Date depicted: 1838.
 Artist: E. W. Clay. Date issued: 1838.
 Lithographer: H. R. Robinson.
 Owner: I.N.P.S.
 The only other copy known to the author belonged some years ago to Mr. John I. Waterbury.

The "Sirius," as noted on the plate, was the first steam packet to arrive in America under the power of steam alone. She reached New York at 10 o'clock on the evening of April 22d, 1838, with ninety-four passengers on board, the voyage having been made in sixteen and one-half days. The arrival of this vessel, and of the "Great Western" on the following day, created the most intense excitement and enthusiasm, some of which is reflected in the view. A view of the arrival of the "Great Western" is reproduced on Plate 121.

It was hoped to give also on this page a contemporary view of the "Savannah," the first steamship to cross the Atlantic using steam and auxiliary power, but unfortunately this proved impossible. The "Savannah" was built in New York, and sailed from Savannah on May 22, 1819, via Liverpool, for St. Petersburg, arriving June 20th. An impression of this very rare view is in the possession of Mr. H. H. Caminann.

A. PLATE 24-a

(VILLA ON THE HUDSON, NEAR WEEHAWKEN)

Oil painting on canvas. $29 \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ Date depicted: About 1836.
 Artist: William Henry Bartlett.
 Owner: J. Clarence Davies, Esq.

This view, one of the very few known of the period showing the north end of Manhattan Island, was reproduced in *American Scenery*, a work published in two volumes, in London, in 1840. The text was written by N. P. Willis, and the views were drawn by W. H. Bartlett. The imprint appearing beneath this view is: "W. H. Bartlett.—J. C. Bentley. / Villa on the Hudson, near Weehawken. / London, Published for the Proprietors by Geo. Virtue. 26, Ivy Lane. 1839." The villa referred to is evidently "Stevens Castle."

The description given of the scene to the southward, as viewed from this point, reads as follows:

From this admirably chosen spot, the Bay of New York appears with every accessory of beauty. The city itself comes into the left of the picture [i. e., when looking toward the Bay] to an advantage seen from no other point of view, the flocks of river-craft scud past in all directions, men-of-war, merchantmen, steamers, and ferry-boats, fill up the moving elements of the panorama; and far away beyond stretches the broad harbour, with its glassy or disturbed waters, in all the varieties of ever-changing sea-view.

Bartlett made four voyages to America, between the years 1836 and 1852, the fruits of which appear in *American Scenery* (1840) and *Canadian Scenery* (1842). The only other views of New York interest in *American Scenery* are of "New York Bay (From the Telegraph Station)," "The Park and City Hall, New York," "The Ferry at Brooklyn, New York," and "View of New York, from Weehawken."

This painting was purchased in London by Mr. John Anderson, Jr., and was sold by auction with his collection, at the American Art Association, in April, 1916 (Catalogue No. 39).

A. PLATE 24-b

CASTLE GARDEN, NEW YORK

Lithograph, printed in colours. $18\frac{5}{8} \times 11\frac{1}{8}$ Date depicted: About 1850.
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq. No other copy known.

This beautiful moonlight scene shows Castle Garden and, in the distance, the hills of Staten Island. The only imprint, besides the title, is a blind stamp on the mount below the rectangle, bearing the name "Moore, McQueen & Co London." The view is charmingly printed in blue and green.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 25-a

HOWARD HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Lithograph. $24\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ Date depicted: About 1845.
On stone by C. Parsons. Date issued: About 1845.
Lithographers: G. & W. Endicott.
Owner: Henry Goldsmith, Esq. (from the Pyne Collection).
Other copies: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq. The N. Y. Hist. Society has an imperfect copy. These are the only copies known to the author.

From the various names appearing on the street signs, and from the fact that Thomas & Roe are given in the directory for 1845-6 only as joint proprietors of the hotel, there is no doubt that this lithograph was issued during these years. It is one of an interesting group of large views of New York City hotels issued about the middle of the century, of which group Mr. Arnold owns a well-nigh complete collection.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 25-b

FRANKLIN HOUSE, NEW YORK

Lithograph.

27 $\frac{3}{16}$ x 17 $\frac{1}{8}$

Date depicted: About 1845.

On stone by G. T. Sanford.

Lithographer: Endicott.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq. This is the only copy known to the author.

The drawing for this lithograph was probably made about 1845, in which year the various firms whose names appear on the buildings were all at the addresses shown in the view. Hayes & Treadwell were joint proprietors of the Franklin House from 1841 to 1848.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 26-a

BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK

Lithograph.

16 x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$

Date depicted: 1847.

Date issued: Copyright 1847.

Artist: Rich^d Upjohn, Esq^r Arch^t

On stone by John Forsyth & E. W. Mimeo.

Owner: Collection of Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Esq. and now owned by Mr. Robert Friedenberg.

Other copies: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq., and an imperfect copy in the N. Y. Hist. Society. There was also a copy in the collection of the late William F. Havemeyer. Besides these, the author has seen one other impression only.

This bird's-eye view, drawn by the architect of the church, shows the third and present edifice erected by Trinity, begun in 1841 and consecrated in 1846. It also shows the corner buildings on Wall Street and Broadway, and those to the west and north of the church, as well as the distant shores of New Jersey.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 26-b

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL

Lithograph.

16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 20 $\frac{3}{8}$

Date depicted: 1844.

Date issued: 1844.

Artist and lithographer: R. Kerr.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.

The only other copy known belongs to Mr. Herbert L. Pratt.

The view shows the proposed Washington monument at the southern end of the City Hall Park, where the Post Office now stands. To the left is the portico of St. Paul's Chapel, and on the right the American Museum.

This was one of several unexecuted projects for honouring Washington's memory by the erection of a monument in New York City. See also A. Plate 26-c.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 26-c

THE GRAND "WASHINGTON MONUMENT" PROCESSION (ETC.)

Lithograph. 12 $\frac{5}{16}$ x 8 Date depicted: October 19,
 Artist: J. L. Magee. 1847.
 Lithographer and publisher: J. Baillie. Date issued: Copyright
 Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq. 1847.
 Other copies: Library of Congress, Div. of Maps and Charts (copyright copy).
 This is the only other copy known.

The corner-stone of the monument to Washington was laid in Hamilton Square on October 19, 1847, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, by the Washington Monument Association. An account of the procession and cuts of the proposed monument and of the allegorical float used in the parade, and here shown, were published in the *N. Y. Herald* of October 20th. A description of a proposed monument to Washington, probably the one, the laying of the corner-stone of which is here commemorated, is contained in *The Evening Post* of March 9, 1844:

The Washington Monument.—An engraving of the monument which it is contemplated to erect in this city to the memory of Washington, by means of voluntary contributions for that purpose, not to exceed a dollar each, has been published, together with a description of its structure and interior arrangements. It is to be a lofty building, of the Gothic architecture, the spire of which, at the summit, will be four hundred and twenty-five feet from the ground. In the midst will be a rotunda of forty feet in diameter, and forty feet in height, in which will be placed the statue of Washington. The ground plan of the monument will be pentagonal. The rooms within the four buttresses will contain a free library of four hundred volumes. The general form of the monument, like the one erected to Walter Scott, in Edinburgh, is that of an obelisk, with the architectural decorations, buttresses, turrets, pinnacles niches, &c. of the Gothic order
 . . .

Practically nothing, beyond the laying of the corner-stone, was ever done towards the erection of this monument. Subscriptions were started, but were soon discontinued. The original subscription list is in the N. Y. Public Library, and a large drawing in colours, probably the original design of the architect (C. Pollard), is owned by Mr. J. Clarence Davies. Mr. Pyne's collection contained a very similar drawing, more careful and detailed in execution, and accompanied by five sectional plans.

To the right of the view may be seen Youle's shot tower.—See Plate 102-a.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 27-a

VIEW OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK FROM EXCHANGE ALLEY TO MORRIS STREET
WEST SIDE

Lithograph. 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ Date depicted: 1855.
 Date issued: 1855.

Lithographer and printer: F. Heppenheimer.

Publishers: W. Stephenson & Co.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq. No other copy known.

A. PLATE 27-b

BROADWAY, N. Y. 1856, WEST SIDE FROM FULTON TO COURTLAND STREET
 Lithograph. 37 x 17 $\frac{3}{8}$ Date depicted: 1856.
 Lithographers: Boell & Michelin. Date issued: 1856.
 Publisher: W. Stephenson.
 Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq.
 Other copies: Simeon Ford, Esq. and a copy from the Pyne Collection, and now owned by Mr. Robert Fridenberg. These are the only copies known.

Besides the two views of Broadway here reproduced, the rare series of Stephenson lithographs includes the following: "View of Warren Street New York from Broadway to Church Street, North Side"; "Broadway, New-York from Canal to Grand Street, West Side"; "Courtlandt St. New-York from Broadway to Greenwich Street. South Side"; "Broadway from Warren to Reade St."; "Broadway From Spring to Prince St."; "View of Beekman Street, New York, from Nassau to William St. North Side"; "View of Park Place, New York, from Broadway to Church Street, North Side"; "Worth Street New York Between Broadway And Church St," and "Worth Street, From Broadway to Church Street (North Side.) New York, 1864." All of these views are represented in Mr. Arnold's collection, with the exception of the last-named, the only known copy of which belongs to Mr. Davies.

A. PLATE 27 A

(BRICK CHURCH. BEEKMAN ST, & PARK ROW 1856)

Lithograph. 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 16 $\frac{1}{8}$ Date depicted: 1856.
 Date issued: 1856.

Owner: Wm. Loring Andrews, Esq.
 The only other copy known is owned by Mr. Edward W. C. Arnold.

The above inscription is lettered by hand on the mat below the view, as are also the name of the pastor, Reverend Dr. Gardiner Spring, and the line "Last Sermon held [*sic*] May 25th 1856." This is the best representation known of the Old Brick Church, for a brief history of which, see Plate 72-a.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 27 B-a

[Union Square and Vicinity]

Photograph. Date depicted: About 1860.
 Owner: I.N.P.S.

This is one of a series of photographs of important sites and buildings in New York City, made about 1860. For a brief history of Union Square, see Plates 135 and 136.

The Everett House, on the corner of 17th Street and Fourth Avenue, is conspicuous in the view. The statue of Washington was erected in 1854 by H. K. Brown and J. Q. A. Ward. The head was modelled from the first of two contemporary marble replicas of Houdon's famous terra cotta bust, now preserved in the Louvre. This original marble is owned by Mrs. R. Burnside Potter.

A. PLATE 27 B-b

[First Trip on the Elevated Railroad]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1867.

Owner: Frank Hedley, Esq.

The photograph shows the trial trip of Charles T. Harvey on the first elevated railroad erected in New York. For a description of this early road, see Plate 133-a.

A. PLATE 27 C

[The Old New York Hospital in 1867]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1867.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

This photograph shows the old building of the New York Hospital, on Broadway between Duane and Worth Streets, shortly before its demolition in 1869. For a history of the Hospital, see Plate 88.

A. PLATE 28-a

[New York from Brooklyn]

Photograph.

Date depicted: Copy-right 1909 by Irving Underhill.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

New York at the time of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

A. PLATE 28-b and c

[Panorama taken from the Roof of the New Equitable Building, looking South, West, and North]

Photograph.

Date depicted: Copy-right 1917 by Irving Underhill.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

A. PLATE 29-a

[The Curb Market, Broad Street]

Etching on copper.

6 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{3}{8}$

Date depicted: 1910.

Date issued: 1910.

Artist and etcher: Henry Deville.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

This view shows the Sub-Treasury Building at the north-east corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, and on the opposite corner the Gillender Building in the course of demolition, to

make room for the Bankers Trust Co. Building, which now (1918) occupies this site. The Stock Exchange is shown on the left. The "Curb Market" is seen in the foreground.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 29-b

[Excavation for the Municipal Building]

Etching on copper.

7 x 5½

Date depicted: 1910.

Date issued: 1910.

Artist and etcher: Henry Deville.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

The work of excavation for the Municipal Building was begun on July 20th, 1909, and construction work on September 15, 1910.—See Chronology, 1907.

The high building with a dome, in the centre of the picture, is the New York World Building, on Nassau Street. The building to the right, with tower and peaked roof, is the Tribune Building, which was enlarged in 1905-7 by the addition of nine storeys. Next to this, on Nassau Street, is the Syndicate or Park Row Building, with twin towers, and, on the corner of Ann Street and Broadway, the St. Paul Building, designed by George B. Post. The low-domed building on the right is the New York Post Office, built in 1869-1877; and the structure in the foreground, below the World Building, is the New York terminus of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Reproduced here for the first time.

A. PLATE 30-a

FIFTH AVENUE ELEVATION THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY (ETC.)

Wash drawing in pencil on
paper.

60 x 34

Date depicted: 1897.

Architects: John M. Carrère and Thomas Hastings.

Owner: Thomas Hastings, Esq.

The original signed elevation submitted in the competition which was won by Carrère and Hastings.

A. PLATE 30-b

[New York Public Library]

Photograph.

Date depicted: 1917.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

The New York Public Library, combining the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, was built from designs by Carrère & Hastings, who were appointed the architects in 1897, having won first place in a competition in which the leading New York architectural firms

took part. The building was begun on November 10, 1902, and was completed and opened to the public on May 23, 1911.

The Library occupies the site of the old Croton distributing reservoir, between 40th and 42d Streets, Fifth Avenue and Bryant Park. Upon the completion of the new library, the buildings of the Astor Library, in Lafayette Place, and the Lenox Library on Fifth Avenue, between 70th and 71st Streets, were abandoned.

A. PLATE 31

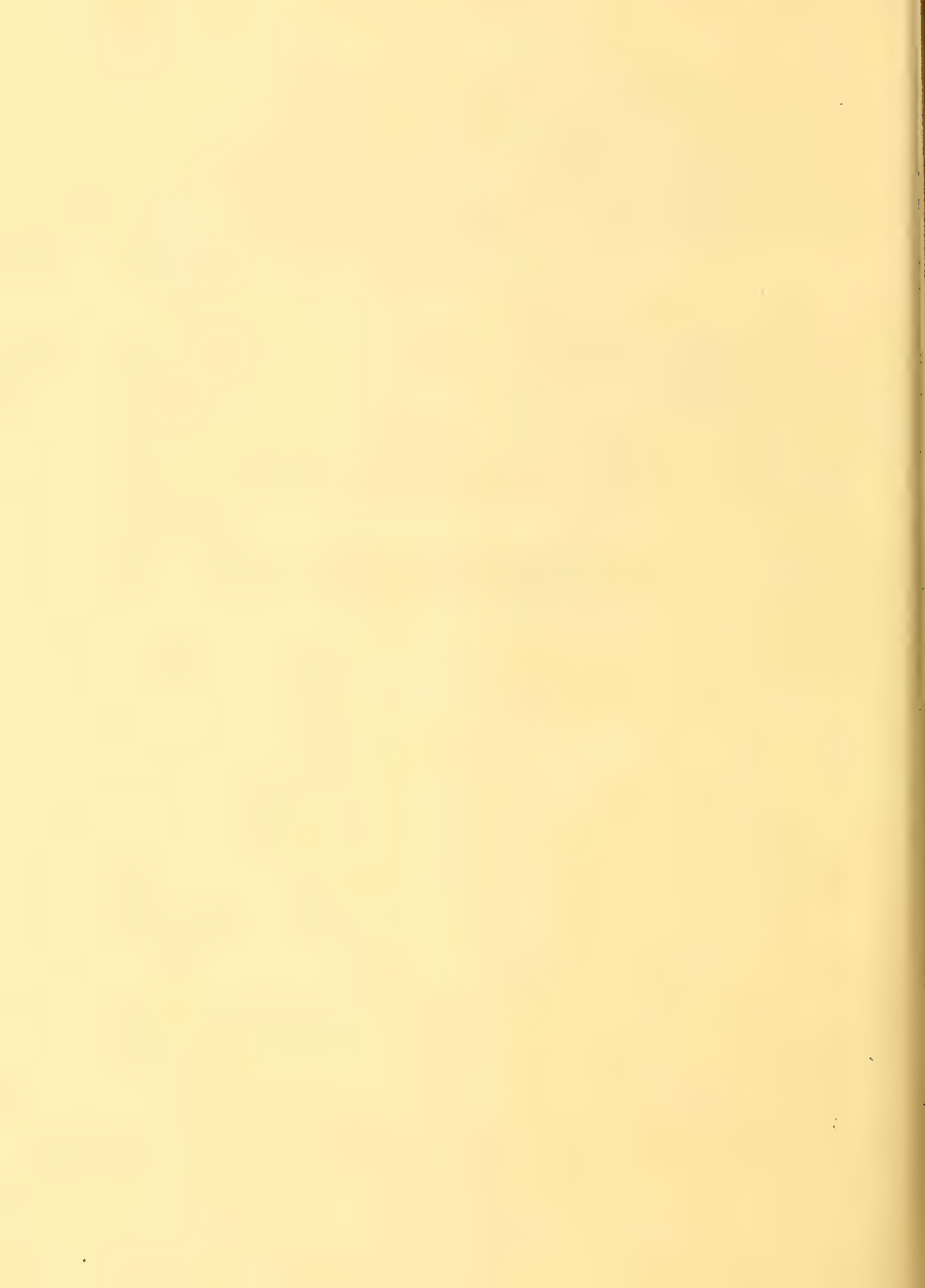
[View of New York from the East River, with the Battleship "New York"]
Photograph.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

Date depicted: Copy-
right 1917 by E.
Moller, Jr.

This spirited photograph shows New York at the time of the entry of the United States into the great European war. The Woolworth and Municipal Buildings here appear for the first time.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF PRINTS
DRAWINGS, ETC.



SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF PRINTS DRAWINGS, ETC.*

GENERAL VIEWS OF THE CITY

1

Line engraving. 21 x 17
 Ins.: A Mapp / of / West / New-Jersey /
 East New Jarsey / by / John Seller [contain-
 ing Visscher View of New York as inset].
 Second state of Seller map, for description
 of which see Plate 11-a (c. 1665).
 Reproduced in Pyne Catalogue.
 Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

prints, cleverly combined. Its appearance sug-
 gests the probability of this combination having
 been made in the eighteenth century, although
 it may be modern.
 Reproduced in Pyne Catalogue.
 Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

2

Oil painting on canvas. 29½ x 22¼
 [View from the East River].
 Very similar to the Restitutio View. Probably
 painted before 1700, but unfortunately recently
 carelessly "restored," in Paris. Found in the old
 Henderson house at Northfield, Staten Island.
 Owner: J. Clarence Davies.

Etching. 8 x 6½
 Ins.: Nieu Amsterdam at. New York / Carolus
 Allard.
 From *Les Forces de l'Europe, Asie, Afrique*
 & *Amerique* (etc.), Leyden, 1726.
 Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
 See Plate 14-b.

3

Line engraving. 7¼ x 5¾
 Ins.: Nieu Jork. / P. Schenk exc.
 One of five views (the others being of "Nom-
 bred Dios," "Panama," "S. Salvador," and
 "Caput S. Augustine") forming the lower bor-
 der of a very beautiful map of North and
 South America, probably about the year 1700.
 The map was drawn by G. D. Gouwen, and en-
 graved by F. Tidiman. It measures about
 38 x 28½. The upper border, which, like the
 lower, is separate from the map, bears the
 title "Nova Totius Americae Tabula," the word
 "Americae" being on a paster. These borders
 belong together, and evidently have been added
 to the map. The New York view is separate
 from the others, from which it differs slightly in
 treatment. The map, in its present complete
 form, is evidently "made up" from two or more

Line engraving. 76½ x 23½
 Ins.: A South Prospect of y^e Flourishing City
 of New York in the Province of New York in
 America [etc.].
 Evidently a third state of the Burgis View.
 This print, which recently (1917) came into
 the London market, is described by Mr. Frank
 Sabin as "a view of New York by G. T. [sic]
 Harris, printed by G. Dicey & Co., 1747. It
 measures 76½ x 23½ inches, in superb state,
 untrimmed margins as issued, dedicated by
 Thomas Bakewell to His Excellency, George
 Clinton."
 See Plate 33.

Line engraving. 15⅞ x 9⅞
 Ins.: A Plan Of The City Of New-York,
 Reduced From An Actual Survey, By T.
 Maerschallckm, 1755: / P. Andrews. Sculp—
 Publish'd according to Act of Parliament by M
 A Rocque near Old Round Court in the Strand.

*This list is not intended to be, in any sense, exhaustive. It includes the more important prints known to collectors, and not reproduced in the *ICONOGRAPHY*, and some others, as well as a selection of the more interesting drawings and paintings known to the author. For other views, plans, surveys, etc., see Index, under these headings, and also *Lost Maps*, Vol. II, pp. 161-6. In order to save space, copyright notices are generally given in abbreviated form, in brackets.

A second state exists, with date changed to 1763, and with the figure "1" added in upper right corner. In this form it is found as Plate 1 of *A Set of Plans and Forts in America. Reduced from Actual Surveys, 1765*, published by Mary Ann Rocque, two copies of which are preserved in the N. Y. Public Library. The print exists also with the date changed to 1765.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

See Plate 34.

7

Line engraving. $20\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$
Ins.: For the London Mag. / The South Prospect of the City of New York in America.

Owner: Robert Fridenberg.

In the second state the first line is altered to: "Engrav'd for the London Magazine 1761."

See Plate 33.

8

Line engraving. $20\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$
Ins.: For the London Mag. / The South Prospect of the City of New York, in North America.

Owner: Robert Goelet.

In the second state of this issue, also, the first line is altered to: "Engrav'd for the London Magazine 1761." This plate was evidently re-engraved to replace that described under No. 7, which probably had been injured or lost. It differs slightly from it in dimensions and in the addition of four men on "The Station Ship," reference 17.

9

Line engraving. $10\frac{1}{4} \times 6$
Ins.: 8 / A South West View of the City of New York, in North America. / Printed for Carington Bowles, at his Map & Print Warehouse, N^o 69 in St. Pauls Church Yard, London.

Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Collection.

See Plate 37.

10

Water-colour. $11 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
Plan of New York; dated 1765, and drawn by W. Cockburn; made, according to an inscription, for the purpose of proving to the Admiralty that Capt. Kennedy had disposed his ships in the best possible way to protect the stamped paper sent over in compliance with the Stamp Act. The plan shows the shore line, and the city for about four blocks inland, with Fort George, the Fort Gate, the Battery, Barracks, Bowling Green, Broadway, King's Wharf, Arsenal, Flat Rock landing outside Fort George, Long Island, and the North and East Rivers.

Owner: Public Record Office (Admiralty Records) London.

Water-colour, unsigned.

20 x 25

[A Plan of the City of New York].

Very similar to the Montresor Plan, Plate 40, but later.

Owner: Library of Congress, Div. of Maps and Charts (Faden Collection, No. 54).

See Plate 40.

11

Etching, crudely drawn and coloured. $15\frac{1}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{8}$
Ins.: Collection des Prospects.—Vuë De La Nouvelle Yorck.—/ Gravé par Balth. Fred-
eric Leizelt / Neu Yorck.—La nouvelle Yorck./
Eine Stadt . . . [5 lines, repeated in French] /
Se vend à Augsbourg [etc.].

One of a series of fictitious views of New York issued shortly before the Revolution. A similar series was issued by Habermann, about 1776, for list of which see Plate 12.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

12

Pen and ink plan, surveyed in 1782, and drawn in 1785.

$66\frac{7}{8} \times 59\frac{3}{8}$

Ins. in ink: To His Excellency / George Clinton, Esq. / Captain General and Governour in Chief, of the / State of New York / and the Territories depending thereon Chancellor / and Vice Admiral of the same. / This Plan, of the City of New York / and its Environs, / Is most Humbly Dedicated, by His Excellency's / Most Obedt. Humble Servant, / John Hills. [etc.].

Owner: City of New York; deposited in N. Y. Hist. Society.

See Plate 50.

13

Water-colour.

$22\frac{3}{4} \times 16\frac{1}{4}$

(New York).

Original (?) of the engraved view reproduced as Plate 56.

Owner: Charles M. Van Kleeck.

14

Pencil sketch.

$22\frac{9}{16} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$

(View of the City and Harbour of New York, taken from Mount Pitt, the Seat of John R. Livingston, Esq.!!).

Unfinished original pencil sketch by St. Mémin for the engraving issued in 1796.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

See Pl. 62.

15

Wash drawing.

$19\frac{3}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$

(New York from Long Island).

Unsigned and without inscription, but without doubt John Wood's original drawing for the aquatint engraved by Rollinson, reproduced as Plate 74.

Owner: N. Y. Historical Society, from the Holden Collection.

16

- 17 Aquatint Vignette $8\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$
 Ins.: G. T. inv^t.—Published 31 Oct. 1805, by J. Gold, 103, Shoe Lane, Fleet St.—Hall sc. / New York.

Published in *Naval Chronicle*, October, 1805. The original water-colour, inscribed "New York with Frigate 'Thetis,' 1794, George Tobin," is in the collection of Charles A. Munn. Both drawing and engraving seem more closely to resemble Charleston, S. C., than New York, and it is possible that there is an error in the attribution. An almost exactly similar lithographic view of Charleston exists, with the title "Eastern View Of The City of Charleston, S. C.," etc. There was a copy of this view in the Pyne Collection, No. 415.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

- 18 Aquatint. $16\frac{3}{8} \times 10\frac{7}{8}$
 Ins.:—31. / Dom^t Serres R.A.del.—Edw^d Orme—Excudit.—J. Clark & J Hamble sculp. / A Schooner With A View Of New York.—Gvolette, Et Vue De New York. / Published & Sold Jan^r 1. 1807, by Edw^d Orme, 59, Bond Street, London.

From Part Second of *Liber Nauticus*, etc., by Dominick and John Thomas Serres (1806).

Owner: I.N.P.S.

- 19 Pen and ink drawing. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$
 Ins.: Plan of New York.

This plan which, with a similar one of Boston, forms part of the Log Book kept by Major Kirkham, R. N., while on a cruise in American waters, shows the city, about 1808, as far north as Crown Point on the East River and to a point just above Warren Street on the North River. Reproduced in exact facsimile by Charles J. Sawyer of London, in 1911.

Owner: Library of Congress, Div. of Maps and Charts.

- 20 Line engraving. $21\frac{5}{8} \times 14\frac{15}{16}$
 Ins.: Plan of the City of New York. / J. A. Del.—Engr^d by P. R. Maverick, 65 Liberty St. / Drawn and Engrav^d for D. Longworth Map & Print Seller, Shakespeare Gallery. / May 1808.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

Reproduced in Valentine's *Manual* for 1852.

- 21 Line engraving. $19\frac{7}{8} \times 19\frac{3}{4}$
 Ins.: This / Actual Map / And Comparative Plans / Showing 88 years growth of the City of / New York, / Is inscribed to the / Citizens, / By The Proprietor / David Longworth / Engraved by Ja^s D. Stout.

Above, a view and description of the City

Hall, Asylum, New York Asylum, N. Y. Institution, and the City Hotel. Below, an inset of James Lyne's survey. To the left, a list of references; to the right, a "Guide." Copyrighted in 1817. An unfinished proof copy, without the "Guide," was sold in the Neill Sale, and is now in the author's collection.

See Plate 27.

Line engraving. 26×23
 Ins.: Plan / of / the City of / New York / The greater part from actual survey / made expressly for the purpose / (the rest from authentic documents) / By / Tho^s H Poppleton / City Surveyor / 1817 / Published by / Prior & Dunning / N^o 111 Water Street.

This map was lithographed by G. Hayward in 1855 for Valentine's *Manual*.

An impression of the original engraving was owned in 1916 by Mr. H. Barton.

Water-colour. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 12$
 Ins. in ink: View of New York from Pavia taken in 1823 by Archibald Robertson. My father, A. J. Robertson 19 West 35th St.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Lithograph. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{3}{8}$
 Ins.: State of New-York. / Lithog^{ée} par J. Milbert.—Imp^{te} de C. Motte. / View of the City of New-York / taken from Brooklyn Hills.
 From *A Series of Picturesque Views in North America*, Paris, 1825.

See Plate 87-b.

Owner: Harris D. Colt.

Lithographic panorama. $47\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$
 Ins. (first sheet):—1. / Niagara.—Vue de New-York.—West-Point. / —Lith. de Engelmann père & fils. / Vues de l'Amérique du Nord (1^{re} au 10^e l^{re}.)

Included on a series of three sheets containing views of New York, West Point, Boston, Niagara, and Virginia Natural Bridge, the views being separated by groups of trees and rocks, but forming a continuous picture.

Evidently, the artist's finished design for a set of wall-paper made at Rixheim (Alsace-Lorraine), in 1834, by J. Zuber & Cie. A few sets were reprinted in 1913 for John J. Morrow, New York, from the original wood blocks (1,674 in number), which are supposed to have been destroyed in the present war. Modern process reproductions in colour of the wall-paper exist, about the size of the original lithographic design, of which the one reproduced is the only copy known.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

- 26
Lithograph. $11 \times 8\frac{9}{16}$
Ins.: 1^{re} Livraison—Amérique Septentrionale—
État De New-York—Pl. 1. / Lithographié par
Deroy.—Dessiné d'après nature par I. Mil-
bert. / Vue de New-York prise de Weahawk.
—N^o 1—View of New-York taken from Wea-
hawk. / [Title repeated in Latin and German] /
Imp Lith de Bove dirigée par Noel ainé & C^e
From *Itinéraire Pittoresque du Fleuve Hud-
son*, etc., Paris.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
See Plate 87-b.
- 27
Lithograph. $14\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{9}{16}$
Ins.: Alex. J. Davis. design^r & eng^r Lithog-
raphy.—Printed by M. Williams N^o 49 Suli-
van Street New York. / New-York From
Weehawk.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
See Plate 92.
- 28
Oil painting. 30×20
[Fire of 1835].
Unsigned; shows Castle Williams in the fore-
ground.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- 29
Pastel drawing. $27\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$
Ins. in Chinese white:—View of the City of
New York, as seen on the morning of the 17th
Dec^r 1835 from Brooklyn Heights.—From N.
Calyo, 402, Broadway. N. York.
Owner: Harris D. Colt.
See Plate 114-b.
- 30
Pastel drawing, by N. Calyo. $25 \times 16\frac{3}{4}$
Ins. in Chinese white: View of the New York
Fire Dec^r 16th & 17th 1835, taken from Brook-
lyn Heights, on the same evening.
Owner: Stock Exchange Luncheon Club.
- 31
Pastel drawing, by N. Calyo. $24 \times 15\frac{11}{16}$
Ins. in Chinese white: View of the City of N.
York, Governor's Island. & taken from Brook-
lyn Heights, on the morning after the Con-
flagration.
Sold at Anderson's Auction Rooms, Janu-
ary 28, 1918.
- 32
Pastel drawing, by N. Calyo. $24 \times 15\frac{11}{16}$
Ins. in Chinese white: View of New York,
Governor's Island & taken from Brooklyn
Heights on the same Evening of the Fire.—
Sold at Anderson's Auction Rooms, Janu-
ary 28, 1918.
See Plate 114-b.
- Pastel drawing. $24\frac{5}{8} \times 16\frac{1}{8}$ 33
Artist: Nicolino Calyo.
Ins. in Chinese white: View of the Great Fire
in N. York, Dec. 16th & 17 1835, as seen from
Williamsburg.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society (Cruikshank
Collection).
See Plate 114-b.
- Painting in oils. $31\frac{1}{4} \times 23\frac{3}{8}$ 34
[New York from Weehawken].
Artist: N. Calyo.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- Pastel drawing. $25 \times 16\frac{3}{4}$ 35
Artist: N. Calyo.
Ins. in Chinese white: View of the City of
N. York, & the Marine Hospital taken from
Wallabout.
Owner: Robert Fridenberg.
- Pastel drawing. $25 \times 16\frac{3}{4}$ 36
Artist: N. Calyo.
Ins. in Chinese white: View of Hoboken taken
from the Ferry.
Shows a ferry-boat and pleasure-grounds at
Hoboken, with New York in the distance.
Owner: Robert Fridenberg.
- Lithograph. $22\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{15}{16}$ 37
Ins.: Painted by S. Walters.—G. Hawkins,
Jun^r lith.—Published by H. Lacey, 100, Bold
Street Liverpool & Ackermann & C^o London
—Day & Haghe Lith^{rs} to the Queen. / The
British Queen, Steam Ship. / Off The City Of
New York / This print is respectfully dedi-
cated to the Directors of the British and
American Steam Navigation Company. / by
their obedient servant, / Henry Lacey.
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- A somewhat similar lithograph of the S. S.
"Savannah" was issued about 1843. It meas-
ures 21 by $13\frac{11}{16}$, and bears the following im-
print:
Ins.: Lith by G. Hayward 171 Pearl St. N. Y.
—Plate N^o 1. Copyright secured. / Steam
Ship "Savannah" Capt. Moses Rodgers. / The
First Steamship That Crossed The Atlantic
Ocean / Was built in New York and sailed
March 28th 1819 arrived in Savannah after a
passage of six days, thence to Liverpool in 18
days. / . . .
- Pen and ink drawings. 60×13 39
[New York about 1845].
Artist: Edward Burckhardt

Two panoramas showing the east and west sides of the Island from the Battery to points about on a line with the City Hall.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

40

Lithograph. $22\frac{1}{2} \times 15$
Ins.: Painted from nature by Charmaille—Printed by August Bry.—Drawn on stone by Jacottet, figures by Bayot. / A View of New-York And Its Environs / Taken from the heights of West Hoboken.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

Reproduced in Pyne Catalogue.

41

Lithograph. $13\frac{1}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{16}$
Ins.: Lith. & Pub. By N. Currier.—[Copyright 1847 by N. Currier]—152 Nassau St. Cor. Of Spruce N. Y. / The Chinese Junk "Keying" / Capt. Kellett / As she appeared in New York harbour July 13th 1847. 212 days from Canton.—720 tons burthen / 479 / Dimensions / [Twelve lines in two columns.]

Owner: H. H. Cammann.

42

Lithograph. $32\frac{5}{16} \times 20$
Ins.: Drawn from Nature and, Lithographed—[Copyright 1848 by R. A. Bachia]—by E. W. Foreman and E. Brown Jr. N. York. / [Two lines of references]. / New-York And Environs. / From Williamsburgh. / Published by Williams & Stevens, 353 Broadway, New York, and Ackermann & C^o 96 Strand, London. / Printed by Sarony & Major 117 Fulton St. N. Y.

Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Collection.

43

Woodcut, two sheets. Each $19\frac{3}{4} \times 14$
Ins.: New-York, in 1849. / Drawn By E. Purcell—[Copyright 1848 by S. Weekes]—Engraved By S. Weekes. / Published And Sold By Robert Sears, 128 Nassau Street, N. Y.

This interesting view is taken from the roof of Trinity Church, looking north and east.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

44

Lithograph. $12\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{3}{8}$
Ins.: Lith. & Pub. By N. Currier.—[Copyright 1849 by N. Currier]—152 Nassau St. Cor Of Spruce N. Y. / City Of New York, / From Jersey City. / 626. / [References in 2 lines.]

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

45

Lithograph. $17\frac{1}{8} \times 11\frac{5}{8}$
Ins.: Palmer, Del.—[Copyright 1849 by N. Currier]—N. Currier, Lith. N. Y. / View Of New York. / From Brooklyn Heights. / [Ref-

erences in 2 lines] / Pub. by N. Currier, 152 Nassau St. cor. of Spruce N. Y.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Lithograph.

$8\frac{1}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{16}$
Ins.: Views / of / New-York / New-York / From Governor's Island. / Henry Hoff, Publisher—N^o 180 William Street N. Y.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

Lithograph.

$11\frac{5}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{16}$
Ins.: New-York / Drawn from nature by Aug. Köllner.—New-York & Paris, published by Goupil & C^o—Lith. by Deroy—Printed by Cattier. / 43 / General View / (From governor's Island.) / [Copyright 1850 by Aug. Köllner.]

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

Lithograph.

$11\frac{1}{16} \times 8\frac{1}{16}$
Ins.: New-York / Drawn from nature by Aug. Köllner.—New York & Paris, Published by Goupil & C^o—Lith. by Deroy.—Printed by Cattier. / 46 / General View / (from Brooklyn.) / [Copyright 1850.]

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

Lithograph.

$32\frac{7}{16} \times 22\frac{3}{8}$
Ins.: Drawn From Nature And On Stone By J. Bachman.—[Copyright 1850 by J. Bachman]—Printed By J. Bachman 218 William Street New York. / Birds Eye View / Of / New-York & Brooklyn.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Lithograph.

$24\frac{3}{8} \times 14\frac{1}{16}$
Ins.: États-Unis / —L. Lebreton. / Lebreton del. / 9. / New-York / Vue prise du Fort de William-Castle. / [Title repeated in Spanish] / Paris—Bulla Frères, 16, rue Tiquetonne.—Imp. Becquet à Paris.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Pen and ink drawing.

$10\frac{5}{8} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$
(New York from Greenpoint 1851).

Unsigned and unlettered drawing, but bearing on the mat the title: "New York From Greenpoint / 1851." Bellevue Hospital and vicinity are shown.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Aquatint.

$37\frac{3}{4} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$
Ins.: Painted By Heine, J. Kummer & Döpler —[Copyright 1851, by W. Schaus]—Engraved By Himely. / New-York. / Published by Goupil

& C^o / New-York—Paris—London—Berlin. /
Printed by Goupil & C^o Paris.
Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection).

53

Lithograph. $19\frac{5}{8} \times 12\frac{9}{16}$
Ins.: Ports De Mer D'Amérique—États-Unis. / Governor's island—Staten island and entrance to north river—Battery—South ferry—Trinity church—Post office—St Paul's church / Drawn from nature by J. W. C. Williams—Paris, L. Turgis, éditeur rue Serpente, 10, et à New-York, Broadway 300.—Lith. de Turgis à Paris / 33. / New-York—New-York / Vue prise des hauteurs de Brooklyn.—from Brooklyn heights.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

54

Lithograph. $19\frac{5}{8} \times 12\frac{5}{8}$
Ins.: Ports De Mer D'Amérique—États-Unis. / [One line of references] / Drawn from nature by J. W. C. Williams.—Paris, L. Turgis, éditeur rue Serpente, 10, et à New-York, Broadway 300.—Lith. de Turgis à Paris. / 31. / New-York Et Brooklyn—New-York And Brooklyn / Vue prise de Williamsburg—from Williamsburg.

Holden Collection, No. 1693.

55

Lithograph. $19\frac{5}{8} \times 12\frac{5}{8}$
Ins.: Ports De Mer D'Amérique—États-Unis. / . . . Drawn from nature by J. W. C. Williams.—Paris, L. Turgis . . . / New York Harbour / from staten island. / [Title also in French.]

Holden Collection, No. 1693.

56

Lithograph. $38\frac{5}{8} \times 25\frac{3}{16}$
Ins.: Long Island State Of New York. / [Three lines of references] / Drawn from Nature and on Stone by John Bornet.—[Copyright 1854 by Nagel & Weingärtner]—Print by Nagel & Weingärtner N. Y. / [48 references in 5 lines] / Panorama of Manhattan Island, / City of New York and Environs. / Published by Goupil & C^o 366 Broadway New York.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

Lithograph.

$33\frac{7}{8} \times 23\frac{1}{4}$

Ins.: Drawn from nature & on stone by J. Bachmann.—[Copyright 1855 by J. Bachmann]—Print of A. Weingärtner's Lith^y N. Y. / [References] / New York. / Published by L. W. Schmidt, 191 William St. New-York.

Shows a flying machine.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

Lithograph.

$12\frac{1}{8} \times 18\frac{5}{8}$

Ins.: W. Gauci, Lith.—London; Published Jan^y 1st 1859, By E. Gambart & C^o 25, Berners St. Oxford St. & 8, Rue De Bruxelles, Paris.—M & N. Hanhart, Imp^r / New York City, / From Weehawken.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

Line engravings.

$23\frac{1}{2} \times 10$

[New York].

Two views of New York, one from the Hudson River and one from the East River; drawn probably 1855–60; unsigned, but possibly by Robert Havell. Proofs before all letters and the only copies known.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Lithograph.

$29 \times 24\frac{7}{8}$

Ins.: Sketched And Drawn On Stone By C. Parsons.—[Five lines of references] / City of New York. / New York, Lith. And Published By N. Currier, 152 Nassau Street. / [Copyright 1856.]

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Pencil drawing.

$2\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$

[New York from Communipaw].

Signed: Aug. Will, Sept. 1870.

A view looking east from the Morris & Essex Canal and N. Y. Bay Cemetery, with New York in the distance.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Lithograph.

$26\frac{5}{8} \times 17\frac{3}{8}$

Ins.: —Copyright 1879 By J. Bachmann.— / John Bachmann, Del.—H. Bencke, 207 Fulton St. N. Y. / View Of New-York. / And Vicinity.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

VIEWS WITHIN THE CITY

63 ALBANY STREET

Lithograph, tinted. $15\frac{1}{8} \times 10\frac{1}{8}$
Ins.:—Lith. Ferd. Mayer & Co 96 Fulton St. N. Y. / Albany Street, extended to Broadway / As it will appear, the Revolutionary Monument, recently erected, being moved

fifty feet South. / Ought the improvement to be made?

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

ALMSHOUSE

Lithograph. 22×12
Ins.: Design For Improving The Old Alms-

64

57

58

59

60

61

62

House / Park, New-York / By Alex. J. Davis,
Exchange. / Imbert's Lithography, N. Y.
Owner: Henry Goldsmith.

65 ALMSHOUSE

Pen and ink drawing. $19\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{8}$
Artist: A. J. Davis.
Old Alms House on Chambers St., N. Y.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

66 AMERICA, BANK OF

Lithograph. $51\frac{9}{16} \times 8$
Ins.: Bank Of America, Wall Street. / Eleva-
tion / Plan / Scale Of—Feet
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

67 AMERICAN EXPRESS

Lithograph. $24\frac{5}{8} \times 18\frac{5}{8}$
Ins.: John W Ritch, Architect.—Lith. By
Otto Botticher, 333 Broadway. / Depôt And
Offices Of The American Express Company. /
Hudson Jay & Staple—Streets / New York.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

68 AMERICAN EXPRESS

Lithograph. $19\frac{3}{8} \times 14\frac{1}{8}$
Ins.: From Nature By Otto Botticher 333
Broadway N. Y.— / Turn Out Of The Em-
ployees / of the / American Express Company /
Cor: Hudson Jay & Staple Streets New York
City June 21. 1858 / Published by Otto Bot-
ticher 333 Broadway N. Y. / [Copyright
1858.]

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

69 AMERICAN HOTEL

Lithograph. $12\frac{7}{8} \times 8$
Ins.: Imbert's Lithography. / American Hotel.
Nº 229 Broadway New York opposite the
Park. / Blake & Boardman.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

See Plate 100.

70 ARCADE BATHS

Lithograph. Vignette $8\frac{5}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{8}$
Ins.: A. J. Davis del: 42 Exchange.—Imbert's
Lithography, / Nº 39 Chambers St: New York,
Opposite The Rotunda. / Rebuilt on the Scite
of the New York Bath. / [etc.]

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

71 ARCADE RAILROAD

Pencil drawing. $9\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{8}$
Ins. in pencil: Aug. Will, Del. / 1869 / First
Sketch For An Under Ground R. R. To Be
Build Under Broadway, New York City. /
Arcade R. R.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

See Plate 133-b.

72 ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE

Lithograph. $13 \times 8\frac{1}{16}$
Ins.: Pub^d at Eltons 90 Nassau St — Lith. of

B. F. Butler 90 Fulton St. / Great Riot At
The Astor Place Opera House New York /
Showing the dense Multitude of spectators
when the Military fired. Killing and wound-
ing about —70 Persons. / [List of killed.]
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE

Lithograph. $12\frac{1}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$
Ins.: Lith. & Pub. By N. Currier,—[Copyright
1849]— / Great Riot At The Astor Place
Opera House / On Thursday Evening May
10th 1849.

Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Collection.

ASTOR PLACE THEATRE

Lithograph. $8\frac{3}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{8}$
Ins.: Views / of / New-York / Astor Place /
Theatre. / Henry Hoff, Publisher—Nº 180
William Street N. Y.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

ATHENÆUM HOTEL

Lithograph. $14\frac{1}{4} \times 10\frac{9}{16}$
Ins.: A Fleetwood's litho? / Athenæum Hotel,
Broadway, New York. / E. Windust.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

BANCKER SURVEYS

For list of important Bancker surveys, see
Plate 46A-b, and Chronology.

BARCLAY STREET

Lithograph. $18\frac{3}{8} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$
Ins.: Lithographing & Engraving Est: E. Vidal
& Sinclair, 149, Broadway. N. Y. / Barclay
Street, / From North River To Washington
St.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

BARGE OFFICE

Wash drawing. $5\frac{7}{8} \times 4$
Ins. in ink: Aug. Will Del. / Barge Office.
1896.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM

Lithograph. $29\frac{3}{8} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$
Ins.: Brown & Severin, Del. & Lith. 142 Ful-
ton St: N. Y.—Printed By G. W. Lewis, III,
Nassau St: N. Y. / Barnum's American Mu-
seum. New York. / [Eight lines of descriptive
matter] / P. T. Barnum Proprietor.—J. Green-
wood Jr. Manager. [Vignette views of interior
to left and right of title.]

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM

Lithograph. $14\frac{7}{8} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$
Ins.: Burning Of Barnum's Museum, July 13,
1865.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

81 BATTERY AND CASTLE GARDEN

Line engraving $3 \times 2\frac{1}{16}$

Proof before all letters of a view of the Battery and Castle Garden, from the porch of the octagonal flagstaff building, erected 1809, and removed in 1825

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

See Plate 59.

82 BATTERY AND CASTLE GARDEN

Line engraving. Circle, $2\frac{3}{4}$

Ins.: Landing Of Genl LaFayette / At The Castle Garden New York / 16th August 1824 / Rollinson.

For mounting on cover of snuff box.

Owner: Robert Fridenberg.

See Plate 94-a.

83 BATTERY AND CASTLE GARDEN

Lithograph. $12\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$

Ins.: A. J. Davis del.—Lithography of Imbert. / View Of The Battery And Castle Garden New York.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

See Plate 106-b.

84 BATTERY AND CASTLE GARDEN

Lithograph. 13×9

Ins.: Castle Garden, / printed at the Fair of the American Institute. 1846.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

85 BATTERY AND CASTLE GARDEN

Lithograph. $12\frac{9}{16} \times 8$

Ins.: Lith. & Pub. By N. Currier,—[Copyright 1848 by N. Currier.]—152 Nassau St. Cor. Of Spruce N. Y. / Castle Garden, New York. / From The Battery. / 624.

Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Collection.

86 BATTERY AND CASTLE GARDEN

Lithograph. $12\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{16}$

Ins.: Lith. & Pub. By N. Currier,—[Copyright 1850 by N. Currier.]—152 Nassau St. Cor. Of Spruce N. Y. / The Battery, New York. / By Moonlight. / 10

Owner: I.N.P.S.

87 BATTERY AND CASTLE GARDEN

Lithograph. $14 \times 9\frac{3}{16}$

Ins.: Lith. & Pub. By N. Currier,—[Copyright 1850 by N. Currier.]—152 Nassau St. Cor Of Spruce N. Y. / First Appearance of Jenny Lind in America, / At Castle Garden Sept. 11th 1850. / Total Receipts \$26.238.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

88 BATTERY AND CASTLE GARDEN

Lithograph. $9\frac{1}{8} \times 6\frac{3}{16}$

Ins.: Views / of / New-York / Drawn by C. Autenrieth.—Published by Henry Hoff N^o

180 William St. New-York. / [Copyright 1850 by Henry Hoff.]

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

BATTERY AND CASTLE GARDEN

Lithograph (music sheet). $12\frac{3}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{16}$

Ins.: Lith. Of G. W. Lewis 225 Fulton St. N. Y. / Castle Garden Scottisch. / 38 c^{ts} nett. / New York, Published By Jaques & Brother 385 Broadway / W^m Hall & Son 289 Broadway.

Owner: Stock Exchange Luncheon Club.

BATTERY AND FORT GEORGE

Pen and ink drawing.

A description and plan of the Battery and Fort George, as they existed during the Revolutionary War, made in 1827 by Col. John Van Dyk. Reproduced in *The Iconography of the Battery*, by William Loring Andrews.

Owner: William Loring Andrews.

BEEKMAN STREET

Lithograph. $35\frac{3}{8} \times 18\frac{3}{8}$

Ins.: Lith. & Print By W^m Boell 163 Broadway N. Y. / View of Beekman Street, New York. / from Nassau to William St. / North Side / Published by W. Stephenson & C^o 252 Broadway N. Y. / A. D. 1854

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

See A. Plate 27-b.

BELVEDERE HOUSE

Aquatint. $9\frac{1}{8} \times 6$

Ins.: Belvidere. / New-York.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

BLIND, INSTITUTION OF THE

Lithograph. $9 \times 9\frac{3}{16}$

Ins.: Views / of / New-York / Drawn by C. Autenrieth.—Published by Henry Hoff N^o 180 William St. New-York. / Institution / of / the Blind. / [Copyright 1850 by Henry Hoff.]

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

BOTANIC GARDEN (ELGIN)

Line engraving. $6 \times 3\frac{1}{16}$

Ins.: Reinagle del.—Leney sc^t / View of the Botanic Garden of the State of New-York. / established in 1801.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

BOTANIC GARDEN (ELGIN)

Line engraving. $5\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{16}$

Ins.: L. Simond del.—Leney sc^t / View of the Botanic Garden at Elgin in the vicinity of the City of New York.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

BOURNE'S VIEWS OF NEW YORK

For list see Plate 101-a.

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

- 97 BOWERY BANK
Lithograph. $20 \times 22\frac{3}{4}$
Ins.: Lith. of Sarony & Major N. Y. / Bowery Bank. / [Names of Building Committee to left of title, and of Architect, etc., to right.]
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- 98 BOWERY MENAGERIE
Aquatint. $18\frac{3}{8} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$
Ins.: Magnanimity Of The Elephant Displayed In The Preservation Of His Keeper J. Martin, In The Bowery Menagerie In New York / Dec: 1826 [etc.] / [Copyright 1835 by J. Martin.]
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- 99 BOWERY THEATRE
Lithograph. $16\frac{5}{8} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$
Ins.: American Theatre Bowery New York / View of the Stage on the fifty seventh night of M^r. T. D. Rice (of Kentucky) in his original and celebrated extravaganza of / Jim Crow on which occasion every department of the house was thronged to an excess unprecedented in the records of / theatrical attraction—New York 25th November 1833
Evart J. Wendell Collection (from Mann Sale.)
- 100 BOWERY THEATRE
Lithograph. $11\frac{1}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{16}$
Ins.: Printed & Publ^d by H. R. Robinson.—52 Courtlandt St: N. Y. / Burning Of The American Theatre Bowery. / Between Two & Three o'Clock on Sunday Morning, Feb^y 18th 1838. / The Third Conflagration.
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
Reproduced in Pyne Catalogue.
- 101 BOWERY THEATRE
Lithograph. $12\frac{5}{8} \times 8\frac{7}{8}$
Ins.: Lith. & Pub. by H. R. Robinson 142 Nassau St. N. Y.—/ The Burning Of The Bowery Theatre On The Evening Of The 25th Of April 1845.
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- 102 BOWLING GREEN, 1868.
Painting in oils. $47\frac{1}{2} \times 32\frac{1}{2}$
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- 103 BOWLING GREEN
Wash drawing. $6\frac{1}{16} \times 3\frac{7}{8}$
Ins. in ink: Aug. Will fec. Nov. 1897. / Bowling Green And Steamship Row 1897.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- 104 BRAMAN'S BATHS
Lithograph. Vignette $9\frac{5}{8} \times 6$
Ins.: Braman's Baths.
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- BREWERY (OLD) 105
Lithograph, tinted. $13\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{3}{8}$
Ins.: C. Parsons, '52. / Lith. Of Endicott & C^o N. Y. / The Old Brewery At The Five Points N. Y. / As it appeared Dec^r 1st 1852 previous to its being torn down by the Ladies Home Missionary Soc^y of the M. E. Church.
Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection).
- BRIDEWELL 106
Water-colour. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$
Ins. in ink: A. Anderson del. / Bridewell New-York.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- BROADWAY 107
Oil painting on canvas. 21×17
[Looking north at Grand Street].
Signed: R. Bond, and dated 1830.
Owner: I.N.P.S.
Engraved, in 1907, by Walter M. Aikman for the Society of Iconophiles.
See Plate 140.
- BROADWAY 108
Lithograph (music sheet). $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{8}$
Ins.: Broadway Sights. / From Nature & on Stone by J. H. Bufford.—N. Y. Litho^y of Fleetwood & Robertson, corner Nassau & Spruce St^s / View on Broadway, near St Pauls Church. / As Sung with great Applause by / Mr. Latham, [etc.]
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- BROADWAY 109
Lithograph. $44\frac{3}{4} \times 19\frac{1}{4}$
Ins.: The above Team was driven through Broadway by Henry Lacey.—Whole length of Stage & Horses 150 ft: lead lines 126 ft: weight of lead lines 18lb White Horses & Silver mounted Harnees.—Published By W. H. Hoyt, 137 Amity St: N. Y.—Lith. of H. R. Robinson, 142 Nassau St. N. Y. / Kipp & Brown's Stage As It Appeared In Passing / The Astor House On The 16th Day Of June 1845.
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- BROADWAY 110
Lithograph. $8\frac{1}{16} \times 7\frac{3}{16}$
The Illuminated Pictorial Directory of New York, 1848; in four numbers, each containing six coloured lithographs of Broadway, measuring about $8\frac{1}{16} \times 7\frac{3}{16}$; published by Jones, Newman & J. S. Ewbank.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
See Plate 147, and Holden Catalogue No. 2173.
- BROADWAY 111
Lithograph. $12\frac{1}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{16}$
Ins.: Lith. & Pub. By N. Currier,—152 Nassau

- St. Cor. of Spruce N. Y. / Broadway New York. / South From The Park. / 599.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- 112 BROADWAY
Lithograph. 11 x 8 $\frac{5}{8}$
Ins.: Views / of / New-York / Drawn by C. Autenrieth.—Published by Henry Hoff N^o 180 William St. New-York. / Trinity Church / [Copyright 1850 by Henry Hoff.]
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- 113 BROADWAY
Lithograph. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{8}$
[Looking south from the Park].
Ins.: New-York / Drawn from nature by Aug. Köllner.—New-York & Paris, published by Goupil & C^o.—Lith. by Deroy.—Printed by Cattier. / 44 / Broad-Way. / [Copyright 1850.]
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- 114 BROADWAY
Water-colour. 11 x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Artist: A. Köllner.
Original of No. 44 of the Köllner-Deroy series.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- 115 BROADWAY
Lithograph. 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ins.: K. G.— / Views / of / New-York / Drawn by C. Autenrieth.—Published by Henry Hoff N^o 180 William St. New-York. / St. Paul's Church / Barnum's Museum. & Astor House / [Copyright 1850 by Henry Hoff.]
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- 116 BROADWAY
Water-colour.
Artist: James William Pirsson.
A panorama of the east side of Broadway, from Cedar to Bleecker Street; made about 1850
Owner: N. Y. Public Library.
See Plate 147.
- 117 BROADWAY
Lithograph. 31 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 22 $\frac{1}{8}$
[Looking east, and showing Barnum's Museum].
Ins.: D. Benecke N. Y.— / 55.— / Composed & lith. by Th. Benecke.—[Copyright 1855].—
Printed by Nagel & Lewis, 122 Fulton St. N. Y. / Sleighing In New York. / Published by Emil Seitz 413 Broadway N. Y.
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- 118 BROADWAY
Lithograph. 32 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 18 $\frac{1}{8}$
Ins.: Lith. & Printed by Dumcke & Keil, N^o 12 Frankfort St. N. Y. / Broadway / From Warren To Reade St. / Published by W. Stephenson & C^o 252. Broadway, N. Y. / A. D. 1855.
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
See A. Plate 27-b.
- BROADWAY 119
Lithograph. 34 x 18 $\frac{5}{8}$
Ins.: Broadway / From Spring To Prince St. / Published by W. Stephenson & C^o 252 Broadway N. Y. / A. D. 1855.
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- BROADWAY 120
Lithograph. 34 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 17 $\frac{3}{8}$
Ins.:—Lith. of J. Bien 107 Fulton St. N. Y. / Broadway, New-York / from Canal to Grand Street, / West Side. / Published by W. Stephenson & C^o 252 Broadway N. Y. / A. D. 1856.
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- BROADWAY 121
Aquatint. 34 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
[Looking south from about Prince St.].
Ins.: Painted By H. Sebron—Engraved By P. Girardet / New-York / Winter Scene in Broadway—Scène d'Hiver dans Broadway. / New-York—Published by M. Knœdler, 366, Broadway. 1st October 1857. / Imprimé & Publié par Goupil & C^o Paris.London.—Berlin Verlag von Goupil & C^o.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- BROADWAY 122
Lithograph. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 23 $\frac{1}{4}$
[From the Astor House to Park Place].
Ins.: Lith. Of Sarony, Major & Knapp 449 Broadway. N. Y. / Grand Procession Of The Steam Calliope / Drawn By A Team Of Six Elephants In The City Of New York. / Now Attached To Sand's, Nathan's & C^{os} American & English Circus.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- BROADWAY 123
Lithograph, tinted. 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 12 $\frac{7}{8}$
Ins.: Lith^o of George E. Leefe, New York. / Broadway, / Looking from Chambers Street.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- BROADWAY 124
Photo-lithograph. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 28 $\frac{1}{2}$
[Looking north from Maiden Lane].
Ins.: Copyright By J. J. Fogerty 115 Nassau St. N. Y.—Am. Photo-Litho. Co. N. Y.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
Reproduced in Pyne Catalogue.
- BROADWAY 125
Photo-lithograph.
Panorama of Broadway from the Battery to 58th Street, issued in 1899 by *The Mail and Express*.
See Plate 147.
- BURTON DRAWINGS 126
For list, see Plate 101-a.

- 127 CANAL STREET
Lithograph. $25\frac{5}{8} \times 17\frac{3}{4}$
Proof before all letters, showing the north side of Canal Street, corner of Mercer, about 1850. Probably issued by Arnold, Constable & Co. Pencilled memorandum: Charles Parsons Del. Lith. Endicott.
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- 128 CARLTON HOUSE
Lithograph. $22\frac{7}{8} \times 16\frac{3}{4}$
Ins.: Drawn On Stone By Jno. Penniman. Lith. Of G. Snyder 122 Fulton St. N. Y. / Carlton House. / 350 & 352 Broadway Corner Of / Leonard St. New York. / Preston H. Hodges.
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- CASTLE GARDEN. (See Battery and Castle Garden.)
- 129 CENTRAL PARK
Lithograph. $27 \times 16\frac{3}{4}$
Ins.: [Copyright 1861 By J. H. Bufford] / Skating On Central Park, New York. / Lith. & Published by J. H. Bufford 313 Washington St. Boston.
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- 130 CENTRE MARKET
Lithograph. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{8}$
Ins.: I. Schramke Px.— / —Lith: of Endicott, 359 Broadway.— / The New Centre Market. / Corner Of Grand & Centre St. / New York.
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- 131 CHATHAM SQUARE
Lithograph. $12\frac{5}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{8}$
Ins.: E. R.— / Lith. & Pub. By N. Currier,— 152 Nassau St. Cor. Of Spruce N. Y. / Chatham Square, New York. / 609.
Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection).
- 132 CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION
Lithograph. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{5}{8}$
Ins.: Williams Del.—Williamss Lithography. / The New Episcopal Church Ascention, Canal Street New York.
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- 133 B'NAI JESHURUN SYNAGOGUE
Wash drawing. 10×8
Signed: Davis del. / J. R. Brady. Architect
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- 134 B'NAI JESHURUN SYNAGOGUE
Lithograph. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{5}{8}$
Ins.: Davis. / A. J. Davis del.—Imbert's Litho. / [One line, Hebrew] / The Synagogue of the
Congregation B nai Jeshurun . . . New York, A. M. 5587.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- CALVARY CHURCH 135
Lithograph. $16\frac{5}{16} \times 21\frac{3}{8}$
Ins.: D. H. Arnot. Del.—On Stone By C. Parsons.—G. & W. Endicott Lith. N. York. / Calvary Church, / Erected 1846-7. / New York published by Samuel A. Deare, Sexton. / [Copyright 1847] / [Dimensions, etc., ten lines at sides.]
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- COLLEGIATE PROTESTANT REFORMED 136
DUTCH CHURCH
Lithograph. $18\frac{3}{8} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$
Ins.: Collegiate Protestant Reformed Dutch Church. / Middle Church—Nassau-Street—South Dutch Church—Exchange-Place.—North Church—William-Street. / Lithog: of Endicott & Swett, N. Y. / [Copyright 1833 by Theodore R. De Forrest.]
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FIRST 137
Lithograph. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$
Ins.: D. H. Arnot, Draught?—[Copyright 1845 by D. H. Arnot]—Penwork Lith. / Entrance To First Congregational Church, / Broadway. New York. mdcccxlv.
Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Collection.
- CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SECOND 138
Lithograph. $12 \times 9\frac{7}{8}$
Ins.: D. / A. J. Davis del.—J. R. Brady Architect.—Imbert's lithography / Second Congregational Church N. Y. / Erected 1826 Corner of Prince and Mercer Streets. Front Sixty three feet.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- FOURTH AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH 139
Lithograph. 14×21
Ins.: E. L. Roberts, Architect, Brooklyn—A. Weingartner's Lith? 87 Fulton St. N. Y. / 4th Ave. M. E. Church, / Cor. 22^d St. N. Y.
Owner: J. Clarence Davies.
- GRACE CHURCH 140
Lithograph. $7\frac{7}{8} \times 11$
Ins.: On Stone by C. W. Burton—Renwick Archt / Grace Church from Broadway New York. / Ackermann's lith. 120 Fulton St. N. Y.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- GRACE CHURCH 141
Lithograph. $8\frac{1}{8} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$
Ins.: New-York / Drawn from nature by Aug. Köllner.—New-York & Paris; published by Goupil, Vibert & Co.—Lith. by Deroy.—

Printed by Cattier. / 38 / Grace-Church /
(Broadway.) / [Copyright 1850.]

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

142 GRACE CHURCH

Lithograph. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$
Ins.: J. Bornet / Views / of / New-York /
Grace Church. / Henry Hoff, Publisher—No.
180 William Street N. Y.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

143 HOLY COMMUNION, CHURCH OF

Water-colour.

Artist: Richard Upjohn.

Architect's original design; lithographed in
1849 by Ackerman for Robert Dale Owen's
Hints on Public Architecture.

Owner: Hobart J. Upjohn.

144 HOLY CROSS, CHURCH OF THE

Lithograph. $19\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{7}{8}$
Ins.: H. Engelbert Architect 179 Broadway
N. Y.—G. Schlegel Lith. 97 William St. N. Y. /
Church of the Holy Cross / 42nd Street N. Y.
Rebuilt 1867 & 1868. / Rev. Patrick M. Carthy,
Pastor.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

145 JOHN STREET METHODIST CHURCH

Lithograph, tinted. $27\frac{1}{4} \times 18\frac{7}{8}$
Ins.: The First Erected In America Founded
A. D. 1768. / Dedicated by the Rev^d Philip
Embury / Second Church Rebuilt 1817. /
[Dedicated, etc.] /—Third Church Rebuilt
A. D. 1841. / Dedicated by Bishop Hedding. /
The old Rigging Loft as it now stands 120, /
William Street 1844. Formerly Cart and
Horse Street. / [Copyright 1844.] / Respect-
fully inscribed to the Trustees and Members
of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in
John Street, New York, by Joseph B. Smith. /
Lith. Of Endicott, 22, John St. N. York.—For
Sale At R. C. Bull 11. Park Row. / [etc.]

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

See Plate 43.

146 JOHN STREET METHODIST CHURCH

Water-colour. $38\frac{1}{2} \times 14$
Artist: J. B. Smith.

Shows first building, erected 1768; second
building, rebuilt 1817, and third building, re-
built 1841; also, below, "The Old Rigging Loft
as it now Stands 120 William Street 1844—
formerly Cart and Horse—Street."

Evidently the original sketch from which
the above lithograph (No. 145) was made.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

147 JOHN STREET METHODIST CHURCH

Lithograph, tinted. $17\frac{1}{8} \times 13\frac{7}{8}$
Ins.: L. W. A. / Endicott & Co. Lith. 59 Beek-

man St. N. Y. / The First Methodist Church
and Parsonage In America. / John street, New
York. / Church Edifice dedicated by Philip
Embury, 30th October, 1768.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

JOHN STREET METHODIST CHURCH 148

Line engraving on steel. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$
Ins.: Painted By Joseph B. Smith.—[Copy-
right 1868]—Engraved By Lewis Delnoe. /
The First Methodist Episcopal Church In
America. / [Two lines of description.]

Owner: I.N.P.S.

MARINERS' METHODIST CHURCH 149

Lithograph. Square $13\frac{7}{8}$
Ins.: Founded A.D. 1844 / This Print of the
First Mariners Methodist Episcopal Church in
Cherry St. N. York. / Is Respectfully inscribed
to the Trustees, Members & Seamen by Jos:
B. Smith. / Lith Of G. & W. Endicott New
York.—For Sale by R. C. Bull. 228 Pearl
Street. / Rev^d J. Poisal, Pastor.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

METHODIST CHURCH (See John Street and Rigging House)

PURITANS, CHURCH OF THE 150

Water-colour. $17\frac{1}{6} \times 28\frac{3}{4}$
Ins. in ink: Church Of The Puritans / J. Ren-
wick, Jr., Architect.

Shows church with steeple, which was never
built.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

ST. ALPHONSUS CHURCH 151

Lithograph. $13 \times 19\frac{3}{4}$
Ins.: Lith. By Hatch & Co. 34 Vesey St.
N. Y.—F. G. Himpler, Archt. 212 Broadway. /
St. Alphonsus Church New York, / South Fifth
Avenue near Canal.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

ST. AMBROSE PROT. EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 152

PRINCE AND THOMPSON STREETS

Pen and ink drawing. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 7$
Signed: Aug. Will, May 1899.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF-MUTES 153

Lithograph. Vignette $10\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$
Ins.: St. Ann's Church for Deaf-mutes /
Eighteenth Street, New-York. / The only one
of the kind in the United States. / G. F.
Nesbitt & Co. 165. 167. 169. 171. Pearl St. [Be-
neath are an appeal for funds and a list of the
Vestry, etc.]

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH 154

Lithograph. $12 \times 16\frac{3}{4}$

- Ins.: C. Blesch & Eidlitz Arch^{ts}—P. Calvi lith. / St George's Church / at the corner of 16th street & Stuyvesant square N. Y. / A. Weingartner's Lithographic Office, Mayence.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- 155 ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, CATHEDRAL OF
Pen and ink perspective drawing.
Artist: J. King James.
Owned by C. Grant La Farge, of Heins & La Farge, the original architects of the Cathedral.
- 156 ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST
Pen and ink drawing. Vignette 6 x 4
Unsigned drawing, bearing the manuscript inscription: St John the Evangelist N York / by Alex. J. Davis—in his / Last days.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- 157 ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL [1]
Lithograph. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ins.:—Lith. of D. W. Kellogg & Co. Hartford, Conn. / St. John's Chapel, New York.
Owner: J. Clarence Davies.
See Plate 106-a.
- 158 ST. JOHANNES KIRCHE & ACADEMIE
Lithograph. 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{5}{8}$
Ins.: Gezeichnet Von P. M. Moeller.—Lith. Of F. Heppenheimer, 22 N. Wth St. N. Y. / St. Johannes Kirche & Academie in New York. / (Gewidmet dem Herrn Pastor A. H. M. Held.)
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- 159 ST. MARK'S CHURCH
Sepia drawing.
Artist: C. Burton.
South-east view of St. Mark's church, Stuyvesant Street, 1831.
Owners: James C. and Ralph Smillie.
See Plate 101-a.
- 160 ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
Water-colour. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ins. in ink: A. Freijmann, fecit. / von Berlin / St Pauls Church, New York.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- 161 ST. PAUL'S CHURCH AND CEMETERY
Lithograph. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 $\frac{3}{8}$
Ins.: Drawn from Nature and on Stone by W^m B. Browne, 13th December 1832. / The Monument Of Thomas Addis Emmet. / As erected in the cemetery of St Pauls', New York, including the Monument of Maj^r Genl Montgomery. / [Beneath, six columns of poetry with medallion head in centre] / Published by Risso & Browne, Lith^{rs} / 18 Cliff St N. Y. / [Copyright 1832 by W^m B. Browne.]
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
See Plate 90.
- ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH 162
Wash drawing. 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ins. in ink: A. J. Davis. / St Thomas Church. / Broadway / 1827.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH 163
Lithograph. Vignette 15 x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ins.: Imbert's Lithography—J. R. Brady Architect—A. J. Davis del. / St Thomas Church. / Broadway
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH 164
Water-colour. 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 7
Signed: A. J. Davis, Del For Mirror—J. R. Brady, Architect.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH 165
Lithograph. 14 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 18 $\frac{3}{8}$
Ins.: James Renwick J^r Architect.—on Stone by A. Weingartner. / South Dutch Church / 5th Avenue Corner of 21st Street N. Y. / Lith. of Sarony & Major, 117, Fulton St. New York.
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- STRANGERS, CHURCH OF THE 166
Pen and ink drawing. 7 x 9
Signed: Aug. Will fec. 1898.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- TRANSFIGURATION, CHURCH OF THE 167
Lithograph. Rectangle, arched, 19 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ins.: From Nature & On Stone By J. A. Shearman, N. Y. / To the Rev. Mr. G. H. Houghton and the Congregation of the Episcopal / Church Of The Transfiguration / This representation of their House, of Worship, is respectfully dedicated / By their Obligated Servant. / J A S. / Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Collection.
- TRINITY CHURCH, ABOUT 1789 168
Crude oil painting on wood.
Owned by Trinity Corporation, 187 Fulton Street.
See Plate 54-a.

[1] This venerable and beautiful building, which ranks with St. Paul's Chapel, the City Hall, and St. Mark's Church, as the fourth in antiquity and the third in importance of New York's remaining landmarks, after a valiant and prolonged struggle for life, has at last succumbed, and is being demolished as this volume passes through the press, despite nation-wide public protest, ruthlessly and needlessly sacrificed by Trinity Corporation and the City of New York—the very two bodies which should have cherished and preserved this priceless memorial of the past.

169 TRINITY CHURCH

Pen and ink drawing, washed. 10 x 8
 Ins. in ink: Drawn by A. J. Davis / Old Trinity 1790-1839

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

170 UNITARIAN CHURCH

Lithograph. 18 x 30½
 Ins.: John Davis Hatch, Del.—Sarony & C^o
 Lith. N. Y. / The New Church / Erecting On
 Fourth Avenue / For The First Unitarian Society
 Of New York. / The Rev^d Henry W.
 Bellows Pastor. Jacob Wrey Mould Architect. /
 MDCCCLIV. / Published by C. S. Francis &
 C^o 252 Broadway, New York.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

CITY HALL (OLD). (See Federal Hall.)

171 CITY HALL [1]

Wash drawing. 20 x 15¾
 Artist: C. Burton.
 In manuscript volume labelled: *Tribute of Respect from the City of New York to General Lafayette. The Illustrious Friend of Civil Liberty.* One of two copies, the other having been presented to General Lafayette.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

172 CITY HALL

Lithograph. Vignette 18¾ x 12¾
 Ins. in ink: City Hall / Lithographed and
 Colored by / A. J. Davis.
 Proof owned by Edward W. C. Arnold.

173 CITY HALL

Lithograph. 29¾ x 19¾
 Ins.: Lith. of . . Nesbitt, cor Wall & Water
 St. N. Y.—M. E. Thompson Arch^t New-York. /
 [Design of façade for the City Hall.]

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

174 CITY HALL

Line engraving 2¾ x 1½
 Ins.: C. A. Busby del.—Balch Rawdon & C^o
 fc. / City Hall Stair Case

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

175 CITY HALL

Lithograph. 17¾ x 10¾
 Ins.: J. W. Roberts del.—Lithography of Imbert.

Shows the east wing of the City Hall and a row of buildings to the east.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

176 CITY HALL

Lithograph. 11½ x 8½
 Ins.: New-York / Drawn from nature by Aug.
 Köllner.—New-York & Paris, published by
 Goupil & C^o—Lith. by Deroy.—Printed by

Cattier. / 45 / City-Hall / [Copyright 1850 by
 Aug. Köllner.]

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

CITY HALL

Lithograph. 8½ x 6½
 Ins.: Views / of / New-York / Drawn by C.
 Autenrieth.—Published by Henry Hoff N^o 180
 William St. New York. / City Hall / [Copy-
 right 1850 by Henry Hoff.]

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

CITY HALL

Lithograph, tinted. 17¾ x 11¾
 Ins.: Bachman del. & Lith.—[Copyright by
 Williams & Stevens] / New York City Hall,
 Park And Environs. / Published by Williams
 & Stevens, 353. Broadway N. Y.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

CITY HALL

Lithograph. 12¼ x 8½
 Ins.: Lith. & Pub. By Currier & Ives,—152
 Nassau St. N. Y. / Burning Of The City Hall
 New York, on the night of the 17th August
 1858. / Supposed to have taken fire from the
 fire works exhibited in commemoration of the
 successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph
 Cable. / 597.

Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Collection.

CITY HALL

Lithograph. 12¾ x 8½
 Ins.: Published By Currier & Ives—125 Nas-
 sau St. New York / New Court House—Staats
 Zeitung—French's Hotel—Sun Building / City
 Hall And Vicinity. / New York City.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

CITY HALL

Water-colour.
 Artist: A. J. Davis.
 Ins.: Dr. Masons Ch. Murray St.—Peale's
 Museum—Scudder Museum—Academy of Arts
 —City Hall, N. Y. Finished 1812 Length
 216 ft—Breadth 105—Height 51 including
 attic 65 feet / Drawn by A. J. Davis 1826

Owner: William Loring Andrews.

CITY HOTEL

Lithograph. 13 x 7½
 Ins.: A Sketch by M. Swett.—Lith. of Endi-
 cott & Swett. / The Irving Dinner, / At the
 City Hotel N. Y. May 30. 1832. / The author
 of the "Sketch Book" addressing his country-
 men, after an absence of seventeen years. /
 Published by Diedrich Knickerbocker Jr. 219
 Broadway.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collec-
 tion).

[1] Most of the City Hall views show also the Park and other buildings in the vicinity.

183 CLAREMONT

Oil painting on canvas. 34 x 26
Unsigned; said to have been painted by a tramp artist, about 1855. Shows also St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, and the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
Reproduced in Pyne Catalogue.

184 CLAY FUNERAL CAR

Lithograph. 34 $\frac{11}{8}$ x 22 $\frac{7}{8}$
Ins.: [Copyright 1852 by Edward H. Senior]—Lith. Of Sarony & Major, New York. / The Funeral Car Used At The Obsequies To The Hon. Henry Clay, In New York On The 20th July, 1852, / Passing The Astor House, [etc.]

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
Reproduced in Pyne Collection.

185 COLLECT POND

Pencil drawing on tracing paper.
Perhaps the original of the view in Valentin's *Manual* for 1860, p. 563.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

186 COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Line engraving. 3 x 2 $\frac{1}{16}$
Ins.:—Balch, Rawdon & C^o fc. / Columbia College.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

187 COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Lithograph. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Ins.: H. Walton del.—Pendleton's Lith^y / Columbia College.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

188 CORTLANDT STREET

Lithograph. 37 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 17 $\frac{1}{8}$
Ins.: Lith. of F. Heppenheimer, 22. William St, N. Y. / Courtlandt St. New-York / from Broadway to Greenwich Street. / South Side / Published by W. Stephenson & C^o Gilsey Building Bdwy. N. Y. / A. D. 1856.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
Reproduced in Pyne Catalogue.

189 CROSS KEYS TAVERN

Pen and ink drawing. 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Ins. in ink: T W Clay fec. / The Cross Keys / Tavern / 1872

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

190 CRYSTAL PALACE

Lithograph, tinted. 28 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ins.: Designed by Carstensen & Gildemeister 74 Broadway N. Y.—[Copyright 1852 by Theodore Sedgwick]—Lithography of Nagel & Weingärtner 74 Fulton St. N. Y. / New York Crystal Palace for the Exhibition of the

Industry of all Nations. / [Description of building, etc.] / Published by Goupil & C^o
289 Broadway New-York

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Oil-colour print. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ins.: Crystal Palace, New York Published Sep: 1st 1853, by George Baxter. / Proprietor & Patentee / London.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Lithograph. 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 20 $\frac{1}{8}$
Ins.: Drawn From Nature—& On Stone By J. Bachman. / [Copyright 1853 by J. Bachman,] / Birds Eye View Of The / New York Crystal Palace. / and Environs. / Published By John Bachman, 37 City Hall Place New York.

This view shows the city to the south, in considerable detail.

Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Collection.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Lithograph. 20 $\frac{9}{16}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ins.: C. Parsons, Del And Lith.—Printed By Endicott & C^o N. Y. / An Interior View Of The Crystal Palace. / New York, Published by Geo. S. Appleton, 356 Broadway N. Y. / [Copyright 1853.]

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Lithograph. 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 21
Ins.: Copyright Secured. / The Destruction By Fire Of The / New York Crystal Palace / October 5th 1858. / Published by H. H. Lloyd & Co. Also By / Spearing & Stutzman. / Appletons Building N. Y.—

Owner: J. Clarence Davies.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Lithograph. 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ins.: Currier & Ives, Lith. N. Y. / Burning Of The New York Crystal Palace, / on Tuesday Oct. 5th 1858. / During Its Occupation For The Annual Fair Of The American Institute. / New York Pub^d By Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau Street.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Reproduced in Pyne Catalogue.

CUSTOM HOUSE

Water-colour. 11 x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Two drawings on one sheet, the upper one a front elevation, with the following lettering: Custom House, New York. / Designed By Ithiel Town And Alexander Jackson Davis, Architects. The lower one a plan, with the following lettering: Custom-House, N.Y.—

191

192

193

194

195

196

Plan Of The Principal Floor: / Shewing The Paved Floor, Counters And Side-Walk. / Length 89 Ft. Breadth 177.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

197 CUSTOM HOUSE

Lithograph. $12\frac{3}{8} \times 11\frac{1}{8}$
 Ins.: Drawn From Nature And On Stone By Robert Kerr—[Copyright 1845 by Robert Kerr.]—73 Cedar Street, New York, January 14, 1845. / Views In New-York—By Robert Kerr, Architect / N^o 1 / The Custom House, Wall Street / Viewed From Broad Street.

Facsimiles exist, slightly larger.

Owner: J. Pierpont Morgan.

198 CUSTOM HOUSE

Lithograph. $9 \times 6\frac{3}{8}$
 Ins.:—J. Borner / Views / of / New-York / Drawn by C. Autenrieth.—Published by Hoff & Bloede 180 William St: New-York. / Custom-House. / [Copyright 1850 by Hoff & Bloede.]

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

199 DISEMBARKATION

Line engraving. $5 \times 6\frac{3}{8}$
 Ins.: In de Mercurius May 1777. Eerste Stuk, Pag. 156. / Ontscheeping der Engelsche Troepen op Lang-Eiland / teegen de Americaanen, den 22 Augustus 1776. / B. Mourik Excudit.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

200 DUTCH COTTAGE IN BEAVER STREET

Aquatint. $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$
 Ins.: Dutch Cottage In Beaver Street, 1679.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

Reproduced in Valentine's *Manual*, 1853, p. 378.

201 ELEVATED RAILROAD

Lithograph. $25\frac{7}{8} \times 19$
 Ins.: Remarks. / [Sixty-three lines in two columns] / Patrick O'Neil, Inventor, / M. H. Carpenter, U. S. N. Yard, Brooklyn. / —A. Brown lith. 179 Broadway N. Y. / O'Neil's Plan For The Relief Of Broadway City Of New York. / By An Elevated Promenade And Railroad.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

202 FAY'S VIEWS OF NEW YORK

See Plate 102-a.

203 FEDERAL HALL

Water-colour. $11\frac{1}{8} \times 8\frac{3}{8}$
 Ins. in ink on the mount: Old Town Hall, New York.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

204 FEDERAL HALL

Oil painting on cloth. $72 \times 52\frac{1}{2}$

A crude, unsigned, painting, showing the inauguration of President Washington.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

FEDERAL HALL

Pen and ink drawing, washed. $6\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$

An early unfinished sketch made by Henry G. Jenks. Probably the original of the plate engraved by S. Hill for the *Massachusetts Magazine*. See No. 206.

Formerly in the possession of Rev. Wm. Jenks, and now owned by Kennedy & Co.

FEDERAL HALL

Line engraving. $7\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{3}{8}$
 Ins.: N^o VII.—Engraved for the *Massachusetts Magazine*, June, 1789.—[Vol. 1.—S. Hill, Sculpt: / View of the Federal Edifice in New York.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

FEDERAL HALL

Line engraving. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{8}$
 Ins.: Columb. Mag. / View of the Federal Edifice in New York.

In *Columbian Magazine* for August, 1789.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

FEDERAL HALL

Etching. $4\frac{9}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$
 Ins.: Engraved for the New York Magazine. / Perspective View of the Federal Edifice in the City of New York.

In *New-York Magazine*, etc., for March, 1790.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

FIRE OF 1835

Lithograph. $13\frac{1}{8} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$
 Ins.: A View Of The Great Conflagration. (Merchants Exchange.) Dec. 16th 1835. / New York.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

FIRE OF 1835

Lithograph. $12\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{5}{8}$
 Ins.:—N. Currier's Lith N^o 1 Wall. St.— / View Of The Great Conflagration Of Dec. 16th and 17th 1835; From Coenties Slip. / Sketched and drawn on Stone by J. H. Bufford / Published by J. Disturnell 156 Broad Way & J. H. Bufford 10. Beekman St. / [Copyright 1836 by J. H. Bufford.]

Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection).

FIRE OF 1835

Lithograph. $12\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{5}{8}$
 Ins.: N. Currier's Press / Ruins Of The Merchant's Exchange N. Y. / After the Destructive Conflagration of Dec^r 16 & 17. 1835. /

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

Sketched and drawn on Stone by J. H. Buford. [Two lines of description.]

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

212 FIRE OF 1845

Lithograph. $12\frac{3}{8} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$
 Ins.: [Copyright 1845 by N. Currier.] / Lith. & Pub. by N. Currier,—2 Spruce St. N. Y. / The Bowling Green Fountain. / View Of The Great Conflagration At New York July 19th 1845. / From The Bowling Green. / Nearly 300 Buildings Destroyed.—Estimated loss of Property \$7,000,000.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

213 FIRE OF 1845

Lithograph. $12\frac{3}{8} \times 8\frac{3}{8}$
 Ins.: [Copyright 1845 by N. Currier.] / Lith. & Pub. by N. Currier,—2 Spruce St. N. Y. / Trinity Church. / View Of The Great Conflagration At New York July 19th 1845. / Nearly 300 Buildings destroyed.—From Cor. Broad & Stone St.—Estimated loss of Property \$7,000,000.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

214 FIRE OF 1845

Lithograph. $12\frac{5}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{8}$
 Ins.: Lith. & Pub. by N. Currier,—[Copyright 1845 by N. Currier]—2 Spruce St. N. Y. / View Of The Terrific Explosion At The Great Fire In New York. / Engine N^o 22 destroyed, and several lives lost.—From Broad St.—July 19th 1845.—17 Stores blown up.

Owner: Stock Exchange Luncheon Club.
 The N. Y. Public Library has the original drawing (Emmet Collection, No. 11527).

215 FIREMAN, THE LIFE OF A

Lithograph. $25\frac{7}{8} \times 17\frac{3}{8}$
 Ins.: L. Maurer. / L. Maurer, Del.—[Copyright 1854 by N. Currier]—Lith. By N. Currier. / The Life Of A Fireman. / The Fire.—“Now then with a will—Shake her up boys! / New York, Published by N. Currier 152 Nassau Street.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

See Plate 143-a

216 FIREMAN, THE LIFE OF A

Lithograph. $26\frac{1}{8} \times 17\frac{3}{8}$
 Ins.: —L. Maurer. / L. Maurer, Del.—[Copyright 1854 by N. Currier]—Lith. By N. Currier. / The Life Of A Fireman. / The Ruins. “Take up.”—“Man your rope.” / New York, Published By N. Currier, 152 Nassau Street.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

See Plate 143-a

217 FISHER & BIRD'S MARBLE YARD

Line engraving. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{8}$
 Ins.: Fisher & Bird's Marble Y[ard] / 287 /

Marble Mantels & Statuary / Chimney Piece Wareroom. / Entrance To The Wareroom.—Fisher & Bird. / Drawn & Engraved / By / John Baker / 359 Houston St. / N. Y. / Fisher & Bird's / Marble Yard / 287 Bowery / New York.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

FORT WASHINGTON

Water-colour. $29\frac{1}{8} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$
 Ins. in ink: Attacks of Fort Washington / by His Majestys Forces / under the Command of Genl Sir Will^m Howe K:B. / 16 Nov: 1776.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

See Plate 46.

FRANKLIN HOUSE

Lithograph. $27\frac{3}{8} \times 17\frac{3}{8}$
 Ins.: On Stone By—G. T Sanford / Endicott's Lithography New York. / Franklin House, New York / —N^o 197 Broadway Corner Of Dey Street.—Hayes & Treadwell, Proprietors.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

FRIGATE FULTON

Aquatint. $9\frac{5}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{8}$
 Ins.: La Frigate À Vapeur Le Fulton, manoeuvrant dans la Rade de New-York. [etc.] / — A Paris, chez Ostervald Pâiné Editeur, Rue de la Parcheminerie, N^o 2.

Owner: I.N.P.S.

See Plate 33-a.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Lithograph. $12\frac{3}{8} \times 19\frac{3}{8}$
 Ins.:—I. Evers 1841 / Drawn on Stone by J. Evers 1841.—Lith. of C Bartlett, N. Y. / Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, / In The United States Of America, Located In New York. / Taken from an elevation in 22nd St. Chelsea.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

GREATOREX ETCHINGS OF NEW YORK

See *Old New York from the Battery to Bloomingdale* (1875) and Plate 153.

HAGUE ST. EXPLOSION, 1850

Lithograph. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{3}{8}$
 Ins.: [Copyright 1850, by C. E. Lewis & Co.,] / Awful Explosion Of A Steam Boiler, / Belonging to A. B. Taylor & Co., Machinists, Nos. 5 and 7 Hague-St., / On Monday, February 4th, At A Quarter To 8 O'Clock. / Wounding And Killing About 120 Persons. / [A list of killed and wounded, in four columns.] / Lith. of C. Currier, 33 Spruce Street, 2nd floor.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

- 224 HARLEM, BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF
 Manuscript plan.
 Artist: John Charles Philip Von Krafft.
 Ins.: Situation^a Plan von der Insul New York in Nord America [etc.]
 Owner, in 1882: William Callender, of Washington.
 This map is reproduced as Plate VI in the N. Y. Historical Society's *Collections* of 1882, and it is also to be found, with English translations of all place names, inscriptions, etc., in Valentine's *Manual* for 1854.
- 225 HARLEM
 Pen and ink drawing. $15\frac{1}{8} \times 12\frac{7}{8}$
 Ins. in ink: drawn by Archibald Robertson my father / A J Robertson 19 W 35th St—At Haerlem / Late the Ferry house
 Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Emmet Collection No. 12049).
 See Plate 60-b
- 226 HARLEM BRIDGE
 Lithograph. $32 \times 13\frac{1}{4}$
 Ins.: Endicott & Co Lith. 59 Beekman St New York / Harlem Bridge. / Now Being Erected Across The Harlem River, At The Termination Of The Third Avenue, New York. / [Four lines of description.]
 Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- 227 HARLEM FORTIFICATIONS
 Lithograph. $11 \times 7\frac{1}{8}$
 Ins.: J. Milbert del—Litho de C. Motte / Front View The Fortifications At Harlem / Near New-York.
 From *A Series of Picturesque Views in North America*, Paris, 1825.
 Owner: Harris D. Colt.
 See Plate 87-b.
- 228 HARLEM LANE
 Pen and ink drawing. $15\frac{7}{8} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$
 Ins. in ink: In Haerlem Lane / drawn by Archibald Robertson / A J Robertson 19 W 35th St
 Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Emmet Collection, No. 12048).
 See Plate 60-b
- 229 HARLEM FROM MCGOWN'S PASS
 Oil painting.
 Artist: A. B. Durand.
 Engraved, in 1912, by Walter M. Aikman for the Society of Iconophiles, with the title: View from McGown's Pass. / Looking toward Harlem—about 1842.
- 230 HARLEM RAILROAD
 Pastel drawing. $26\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{4}$
 Artist: N. Calyo.
 Ins. in Chinese white: View of the Tunnel of the Harlem Rail Road.
 Owner: Robert Fridenberg.
- HARLEM RIVER
 Lithograph. $10\frac{7}{8} \times 7\frac{7}{8}$
 Ins.: J. Milbert del.—Imp. Litho de M^{lle} Formentin / 2^d View Of The River Harlem.
 From *A Series of Picturesque Views in North America*, Paris, 1825.
 Owner: Harris D. Colt.
 See Plate 87-b.
- HELL GATE FERRY HOTEL
 Lithograph. $12\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{8}$
 Ins.: View Of J. M. Dunlap's Hurlgate Ferry Hotel, Foot Of 86th Street And East River, New-York. / An obliging Host [etc.] / —Published by James Baillie, 87th St near 3^d Avenue N. Y.— / 249.
 Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- HIGH BRIDGE
 Lithograph. $12\frac{1}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{8}$
 Ins.: Lith. & Pub. By N. Currier,—[Copyright 1849 by N. Currier]—152 Nassau St. Cor. Of Spruce N. Y. / Length 1450 ft—The High Bridge At Harlem, N. Y.—Height 114 ft / [etc.]
 Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- HIGH BRIDGE
 Lithograph. $31 \times 19\frac{1}{8}$
 Ins.: Drawn on Stone by C. B. Lewis.—[Copyright 1850 by W^m K. Taylor]—Printed by F Michelin 111 Nassau St / View Of The High Bridge / Near Harlem. / Constructed for the purpose of conveying the Croton Water across the Harlem River. / Published by W^m K Taylor at 111 Nassau St New York. / [Five lines on each side giving cost, dimensions, etc.]
 Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- ICONOPHILES, ENGRAVINGS ISSUED BY SOCIETY OF
 See Catalogue of prints issued by the Society in 1908, and engravings in N. Y. Public Library.
- INMAN HOMESTEAD
 Water-colour. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$
 Artist: John O'Brien Inman.
 Three drawings of the Inman Homestead, Seventh Avenue corner 25th Street.
 Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- JOHN STREET ABOUT 1817
 Oil painting. $c. 60 \times c. 30$
 Depicts the south side of John Street from William to Nassau.
 Owned by the family of the late Rev. F. G. Howell, of Brooklyn.

238 JOHNSON'S HOTEL

Lithograph. $16\frac{1}{8} \times 18\frac{1}{16}$
 Ins.: On Stone By J. Probst.—Printed By C. Currier, N. Y. / Johnson's Hotel / Kept on the—European Plan. / N^o 2, 4, 6 & 8, Warren St New York. / [etc.] / —New York, Dec. 1st 1854.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

JONES, NEWMAN, & EWBANK. (See Broadway)

239 JONES WOOD

India ink drawing, unsigned. $6\frac{1}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
 Ins. in ink: Ready Money Provoosts Tomb / Jones Wood N Y. 1857

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

240 JONES WOOD

Lithograph. $18\frac{1}{8} \times 32\frac{3}{8}$
 Ins.: Published by Kelly & Whitehall 264 3rd Ave. 385 8th Ave N. Y. & 173 Atlantic St Brooklyn L. I.—[Copyright 1868 by Kelly & Whitehall]—Des. & Lith. by J. L. Giles 111 Nassau St N. Y. Printed by Cha^s Hart, 99 Fulton St. N. Y. / The Great International Caledonian Games / Held at Jones Woods New-York City, July 1st 1867. / This Picture is respectfully dedicated to the Members—of the Caledonian Clubs throughout the United States.

Copy before letters owned by N. Y. Hist. Society.

241 KINGSBRIDGE ROAD

Lithograph. $11\frac{1}{16} \times 7\frac{5}{16}$
 Ins.: J. Milbert del.—Litho: de C: Motte. / View Of The Tavern On The Road To King's Bridge / near Fort Washington.

From *A Series of Picturesque Views in North America*, Paris, 1825.

Owner: Harris D. Colt.

See Plate 87-b.

242 KNICKERBOCKER HALL

Oil painting, unsigned. 35×28
 Knickerbocker Hall stood on the north-west corner of 23d Street and Eighth Avenue.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

243 LAFAYETTE THEATRE

Lithograph. $12\frac{3}{8} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$
 Ins.: A. J. Davis del.—Peter Grain Architect, 1827.—Imbert's Lithography. / Lafayette Theatre.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Emmet Collection No. 11289).

See Plate 102-b.

244 LATTING OBSERVATORY

Lithograph. $15\frac{5}{16} \times 20$
 Ins.:—Robertson & Seibert Lith. 121 Fulton St.

N. Y. / Latting Observatory / Waring Latting, Projector.—W^m Naugle, Architect. / Near 6th Avenue, & Between 42nd, & 43rd Streets, New York. / This observatory is 350 ft Extreme height. Base 75 ft in diameter, form Octagon, & is capable of accomodating 2000 persons at a time on its various Landings.

Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

See Plate 141-a.

LINCOLN'S FUNERAL

Lithograph. $25\frac{3}{8} \times 18\frac{1}{8}$
 Ins.: W. M. Raymond M^{fg} C^o / Proprietors & Manufacturers Of / Metallic Burial Cases & Caskets. / 348 Pearl St New York. / —Schumacher & Ettlinger Lith^o 15 Murray St. N. Y.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

LORD & TAYLOR

Lithograph. $29\frac{7}{8} \times 19\frac{1}{8}$
 Ins.:—Griffith Thomas, Esq. Architect.—Lith. Of H. Lawrence, 83, William St N. Y. / Lord & Taylor / Dry-Goods, / 461, 463, 465 & 467, Broadway, (Cor. Grand St.) New York.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

Reproduced in Pyne Catalogue.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, SITE OF

Pencil drawing. $7 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$
 Ins. in pencil: Lunatic Asylum.—The wood north of L. Asyl^m [Later occupied by Leake & Watts Orphan Asylum, and now the site of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.]

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

McCOMB DRAWINGS

For list of most important McComb drawings, in N. Y. Historical Society, see Plate 75, and A. Plate 11.

M^c COMB'S BRIDGE AVENUE

Lithograph. $10\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$
 Ins.: J. Milbert.—Imp. Litho. de M^{lle} Formentin. / M^c Comb's Bridge Avenue.

From *A Series of Picturesque Views in North America*, Paris, 1825.

Owner: Harris D. Colt.

See Plate 87-b.

M^c COMB'S HOUSE

Lithograph. $10\frac{1}{8} \times 7\frac{3}{8}$
 Ins.: J. Milbert.—Imp. Litho. de M^{lle} Formentin. / M^c Comb's House, On The River Harlem / near King's bridge.

From *A Series of Picturesque Views in North America*, Paris, 1825.

Owner: Harris D. Colt.

See Plate 87-b.

245

246

247

248

249

250

251 M^c COMB'S MILLS

Lithograph. $11 \times 7\frac{5}{8}$
 Ins.: J. Milbert.—Imp. Lith. de M^{lle} Formentin. / 1st View Of M^c Comb's Mill's. / on the River Harlem near King's bridge.

From *A Series of Picturesque Views in North America*, Paris, 1825.

Owner: Harris D. Colt.

See Plate 87-b.

252 MADISON COTTAGE

Lithograph. $14 \times 7\frac{5}{8}$
 Ins.: Corporal Thompson. / House Of Refreshment, / Corner Of / Broadway, 5th Avenue & 23rd Street.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

253 MAIDEN LANE

Lithograph. $23\frac{1}{2} \times 34\frac{1}{4}$
 Ins.: Copyrighted. Published By J. J. Fogerty, 113 Nassau Street, New York.—Am. Photo. Litho. Co. N. Y. / Maiden Lane, New York. / Jewelry Centre of the World. A Space Less than Two Blocks Containing 308 Jewelry Firms.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Reproduced in Pyne Catalogue.

254 MANHATTAN COLLEGE

Water-colour. $35\frac{3}{8} \times 22\frac{1}{4}$
 Taken from the river, and showing the "Manhattan" railroad station, locomotive, etc., c. 1855.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

Reproduced in Pyne Catalogue.

255 MANHATTAN RESERVOIR

Pencil drawing. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{7}{8}$
 Ins. in pencil: C. S. Cobb / April 30th 1846. / Lindley Murray's Garden from 13th St to 14th St. / (Rear of his dwelling.) / Manhattan Reservoirs / from 12 to 13th St. / Between Third & Fourth Avenues / Grace Church with its Old Wooden Steeple / Fire-bell in the square tower— / Round tower, Watchman's post of lookout.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

256 MANN'S BROADWAY THEATRE

Lithograph. $25\frac{3}{4} \times 21\frac{7}{8}$
 Ins.: J. M. Trimble, Architect & Builder. / Mann's Broadway Theatre. / Between Pearl and Anthony Streets.—New York City.—Erected in 1848.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

257 MASONIC HALL

Lithograph. $9\frac{7}{8} \times 11\frac{7}{8}$
 Ins.: On Stone by A. J. Davis—H. Reinagle Architect.—Imbert's Lithography. / Masonic Hall. / Front on Broadway 50 feet.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

MASONIC HALL

Water-colour. 10×14
 Ins. in ink: No 25 / A J Robertson N York July 26th 1831 / Masonic Hall. / Front on Broadway 50 feet

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL AND APPRENTICES' LIBRARY 259

Line engraving. $21\frac{1}{4} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$
 Ins.: Drawn by Charles Canda.—Engraved by B. Tanner. / Printed By Brother Samuel Maverick.

Certificate of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, engraved in 1822, showing Mechanics' School and Apprentices' Library and a steamboat in the distance, probably the "Robert Fulton."

Owner: I.N.P.S.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE 260

Pen and ink drawing. 9×12
 Ins. in ink: First N. Y. Merch. Exchange, Wall St. Burnt, Dec. 16, 1835. / J. R. Brady and Martin E. Thompson, Architects, 1828.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE 261

Lithograph. 10×12
 Ins.: E. M. Thompson Architect. / Imbert's Lithography.—On Stone by A. J. Davis. / Merchants Exchange. / New York.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE 262

Lithograph. $20\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$
 Ins.: I. Rogers, Architect—William C Kramp, Architect and Lithographer / New York Merchants' Exchange. / [Copyright 1837 by William C. Kramp.]

Owner: N. Y. Public Library (Eno Collection).

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE 263

Lithograph. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{8}$
 Ins.: Lith. & Pub. By N. Currier,—[Copyright 1848 by N. Currier] / Merchant's Exchange, New York. / Wall Street. / 613.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE 264

Lithograph. $9 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$
 Ins.:—J. Borner / Views / of / New-York / Drawn by C. Autenrieth.—Published by Henry Hoff No 180 William St: New-York. / Exchange / [Copyright 1850 by Henry Hoff.]

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL 265

Lithograph. $23\frac{3}{8} \times 16\frac{3}{8}$
 Ins.: Lith. & Printed In Colours By Sarony & Major New York.—Trench & Snook, Archi-

fects, New York. / Metropolitan Hotel. / Broadway, New York. / Simeon Leland And Company, Proprietors.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

266 METROPOLITAN HOTEL

Lithograph. $9 \times 6\frac{3}{8}$
Ins.: A. Fay.— / Views / of / New-York / Niblo's Hotel. / Henry Hoff, Publisher—N^o 180 William Street N. Y.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

267 MOUNT WASHINGTON

Lithograph. $21\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{8}$
Ins.: W. S. Jewett, 1847 / Mount Washington / New York Island / The residence of Samuel Thomson.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

268 NATIONAL THEATRE, BURNING OF

Lithograph. $12\frac{1}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{8}$
Ins.:—N. Sarony—N. Sarony.

The burning of the Old National Theatre, cor. of Leonard and Church Streets, the Church of Saint Esprit, corner of Church and Franklin Streets, and the Dutch Reformed Church on Franklin Street, September 23rd, 1839.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

269 NEW YORK HOSPITAL

Copperplate $16\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{7}{8}$
Ins.: J. C. Laurence Del.—Extends 123 F. 10 In.—Rollinson Scul.— / A Front view of the New York Hospital.

Owner: New York Hospital.

See Plate 88.

270 NEW YORK HOTEL

Lithograph. $22 \times 15\frac{1}{4}$
Ins.: Hatch & Co, Lith. 34 Vesey St. N. Y.— / New York Hotel / New York / T. B. Brockway, / Frank Wrisley, / Proprietors.—715-727 Broadway, / New York.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

271 NIBLO'S GARDEN

Lithograph. $16\frac{1}{8} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$
Ins.:—Swett. / Fair Of The American Institute / (Eighth Annual Exhibition) held at / Niblos Garden. / Published by Endicott 359 Broadway and printed during the Exhibition at the Saloon.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

272 NIBLO'S HOTEL

Lithograph. $10\frac{9}{16} \times 17\frac{1}{8}$
Ins.: Niblo's Hotel / Drawn and Lithographed by D. G. Johnson 67 Liberty St N. Y. / 112 Broadway, New-York. / [Twelve lines of description. terms for board, etc.]

Site of the Equitable Bldg., between Pine and Cedar Streets, about 1835.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL

Line engraving. $7\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$
Ins.: North American Hotel / New York / This New And Splendid Establishment, Situated In The Most / Pleasant And Central Part Of The City, In The / Bowery, / Corner Of Bayard-Street, / Near the Bowery Theatre, where the Bowery and Wall-street / Stages pass hourly. / [etc.] / Peter B. Walker. / April, 1832. / W. Applegate, Printer, 257 Hudson-street, one door above Charlton, New-York.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

ODD FELLOWS HALL

Lithograph. $9 \times 6\frac{3}{8}$
Ins.:—Bornet / Views / of / New-York / Drawn by C. Autenrieth.—Published by Henry Hoff N^o 180 William St^e New-York. / Odd Fellows / Hall. / [Copyright 1850 by Henry Hoff.]

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

PACIFIC HOTEL

Lithograph. $12\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$
Ins.: Pacific Hotel / This new and spacious Building, situated at N^o 162, Greenwich Street, two doors North of Courtlandt Street, is now open as a Public House . . . the owner Mr William J. Bunker [etc.] / New York, July 1st 1836.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

PARK PLACE

Lithograph. $35 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$
Ins.:—Lith. & Printed by W^m Boell 163 Broadway N Y. / View of Park Place, New York. / from Broadway to Church Street. / North Side

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

PEABODY VIEWS OF NEW YORK

For list, see Plate 102-a.

PHELPS' & PECK'S

Lithograph. Vignette $11\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{8}$
Ins.: Clay— / The Ruins of Phelp's & Peck's Store, / Fulton St. New York, as they appeared on the morning after the Accident of 4th May 1832

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

Reproduced in Pyne Catalogue.

PHENIX BANK

Lithograph. Vignette $9 \times 9\frac{1}{4}$
Ins.:—Davis. / Imbert's Lithograph / M. E. Thompson Architect N. Y. / Phenix Bank.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

280 PHOTOGRAPHS

The N. Y. Historical Society has a large collection of photographs of buildings, sites, etc.

281 POST OFFICE

Lithograph. $17\frac{5}{8} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$
 Ins.: South Interior View Of The New York Post Office, / Located By Authority Of The Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe Post Master General. / And Arranged By / John Lorimer Graham Esq. Postmaster. / Feb. 1st 1845. / Isaac Lucas, Superintendent.—Martin E. Thompson, Architect.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

See Plate 130.

282 POTTERY (OLD STAFFORDSHIRE)

For numerous interesting views on old Staffordshire pottery, not reproduced elsewhere, see Mr. R. T. Haines Halsey's *Pictures of Early New York on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery*.

283 PROVOST STREET AND CHAPEL

Lithograph. $11\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{8}$
 Ins.: 1^{re} Livraison.—Amérique Septentrionale—État De New-York—Pl 3. / Lithographié par Villeneuve fig^e par V. Adam.—Dessiné d'après nature par I. Milbert. / Intérieur de New-York, vue de Provost et Chapel—N^o. 3—Intérieur of New-York, Provost Street and Chapel / [Title repeated in Latin and German] / Imp Lith de Bove dirigée par Noel ainé & C^e

From *Itinéraire Pittoresque du Fleuve Hudson* etc., by J. Milbert, Paris.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

284 RESERVOIR

Lithograph. $12\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$
 Ins.: View Of The Great Receiving Reservoir. / Yorkville, City Of New York. / [Copyright 1842 by N. Currier] / Lith. & Pub by N. Currier 2. Spruce St. N. Y. / Extends from 79th to 86th Street. / & from 6th to 7th Avenue. / South Division covers 3 City Blocks. / North Division covers 4 City Blocks. / [etc.]

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

285 RESERVOIR

Lithograph. $12\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$
 Ins.: View Of The Distributing Reservoir, / On Murrays Hill,—City Of New York. / [Copyright 1842 by N. Currier] / Lith. & Pub. by N. Currier 2. Spruce St. N. Y. / Extends from 40th to 42nd Str. / And on the 5th Avenue 420 Feet. / Covers 4 Acres. [etc.]

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

286 RESERVOIR

Lithograph. $8\frac{7}{8} \times 6\frac{3}{16}$
 Ins.:—A. Fay.— / Views / of / New-York / Drawn by C. Autenrieth.—Published by Hoff

& Bloede 180 William St. New-York. / Croton Water / Reservoir. / [Copyright 1850 by Hoff & Bloede.]

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

RIGGING HOUSE

Lithograph, tinted. $9\frac{7}{8} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$
 Ins.: [Copyright 1846 by H. R. Robinson,] / Lith. & Pub. By H. R. Robinson—142, Nassau St. N. York. / The Rigging House. / 120 William Street.— . . . / Here Methodism was first rigged out in the port of New York, and started on her prosperous Voyage in North / America [etc.]

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

ROTARY MILL

Water-colour. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$
 Ins. in ink: Drawn by J. W. Hill, New York, 1833.

The Rotary, or Circular, Mill occupied the centre of the square bounded by West and Washington, King and Hammersley Streets.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

Reproduced in Pyne Catalogue.

ROTUNDA

Wash drawing. Vignette $6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
 Ins. in ink: Davis Del. / Vanderlyn Rotunda, N. York. Park / 1828

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

ROTUNDA

Lithograph. Vignette $6 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$
 Title-page with ins.: Views / P. Desobry, Scripsit. / Of / The Public Buildings / in the City of New-York / Correctly drawn on Stone by / A. J. Davis. / Printed & Published / by / A. Imbert / Lithographer N^o 79 Murray St. / New-York

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

RUTGERS MEDICAL COLLEGE

Water-colour. $6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
 Ins. in ink: A. J. Davis Sc. / Rutgers Medical College Duane Street. / 1827.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

ST. JOHN'S BURYING GROUND

Water-colour. 8×5
 Ins. in ink: A. J. Davis Sc. / Clarkson St.— / St' John's Burying Ground, Hudson Street.— / Leroy St.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL

Lithograph. $18 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$
 Ins.:—J. H. Bufford's Sons Lith. 141 Franklin St. Boston.— / S: Nicholas Hotel, Broadway, New York. / Uriah Welch, Proprietor,

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

- 294 SOCIETY LIBRARY
Lithograph. $13\frac{3}{8} \times 8\frac{3}{8}$
Ins.: G. Moore, del.—Day & Haghe, Lith.^{rs}
to The Queen. / The New York Society Li-
brary. / Frederick Diaper, Arch!
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- 295 SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK
Lithograph. $10\frac{1}{16} \times 7\frac{3}{8}$
Ins.: J. Milbert Lith.—Imp. Litho. de M^{lle}
Formentin / Spiten Devil's Creek.
From *A Series of Picturesque Views in North*
America, Paris, 1825.
See Plate 87-b.
Owner: Harris D. Colt.
- 296 STATE HOSPITAL
Lithograph. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
Ins.:—Litho: Endicott, 152, Fulton St. N. Y.
— / The State Hospital, Of The City Of New
York. / Founded 1839. / [Below, a plan, $6\frac{1}{8} \times$
 $4\frac{1}{2}$.]
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- 297 STATE PRISON
Pen and ink sketch. $7\frac{7}{8} \times 9\frac{3}{4}$
Artist: Caleb Lownes.
Rough plan of the N. Y. State Prison, made
by Caleb Lownes, and contained in a letter
written by him to Thomas Eddy, April 19,
1796.
Owner: N. Y. Public Library, (Miscel-
laneous Papers, in MSS. Room).
- 298 STEVENS RESIDENCE (FRONT ELEVATION)
Water-colour. $20\frac{3}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$
Ins. in ink: John C. Stephens, College Place,
N. Y.—A. J. Davis, Architect.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- 299 STEVENS RESIDENCE (INTERIOR)
Water-colour. $18\frac{3}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$
Artist. Unsigned, but by A. J. Davis.
Ins. in ink: Parlour of J. C. Stevens house,
College Place & Murray St.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- 300 A. T. STEWART'S
Lithograph. Vignette 13×13
Ins.: Imp. Godard, Q. des Augustins, 55.—
A. L. / Robe Marie Antoinette. / A. T. Stewart
& C^e / Rue Bergère, 18. / Paris.
Coloured fashion sheet, showing Stewart's
building, Broadway, and Chambers Street.
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- 301 STUART'S SUGAR REFINERY
Line engraving. $12\frac{7}{8} \times 9\frac{7}{8}$
Ins.: W. Wade, Del.—T. Pollock, sc. / R. L.
& A. Stuart's Steam Sugar Refinery On Green-
wich Chambers And Reade Streets, New York.
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- STUYVESANT HOUSE 302
Water-colour. 6×4
Ins. in ink: Davis del. / Old Stuyvesant House
New York.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- STUYVESANT HOUSE 303
Pencil drawing, washed. 12×9
Ins. in ink: Davis, sc. / Old Stuyvesant House,
N. Y.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- SWIFT COLLECTION OF MAPS, VIEWS, AND PLANS 304
Owner: City of New York; deposited in
N. Y. Hist. Society.
For list, see Plate 82-a.
- TALLIS'S STREET VIEWS 305
See Plate 147.
- TAMMANY HALL 306
Lithograph. $19 \times 9\frac{7}{8}$
Ins.: Printed & Published by H, R, Robinson,
—48 and 52 Courtlandt Street New York. /
The Funeral Of Old Tammany. / This mourn-
ful ceremony took place in the City of New
York on the 10th day of November 1836.
[etc.]
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- TOMBS 307
Lithograph. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$
Ins.: N. Curriers Lith N. Y. / Halls Of Justice,
New York. / Designed & Erecting by John
Haviland, Architect.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
- TOMBS 308
Lithograph. $8\frac{1}{16} \times 6\frac{3}{16}$
Ins.: J. Bornet.— / Views / of / New-York /
Drawn by C. Autenrieth—Published by Henry
Hoff N^o 180 William St^e New-York. / Tombs. /
[Copyright 1850 by Henry Hoff.]
Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.
- TONTINE COFFEE HOUSE 309
Water-colour. $23\frac{3}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{4}$
Two elevations on one sheet of the Tontine
Coffee House on Wall and Water Streets,
showing the building to be four storeys in
height.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.
See Plate 69.
- UNION PLACE HOTEL 310
Lithograph. Vignette $11\frac{7}{8} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$
Ins.: F. F. Palmer, del.—N. Currier Lith.
N. Y. / Union Place Hotel, Union Square
New-York.—J. C. Wheeler, / —John Wheeler, /
Proprietor.
Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

311 UNION SQUARE

Lithograph. 9 x 6
 Ins.: J. Bornet.— / Views / of / New-York /
 Union-Square, / Bird's Eye View.
 Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

312 UNITED STATES, BRANCH BANK OF THE

India ink drawing. 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Ins. in ink: Old Bank Of The U. S. Wall St.
 N. Y. 1830. / Martin E. Thompson, Architect. /
 Ill proportioned. Should have been as high
 as per outline. A. J. D. [Davis]
 Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

313 UNITED STATES, BRANCH BANK OF THE

Water-colour. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Ins. in ink: A. J. Robertson June 19th 1831. / N
 York / Branch Bank of U. S. / Erected 1825.
 Front 75 feet.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

314 UNITED STATES, BRANCH BANK OF THE

Lithograph. 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{3}{8}$
 Ins.: On Stone by A. J. Davis.—E. M. Thomp-
 son Architect New York.—Imbert's lithog-
 raphy. / Branch Bank of U. S. / Erected 1825,
 —Front 75 feet.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

315 UNITED STATES HOTEL

Lithograph. Vignette 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Ins.: A. J. Davis del 42 Exchange —Imbert's
 Lithography. / United States Hotel, / 178 &
 180 Pearl-street, between Wall-Street &
 Maiden-lane, / New York.

Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Collection.

316 UNITED STATES HOTEL

Lithograph. Vignette 18 x 15
 Ins.: United States / Late / Holt's Hotel. / J.
 H. Colin Del.—N. Currier's Lith. 148 Nassau,
 cor of Spruce St. N. Y.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

317 VAN DEN HEUVEL COUNTRY SEAT

Lithograph. 11 $\frac{1}{6}$ x 7 $\frac{3}{8}$
 Ins.: State Of New-York. / J. Milbert del:—
 Litho: de C: Motte. / M^r Van Den Heuvel's /
 Country Seat.

From *A Series of Picturesque Views in North
 America*, Paris, 1825.

Owner: Harris D. Colt.

See Plate 87-b.

318 WADDELL VILLA

Lithograph, tinted. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{7}{8}$
 Ins.: F. Palmer. Lith / Suburban Gothic
 Villa, Murray Hill, N. Y. City. Residence
 Of W. C. H Waddell, Esq. / 5th Avenue, be-
 tween 37 & 83th Street / (Plans of) First Floor.

—Second Floor. / A. J. Davis, Architect.—
 (Scale of 100 feet)—Lith. Of E. Jones & E.
 Palmer.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold. A proof
 with first line only owned by N. Y.
 Historical Society.

See Plate 129-a

WALL STREET AT WILLIAM STREET 319

Water-colour.

Artist: A. J. Davis.

Wall Street at William Street in 1825, looking
 West and showing Trinity Church.

Owner: Wm. Loring Andrews.

Reproduced by D. Appleton & Co., in *Pic-
 tures of Old New York*, printed on silk, and
 issued in 1900.

WALL STREET

Lithograph. 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ 320
 Ins.: New-York / Drawn from nature by Aug.
 Köllner.—New-York & Paris, published by
 Goupil & C^o—Lith. by Deroy.—Printed by
 Cattier. / 47 / Wall Street / [Copyright 1850
 by Aug. Köllner.]

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

WALL STREET

Panorama of Wall Street, on ten plates, each
 measuring about 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 7 $\frac{3}{8}$, published by C.
 Lowenstrom in 1850, in *New York Pictorial
 Business Directory of Wall-st.*

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

See Plate 147

WALTON HOUSE

Lithograph. Vignette 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 322
 Ins.: A. J. Davis del.—Lithography of Im-
 bert / Walton House / 328 Pearl-St. Franklin-
 Square. / Simon Backus.

Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

WARREN STREET

Lithograph. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 19 $\frac{1}{8}$ 323
 Ins.: Lithogr. & printed by F. Heppenheim
 22 North William St. N. Y. / View of Warren
 Street New York / from Broadway to Church
 Street / North Side / Published by W. Stephen-
 son & Co. 252 Broadway N. Y. / A D 1854
 Owner: Edward W. C. Arnold.

WASHINGTON HOTEL

Lithograph. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ 324
 Ins.: Washington Hotel. / Broadway, New-
 York. / by James Ward. / Drawn from Nature
 & on Stone by M. Sweett.—[Copyright 1833 by
 Endicott & Sweett] / —Lithog: of Endicott &
 Sweett.

Owner: N. Y. Hist. Society.

- 325 WILLIAM STREET AT EXCHANGE PLACE
Water-colour.
Artist: A. J. Davis.
Owner: William Loring Andrews.
Engraved in 1914 by Walter M. Aikman
for the Society of Iconophiles.

- WORTH STREET 326
Lithograph. ^{27 3/8 x 14}
Ins.: Bouker Del— / Worth Street, / From
Broadway To Church Street (North Side.) /
New York, 1864. / Stephenson & C^o Pub-
lishers, 79 Nassau St New York.
Owner: J. Clarence Davies.

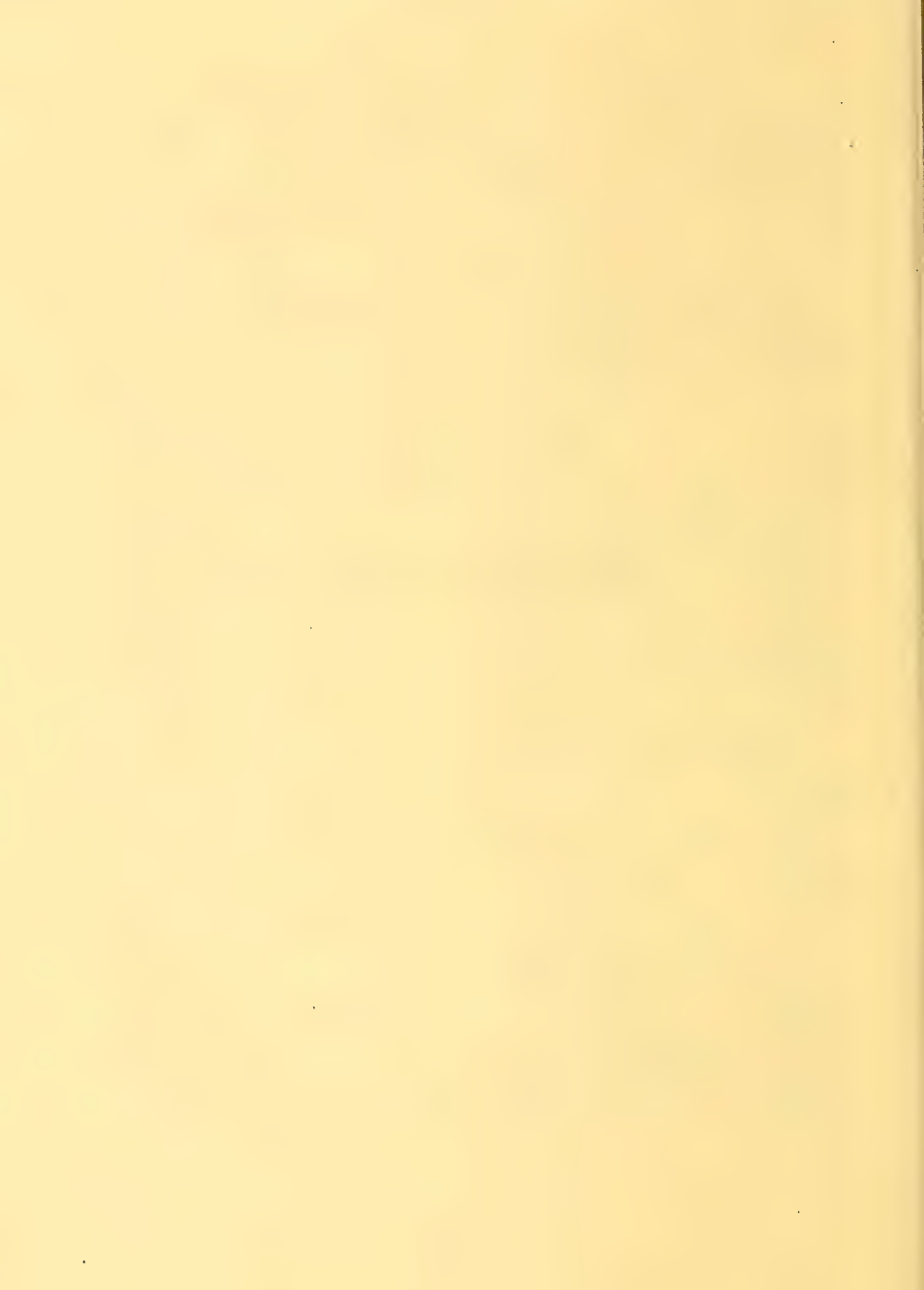
PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC., RECORDED IN THE EARLY CATALOGUES
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN*

- 1826 (1ST. EXHIBITION)
Theatre designed for New-York. J. Town
Designed for the U. S. Branch Bank N. Y.
M. E. Thompson
Design for a Masonic Hall in New-York.
J. Town
Model of the Arcade now building be-
tween John-street and Maiden lane.
- 1827
The New-York Theatre [architectural
drawing]. A. G. (J.) Davis
Trinity Church. A. G. Davis
St. Thomas' Church, Broadway. A. G. Davis
Front elevation of Messrs. Jones' house in
Wall-st. [architectural drawing]. I. Town
- 1828
Drawing of the Merchants Exchange,
Wall-st. with the original cupola by
J. R. Brady. A. J. Davis
St. Luke's Church, Hudson-street [ar-
chitectural drawing]. J. W. Hill
Phenix Bank, New-York, lithographic en-
graving [architectural drawing]. A. J. Davis
Jews Synagogue, Elm-street [architectural
drawing]. A. J. Davis
Masonic Hall, New York [architectural
drawing]. A. J. Davis
Rear of Trinity Church [architectural
drawing]. A. J. Davis
Design for the Church of the Ascension,
Canal-street [architectural drawing].
M. E. Thompson and I. Town
View of J. D. Brown's residence on the
East River, near the shot tower [ar-
chitectural drawing]. J. W. Hill
- 1829
Fora, or City Hall, design. A. J. Davis
Ruins of the Bowery Theatre. A. J. Davis
View of St. Luke's Church, Hudson-street.
I. W. Hill
View of the North Battery, New-York
City. W. Bennett
Design for the proposed enlargement of
the City Hall. M. E. Thompson
- 1830
View of New-York. J. Williams
- 1831
Design for the Record Office. M. E. Thomson
Wall-street. C. Burton
- 1832
View of Governor's Island, &c. Thompson
View of the City Hall and part of Broad-
way. C. Burton
View of Lafayette-place, built by S. Geer.
A. J. Davis
- 1833
An Engraving—a View of the North
Battery. J. Smillie
St. Clement's Church [architectural draw-
ing]. M. E. Thompson
Ground Plan and Elevation of St. Clem-
ent's Church. M. E. Thompson
- 1834
Hellgate, from Ward's Island, looking
towards New-York. G. Cooke
- 1835
View of the Lunatic Asylum, at Bloom-
ingdale. R. W. Weir
Interior of an Old House in the Tenth
Avenue. J. W. Hill
View of the old Federal Hall in Wall-
street. R. W. Weir
- 1836
Ruins of the New-York Exchange after
the fire. J. G. Chapman
- 1837
Manhattanville. J. G. Chapman
- 1838
Scene from the Battery, with a Portrait of
the Franklin 74 guns. Thomas Thompson
Dance on the Battery, in presence of
Peter Stuyvesant. See Knickerbocker's
Hist. N. Y. II p. 158. A. B. Durand
- 1840
Design for Improving the front of Park
Theatre. A. J. Davis
- 1841
Design for the New Theatre, proposed to

* The present ownership of a few of these pictures has been traced, but for the most part they have long since disappeared. For a list of lost maps, plans, views, etc., see Vol. II, pp. 161-166.

- be erected at the corner of Chambers-st.
and Broadway. F. Diaper
The N. Y. Society Library. F. Diaper
- 1843
View of New York, taken from the Staten
Island Steam Boat. R. Gignoux
Landscape, with representation of the New
Trinity Church, Broadway. W. Bayley
- 1844
Representation of the building now being
erected for the Parish Church, by the
Corporation of Grace Church in Broad-
way, between 10th and 11th streets.
W. Bayley
- 1845
Sketch of a Design for a Statue of Wash-
ington, for the city of New-York
(Pedestal of Granite 55 ft designed by
F. Catherwood, H. Statue of Cast Iron,
75 feet, designed by T. G. Crawford, H).
Henry Hillyard
View of New-York from Greenwood
Cemetery. R. Gignoux
New-York, from Quarantine. T. Thompson
Elevation of a Fountain about to be
erected in Gramerci Park—height
thirty-four feet. F. Catherwood
- 1846
Scene on the Hudson near Spuyten Duyval
Creek. James Hamilton
Great Entrance to the Halls of Justice,
New York. J. Haviland
- 1847
New-York, from Bedlow's Island.
Thos. Thompson
- 1848
New-York from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.
T. Thompson
View on the East River. J. L. D. Mathies
Interior of Trinity Church looking East.
R. Upjohn
- 1849
Design of a Chapel in the Modern Tuscan
Style, imitated in the new Seaman's
Church, Cherry-st., N. Y. City.
D. H. Arnott
- 1850
Fort Gansevoort. James Brown
North River Scene—from foot of Cham-
bers-st. Thos. Thompson
- 1851
A View near Greenwich. C. Baker
New-York and its Environs, from the
Heights of West Hoboken. Charmaille
- 1852
Interior of Trinity Church of N. York,
painted on the spot. H. Critten
Scene from the Wharf, at Governors
Island. Thos. Thompson
- 1853
A Wall Street Portrait. Geo. A. Yewell
Washington Monument. J. D. Smillie
- 1854
Col. Ward B. Burnett returning the Flags
of the 1st Regiment of New York Volun-
teers to the Corporation of the City
of New York, at Castle Garden, at the
close of the Mexican War. J. H. Shegogue
- 1855
A Dismal Day in New-York. T. W. Whitley
- 1856
Union Square, N. York. J. W. Hill
Fifth Avenue. J. W. Hill
- 1857
Scene in Broadway [pen and ink]. A. Hoppin
- 1858
New-York from Weehawken. J. H. Hill
Wall Street, half past 2 o'clock Oct. 13,
1857. J. H. Cafferty and C. G. Rosenberg
- 1859
View of Castle Garden. H. Le Grand
- 1860
Rainy Day in Bdwy [pen and ink sketch].
John McClean
The Bay of New-York. Robert Pearson
Environs of the Central Park, N. Y.
L. Kieffer
- 1861
Elevations of the new National Academy
of Design (accepted by the Council).
P. B. Wight
N. Y. University. A. J. Davis
Custom House, N. Y. A. J. Davis
Design for Terrace Bridge in Central
Park. J. A. Hughes
Scene on the East River. E. Råwstorne
New-York by Moonlight. W. T. Mathews
- 1862
A Sleigh-Ride on Broadway. Alex Vion
- 1865
Central Park—Rear View of Terrace at
Entrance Corner Fifth Avenue and
59th St. R. M. Hunt
Central Park—Entrance Corner Fifth
Avenue & Fifty-ninth St. R. M. Hunt
Central Park—Seventh Avenue Entrance
on Fifty-Ninth Street. R. M. Hunt
Moonlight in Central Park. J. M. Culverhouse

THE LANDMARK MAP



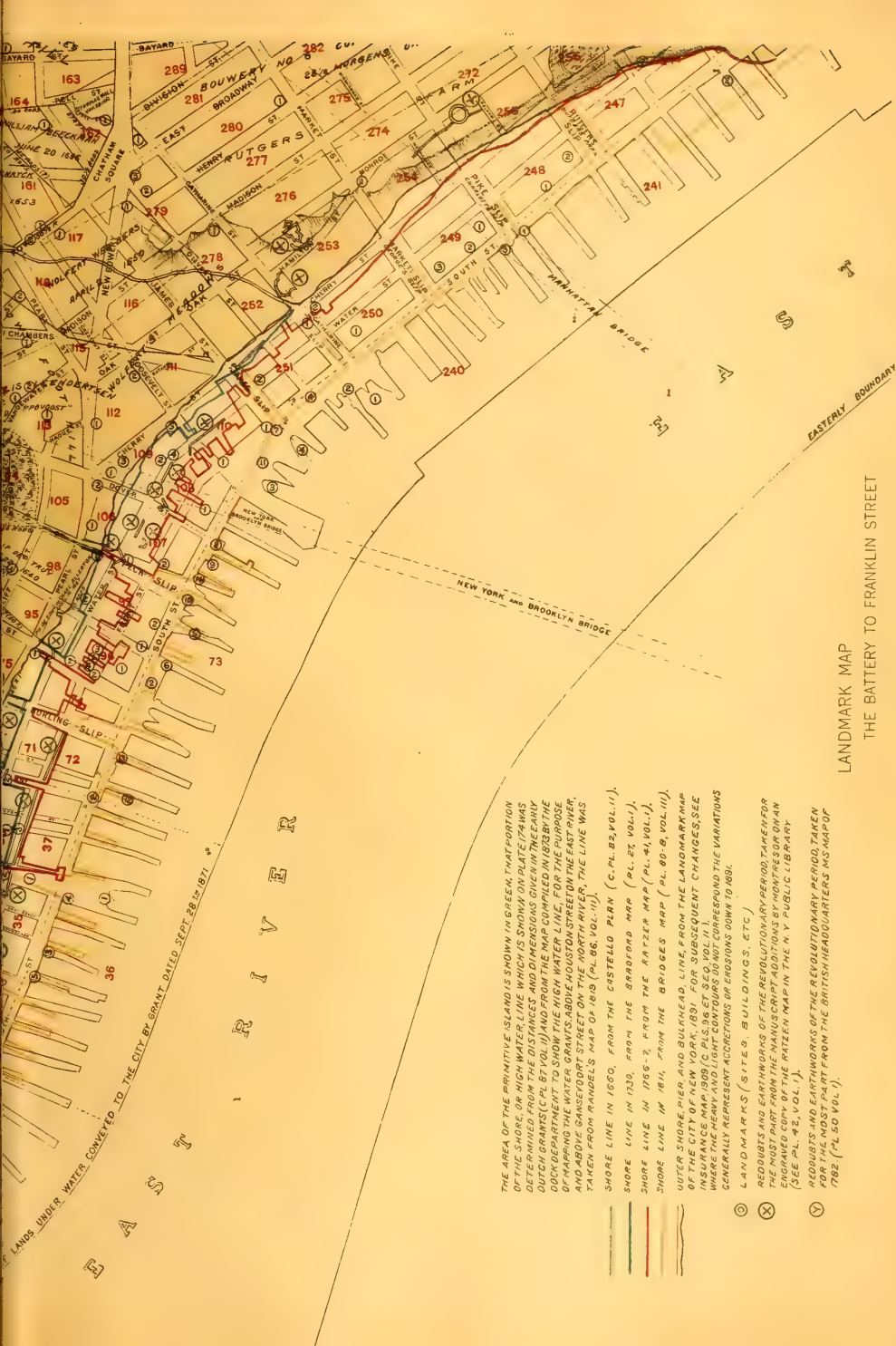
PLATES

174-180



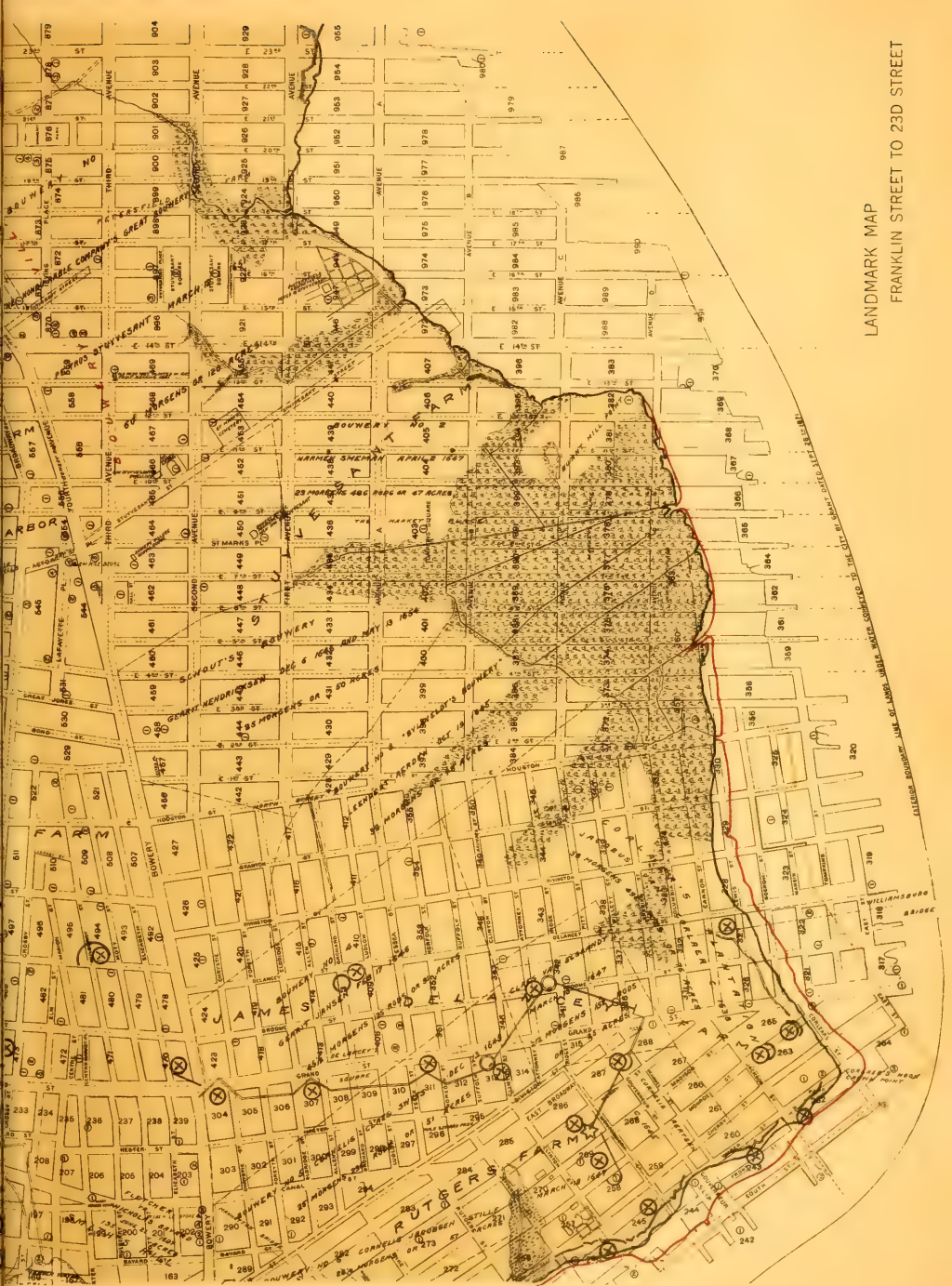


EXTERIOR
BOUNDARY





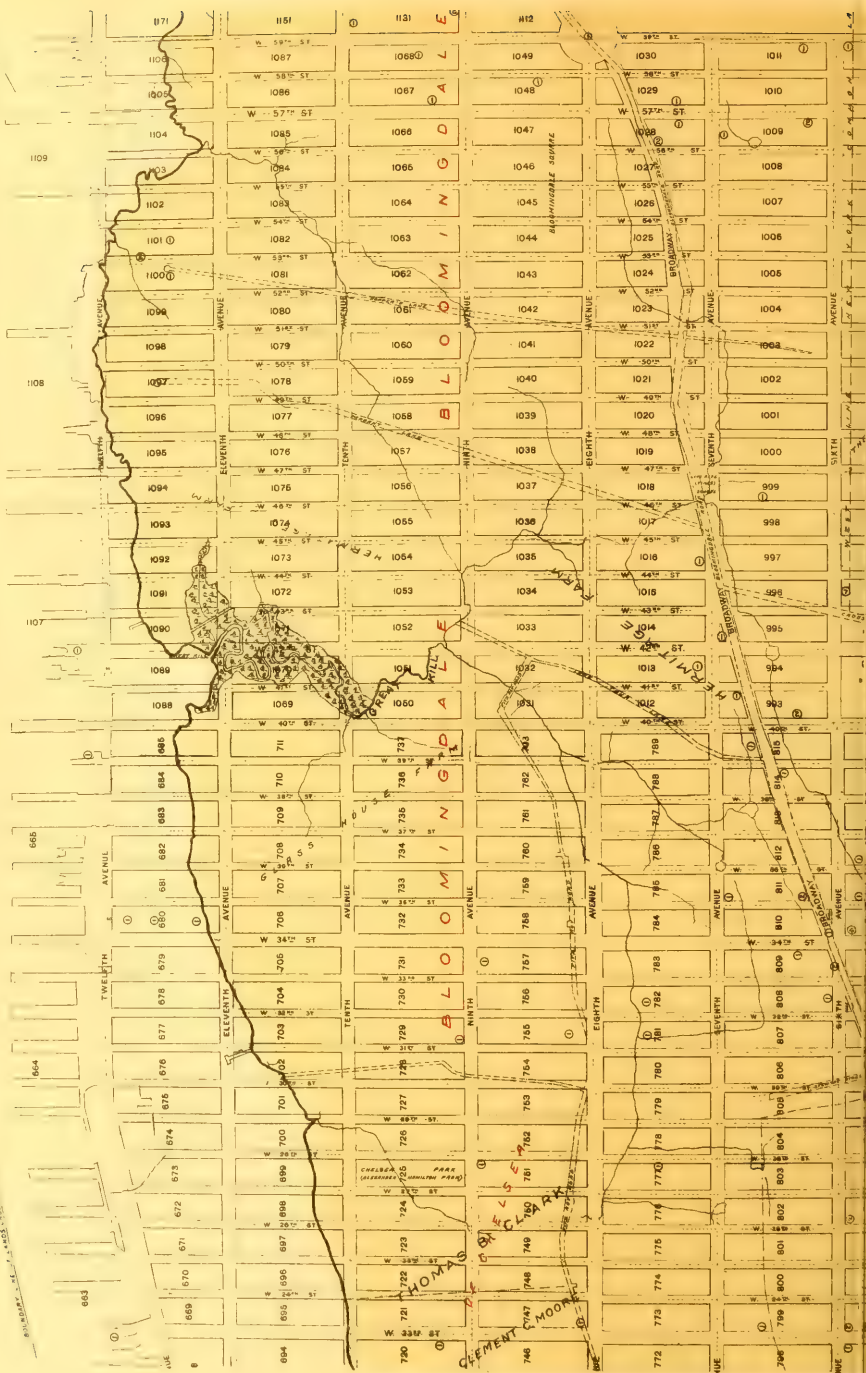


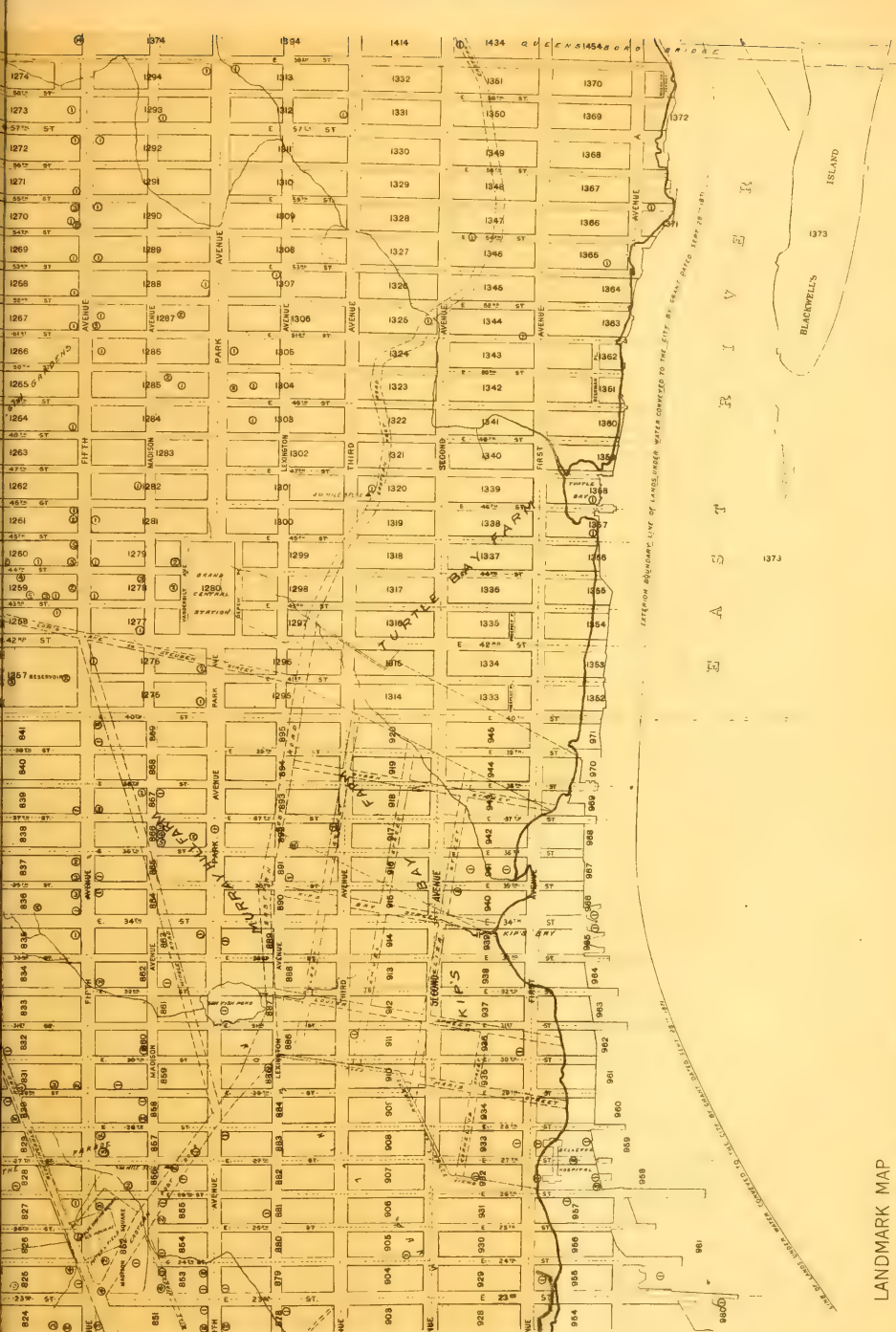


LANDMARK MAP

FRANKLIN STREET TO 23D STREET



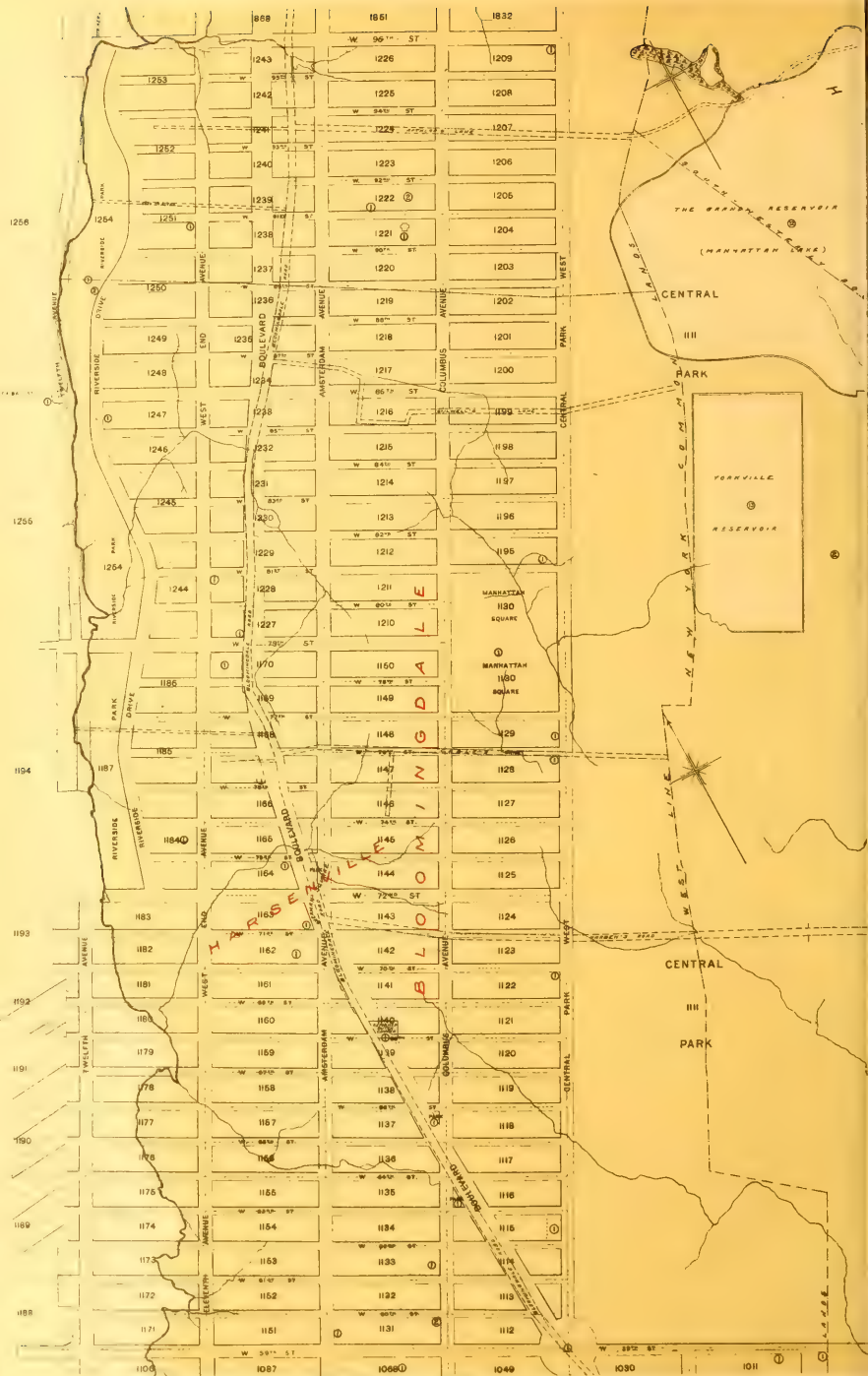


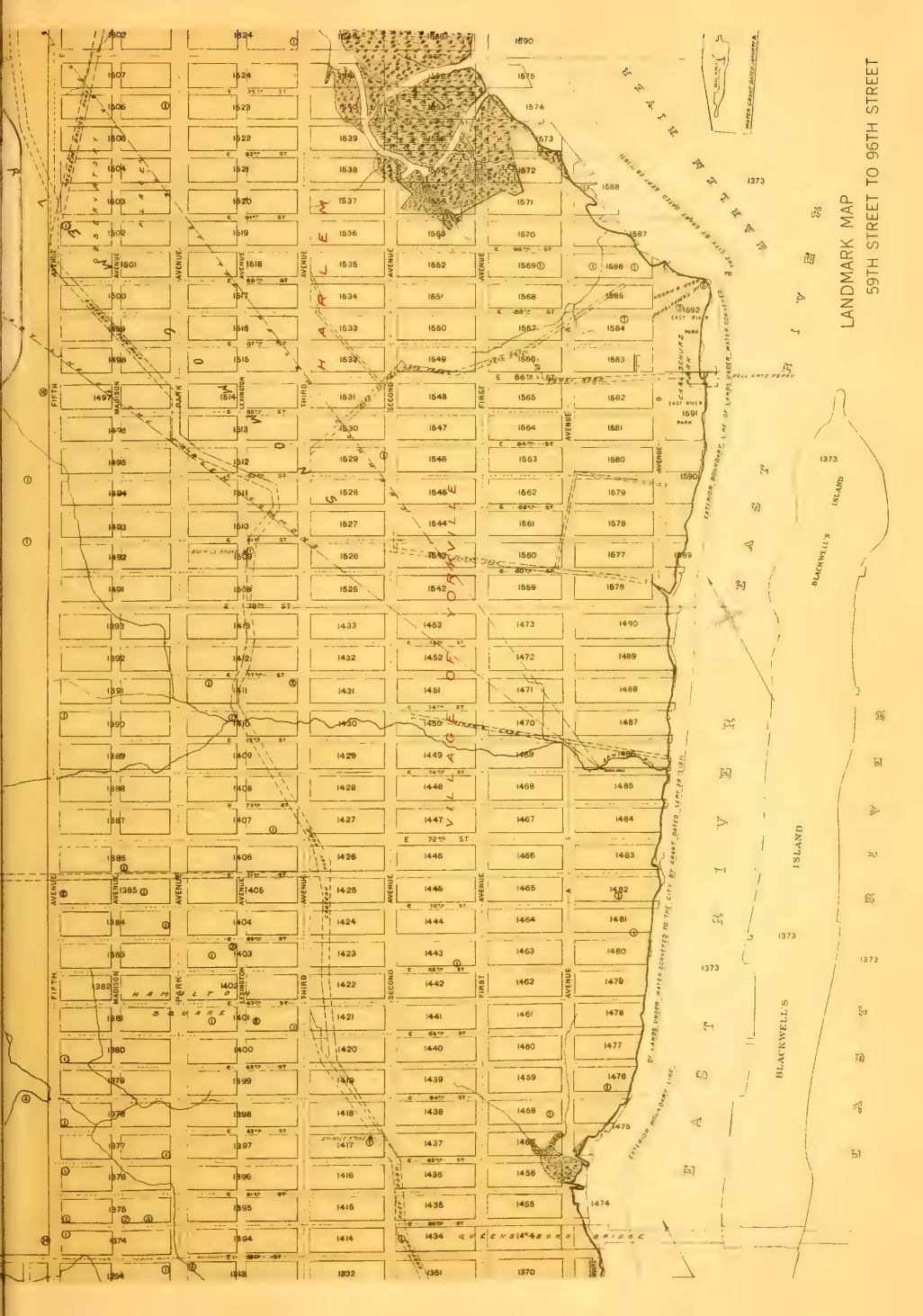


LANDMARK MAP
23D STREET TO 59TH STREET



INTERIOR POLYMER USE OF GASES UNDER WATER CONTROLLED BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND THE STATE OF NEW YORK. THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND THE STATE OF NEW YORK. THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND THE STATE OF NEW YORK.





LANDMARK MAP

59TH STREET TO 96TH STREET







HUDSON RIVER

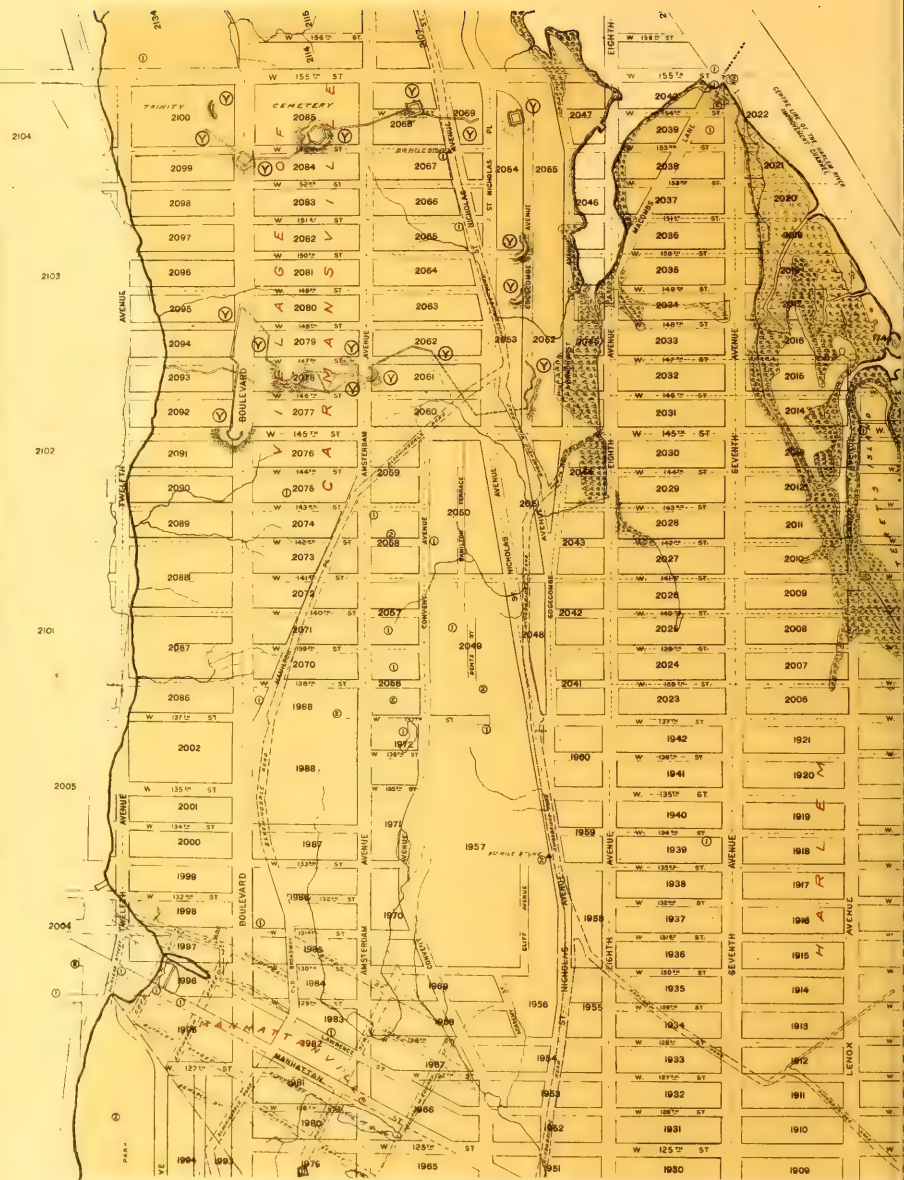
53

54

LITTERED BOUNDARY LINE OF LAND WHICH WATER CONVEYED TO THE CITY BY DEED DATED SEP. 24, 1871.

LITTERED BOUNDARY LINE OF LAND WHICH WATER CONVEYED TO THE CITY BY DEED DATED SEP. 24, 1871.

LITTERED BOUNDARY LINE OF LAND WHICH WATER CONVEYED TO THE CITY BY DEED DATED SEP. 24, 1871.





LANDMARK MAP

125TH STREET TO 155TH STREET





DESCRIPTION OF PLATES

174-180

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES

174-180

THE LANDMARK MAP

Lithograph, with topographical and other additions in pen and ink. c. 260 x c. 68 Date depicted: 1625-1909.
Date issued: Original Map 1891. Additions 1918.
Authors: Prepared under the author's supervision by Jennie F. and Clinton H. Macarthy. Additions plotted and drawn by C. H. Hornickel.
Owner: N. Y. Public Library.

The Landmark Map is intended to locate, in relation to the topography of the modern city, the important sites, buildings, streets, etc., mentioned or illustrated in the *ICONOGRAPHY*. The map or plan selected as a background is "The Land Map of the City of New York prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 349 of the Laws of 1889 and Chapter 166 of the Laws of 1890," and issued by the city in 1891. This plan consists of forty-three plates, each measuring $26\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{3}{4}$, of which the first twenty-four and part of the forty-first collectively cover Manhattan Island. The large numbers shown on the original plan in the centre of each block were adopted in 1889 to officially designate the city blocks. The approximate locations of the various landmarks are indicated by smaller numbers, inscribed in circles.

The Reference Key gives, opposite the name of each landmark, its city block and number on the Landmark Map. The numerals at the left of the dash refer to the number of the block; those on the right to the location of the landmark in or adjacent to the block, as shown on the plan by the same numeral, surrounded by a circle. Thus, "WALTON HOUSE. 106-1" indicates that the Walton House stood in block 106, where the reference number 1 appears in a circle. Where no dash occurs, and only a single number is cited, it is to be understood that the block alone is indicated, and that the site or building referred to occupies or occupied the entire block; e. g., "MADISON SQUARE. 852." This key includes also brief information (citing authorities) regarding each landmark, and reference to its depiction* and further description in the *Iconography* and elsewhere.

Following the REFERENCE KEY will be found a list of the principal STREETS, both present and obsolete.

The Block Key gives, under the heading *Block*, the official block number assigned in 1891, and, under the heading *Ref.*, the number indicating the location on the plan of the corresponding landmark, the name of which appears in the third column.

The "Map of Harlem: Showing the Lands as in the Original Lots and Farms," prepared by James Riker, in 1879, to illustrate his *History of Harlem*, is reproduced as an inset on Plate 179.

* It was the author's intention to supply a more comprehensive list of pictorial references. Owing, however, to prolonged absence from New York, and to the necessity, towards the end, of hastening the publication of the already long delayed third volume, this proved impracticable.

LANDMARK SUBDIVISIONS

ARMORIES, ARSENALS, AND BARRACKS
BANKS, EXCHANGES, AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
BRIDGES
CEMETERIES
CHURCHES
CLUBS
COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS
FERRIES
FORTIFICATIONS
GARDENS
GRANTS, BOUWERIES, FARMS, ETC.
HOMESTEADS, MANSIONS, AND OTHER PRIVATE RESIDENCES
INSTITUTIONS
LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, ETC.
MARKETS

MILE-STONES
MILLS
MISCELLANEOUS (SITES, STRUCTURES, ETC.)
MONUMENTS, STATUES, AND FOUNTAINS
NATURAL TOPOGRAPHY
OFFICE BUILDINGS. "SKY-SCRAPERS," ETC.
PARKS AND SQUARES
PRISONS AND PLACES OF PUNISHMENT
PUBLIC BUILDINGS (PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL)
RAILROAD TERMINALS
RESERVOIRS, WELLS, AND WATER-WORKS
TAVERNS, COFFEE-HOUSES, AND HOTELS
THEATRES, CIRCUSES, HALLS, ETC.
VILLAGES
WEST INDIA COMPANY'S BUILDINGS
WHARVES, PIERS, AND SLIPS

REFERENCE KEY TO THE LANDMARK MAP*

PLATES 174-180

ARMORIES, ARSENALS, AND BARRACKS

EIGHTH REGIMENT (NOW 8TH COAST ARTILLERY) ARMORY. 1506-1

Site: Park Ave., from 94th St. to 95th St. Completed 1889 (*Pro. B'd Ald., App'd by Mayor*, LVII: 162); opened 1890.—*Souvenir of Opening*, Jan. 30, 1890. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1891), Vol. XXXII, No. 798.

FIRST ENGLISH BARRACKS. 22-4

Site: 46 Broadway. In house of Isaac Grevenraet, 1665.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 337-40. See Castello Plan, Block C, Lot 12, Vol. II.

FIRST STATE ARSENAL. 121-4

Site: Park Row and Tryon Row. Erected 1798 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XII: 358; see *Assembly Journal*, 21st Session, 6-7); land sold to Free School Society, 1808.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XVIII: 338, 347; XIX: 22; *Liber Grants*, E: 498, Compt. Office. Free School No. 1 (q. v.) erected on site.

GUARD HOUSE AT THE LAND GATE. 46-3

Site: S. E. cor. Wall St. and Broadway. Erected prior to 1664.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 55.

LOWER BARRACKS. 3-4

Site: Battery Park. Erected prior to 1766; called on Montresor's Plan (Pl. 40, Vol. I) "Military Hospital." Demolished 1792.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, X: 267, 273. Shown on Pls. 40, 41, 42, Vol. I; Tiebout's Map (1789); also in Booth's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 433.

MAGAZINE OR POWDER HOUSE NEAR THE ALMS-HOUSE ("In a Hollow Near the Poor House"). 122-9

Site: In City Hall Park. Erected 1747 (*M. C. C.*, V: 192); demolished 1789.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, IX: 287. Shown on Pls. 34 and 40, Vol. I.

MAGAZINE AT THE COLLECT. "THE POWDER HOUSE." 155-3

Site: W. of Centre St., N. of Duane St. Erected 1728 (*M. C. C.*, III: 449, 451, 462-3, 470). Shown on Pls. 26, 27, 27-a, 30, 32, 34, 40, 41, 42 and 58, Vol. I.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY. 1401-1

Site: Park Ave., 66th to 67th St. Corner-stone 1877 (*N. Y. Herald*, Oct. 14, 1877); completed 1880.—*Clark's Hist. of the Seventh Regiment*, II:

261, 290-300. Shown in *Leslie's Weekly* (1894), LXXVIII: 232.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY. 889-1

Site: Park Ave., 33d to 34th Sts. Erected 1892 (tablet on bldg.); destroyed by fire 1902 (*N. Y. Herald*, Feb. 23, 1902); rebuilt 1904.—Tablet, *supra*. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1894), Vol. XLVI, No. 990; *Architectural Rec.* (1906), XIX: 260. This was the first armory erected for this regiment. In 1865 the Reg. used an armory, cor. University Pl. and 13th St.; in 1869, a bldg. on 32d St.; 1870, it occupied the bldg. abandoned by the 37th Reg't, on site of present *Herald* bldg.; and later a bldg. on E. side B'way, between 44th and 45th Sts., and also a skating-rink at Lexington Ave. and 107th St.—See *Chronology*, 1865.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT ARMORY. 881-1

Site: W. side Lexington Ave., 25th to 26th Sts. Corner-stone 1904; completed 1906.—Tablet on bldg. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1906), XIX: 262.

STATE ARSENAL AND MAGAZINE. 169-2

Site: Block bounded by Centre, Lafayette, Franklin and White Sts. Corner-stone 1808 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XVIII: 450; see *Laws of N. Y.*, 1808, Chap. LXI); conveyed back to City by State 1850.—*Pro. Bds. of Ald. and Assts.*, XVIII: 150; cf. *Liber Deeds*, DLVI: 428. Leased by City to New Haven R. R. Co. from 1851.—*Pro. Bds. of Ald. and Assts.*, XVIII: 299-300; used as R. R. depot by New Haven and also by Harlem R. R. Cos. Site of new Criminal Courts Bldg. 1890 (q. v.). Arsenal shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1856, p. 181.

STATE ARSENAL. 1111-3

Site: Central Park, opp. E. 64th St. Corner-stone 1847 (*Morn. Cour. and N. Y. Engineer*, July 5, 1847); completed 1851; became city property 1857; long used as museum of natural history, etc., and finally occupied as offices of Park Dept.; vacated as such 1914.—*16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 437-8; *19th Ann. Rep.*, 165, 165a, 166. Shown on Pl. 151, Vol. III; also in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1862, pp. 396, 404, 408. See under Am. Museum of Nat., Hist. p. 956, *infra*.

STATE ARSENAL. 811-1

Site: N. E. cor. Seventh Ave. and 35th St. Erected 1858 (*Liber Deeds*, DCCXLIX: 120); partially destroyed by fire 1916.—*N. Y. Times*, July 15, 1916. Shown in Booth's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 780.

* See explanation on page 921.

TWELFTH REGIMENT ARMORY. 1133-1
Site: Columbus Ave., 61st to 62d St. Plot acquired 1884.—*Record of Real Estate Owned by the City*, 139.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY. 790-1
Site: N. Side 14th St. W. of Sixth Ave., extending through to 15th St. Site formerly of Palace Gardens and later of Fourteenth Street Theatre (q. v.). Metropolitan Fair, to aid U. S. Sanitary Commission, held here and in buildings erected on street area at N. end of Union Square 1864.—*Leslie's Weekly*, March 12 and Apl. 16, 1864. See also Emmet Coll., No. 11742, N. Y. Pub. Library.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL. 12-7
Site: Bounded by Pearl, Bridge and State Sts. and by Gracie's land. Erected 1808.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XIX: 194-6; see *Laws of N. Y.*, 1808, Chap. 9 (2d Session). Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL. 852-2
Site: In Madison Square. Land, part of "Old Pottersfield" granted by the Corporation to the U. S. Govt. 1807 (*M. C. C.*, *MS.*, XVI: 262-4; XVII: 360); Arsenal bldgs. erected. Site and bldgs. re-sold to the Corporation by the U. S. 1824 (Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 129-30) and conveyed to House of Refuge 1829 (*M. C. C.*, *MS.*), L: 146-9. Shown in Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 166.

UPPER BARRACKS. 122-1
Site: City Hall Park. Begun 1757 (*M. C. C.*, VI: 111-12); completed 1758 (*ibid.*, VI: 145-6, 174); to be used as a hospital 1787 (*M. C. C.*, *MS.*, VIII: 594); demolished 1790.—*Ibid.*, IX: 329. Site of second Almshouse. See A. Pl. 4-b.

BANKS, EXCHANGES, AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

BANK OF AMERICA. 43-1
Site: N. W. cor. Wall and William Sts. Began business on this site in house of Francis Bayard Winthrop 1812; demolished and rebuilt 1835; demolished and the present bldg. erected 1901.—Leaflet pub. by the Bank, in N. Y. Public Library. Shown on Pl. 147, Vol. III.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY. 43-5
Site: 40-42 Wall St. Began business in a purchased bldg. on this site 1799 (20th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 207); demolished and new bldg. erected 1839 (*Diary of Philip Hone*, I: 359); demolished 1883; new bldg. begun 1883; occupied 1884.—Hardenbrook's *Financial New York*. Old bldg. shown in Lowenstrom's *N. Y. Pictorial Business Directory of Wall Street* (1849). See also *Bank of Manhattan Co., Origin, Hist. and Progress*, pub. by the Bank (n.d.).

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY (branch). 846-2
Site: E. side Broadway, bet. 17th and 18th Sts. Erected shortly after 1806 (*Liber's Deeds*, LXXII: 393; CLXI: 187).—*The Picture of N. Y.* (1807), 184. Demolished bet. 1847 and 1849.—Affidavit in possession of Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

BANK OF NEW YORK (first site). 106-1
Site: Walton house (q. v.), 67 St. George's (Franklin) Sq.; occupied 1784-7. Moved to Hanover Sq. 1787.—Domett's *Hist. of the Bank of N. Y.*

BANK OF NEW YORK (present site). 40-2
Site: N. E. cor. Wall and William Sts. Cornerstone 1797 (*N. Y. Mag. or Literary Repository* [1797], 334); opened for business April 23, 1798.—Domett's *Hist. of the Bank of N. Y.* (1884), 523.

Demolished and corner-stone of present bldg. on same site laid 1856; completed 1858.—*Ibid.* Shown on Pl. 72-b, Vol. I, and eng. by Balch, Rawdon & Co.; present bldg. shown on Pl. 147, Vol. III. The McEvers Mansion formerly on this site was demolished to make room for the bank.

BRANCH OF THE FIRST BANK OF THE U. S. (first site). 39-7

Site: 164 Pearl St. (5 Queen St.). Opened for business 1792 (*N. Y. Daily Advertiser*, Mch. 29, 1792); removed when new building erected on site of 52 Wall St. completed 1797-8.—Hardenbrook's *Financial New York*, 143.

BRANCH OF THE FIRST BANK OF THE U. S. (second site). 40-5

Site: 52 Wall St. Corner-stone 1797 (*N. Y. Daily Advertiser*, June 13, 1797); charter expired and First U. S. Bank closed 1811.—Hardenbrook's *Financial New York*, 143. National City Bank later on this site; now bldg. of N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. Shown on Pl. 72-b, Vol. I.

BRANCH OF THE SECOND BANK OF THE U. S. (first site). 21-4

Site: 65 Broadway. Residence of John R. Livingston occupied by Bank 1816 (Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 110); removed 1824. American Express Co. Bldg. now on site.

BRANCH OF THE SECOND BANK OF THE U. S. (second site). 43-4

Site: 15-17 (now 30-32) Wall St., 1824.—Hardenbrook's *Financial New York*, 176-7; bank closed 1836; purchased and occupied by Bank of State of N. Y. 1836; part of bldg. deeded to Bank of Commerce 1844; Sub-Treasury leased portion of bldg. 1846; purchased by government and occupied by Assay Office (q. v.) and Sub-Treasury 1854; Assay Office alone 1863; bldg. demolished 1915. Shown in Bourne's *Views of N. Y.* (1831), Pl. 11. See also Pl. 101-a, Vol. III.

BUTTONWOOD TREE. 40-4

The stockbrokers met under a buttonwood tree which stood in front of Nos. 68-70 Wall Street c. 1792.—Eames's *The N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 17.

CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE. 29-13

Site: S. E. cor. Broad and Beaver Sts. Occupied 1907.

EXCHANGE, THE NEW EXCHANGE, THE ROYAL EXCHANGE. 7-8

Site: Broad St., W. of Water St. Begun 1752 (*M. C. C.*, V: 367-8); completed 1754 (*ibid.*, V: 405-6, 408, 413, 415, 430, 437, 448, 451, 456); a coffee-room above 1754 (*N. Y. Mercury*, Mch. 18, 1754); market opened beneath 1765 (*N. Y. Gaz.*; or, *Weekly Post-Boy*, Oct. 17, 1765); upper part meeting-place of N. Y. Chamber of Commerce 1769 (*M. C. C.*, VII: 149); Legislature met here 1786 (*N. Y. Packet*, Jan. 19, 1786); Courts of Justice held here 1789 (*M. C. C.*, *MS.*, IX: 125, 140, 295; *N. Y. Packet*, Nov. 5, 1789); first term U. S. Supreme Court held here 1790 (*Gaz. of U. S.*, Feb. 3, 6, 10, 1790); Tammany Soc. met here 1790 (*De Voe's Market Book*, 298); their Museum placed here 1795 (*ibid.*, 299-300); bldg. demolished 1799.—*Ibid.*, 302. Shown on Pls. 34, 41, 64 and 70, Vol. I; also in Lamb's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, I: 634; Wilson's *Memo. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, II: 279.

GALLATIN BANK. 43-7

Site: 32-36 Wall St. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1891), I: 462.

- GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.** 817-2
Site: S. E. cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1898), Vol. LXI, No. 1182.
- MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.** 27-1
Site: Bounded by Wall St., Exchange Pl., William, and Hanover Sts. Site acquired 1824 (*Liber Deeds*, CLXXXII: 45; cf. *Liber Grants* G: 336, Compt. Office); corner-stone 1825; occupied 1827 (Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 131); architect, Martin E. Thompson; destroyed in great fire of 1835 (Colton's *A Summary Historical* [1836], 20; rebuilding begun 1836; completed 1842; architect, Isaiah Rogers (Haswell's *Reminiscences of an Octogenarian*, 375, 386); leased to U. S. Govt. as Custom House 1862 (*Liber Deeds*, DCCCXLIV: 634); bought by U. S. Govt. 1865 (*ibid.*, DCDXXXVIII: 181); sold to National City Bank 1907 (*ibid.*, CXII: 374, § 1); remodelled by McKim, Mead & White; occupied by the Bank 1908. Shown on Pls. 111, 114-a, 115, 118; also in *N. Y. Mirror* (1830), VII: 353; Peabody *Plews of N. Y.*, Pl. 12 and opp. p. 41; *Am. Architect* (1908), Vol. XCIV, No. 1713; *ibid.* (1899), Vol. LXV, No. 1230.
- NATIONAL PARK BANK.** 80-2
Site: 214-216 Broadway. Erected 1867.—*Ann. Rep., Supt. of Bldgs.*, 1862-72, pp. 298 et seq. Chemical Bank formerly on site of 216. Rebuilt 1904 from designs by Donn Barber. Shown on Pl. 158-a, Vol. III; also in *Am. Architect* (1905), Vol. LXXXVIII, No. 1556.
- NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.** 64-2
Site: 65 Liberty St. Dedicated 1902; architect, James B. Baker.—*45th Ann. Rep. of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce*. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1903), XIII: 56-68.
- NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.** 48-1
Site: 77-83 Cedar St. Corner-stone 1894; completed 1896.—*The N. Y. Clearing House: Laying of the Corner-stone*, etc. N. Y. (1896). Shown in *Leslie's Weekly* (1896), LXXXII: 110.
- NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE (first site).** 31-3
Site: 142 Pearl St. Leased 1870; removed to 1 Hanover Sq. 1872.—Information furnished by Mr. Thos. Hale, Jr., Supt. N. Y. Cotton Ex.
- NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE (second site).** 29-11
Site: 1 Hanover Sq. Bought bldg. then occupied by Hanover Bank and occupied same 1873; removed to present bldg., 60 Beaver St., 1885.—Information furnished by Mr. Thos. Hale, Jr. Bldg. now home of India House.
- NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE (present site).** 28-2
Site: Intersection of Beaver, William Sts. and Hanover Sq. (No. 60 Beaver St.) Corner-stone 1884; occupied 1885.—Information furnished by Mr. Thos. Hale, Jr. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1886), Vol. XIX, No. 537.
- NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE (old).** 8-2
Site: Block bounded by Whitehall, Moore, Pearl and Water Sts. Erected 1861; Exchange removed to new bldg. 1884.—Information furnished by Mr. Lester B. Howe, Sec. N. Y. Produce Ex.; cf. *Liber Deeds*, DCCCXIII: 438; MCCXXII: 175. Bldg. purchased by U. S. Govt.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1886, Chap. 46; Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1886, cf. *Liber Deeds*, MCMLV: 73. Remodelled for U. S. Army Bldg., finished and occupied 1889.—Information furnished by Col. J. M. Carson, Jr., Q. M. Dept., U. S. A. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1886), Vol. XIX, No. 548; *Architectural Rec.* (1891), I: 13; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 492.
- NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE (present).** 11-2
Site: 2-8 Broadway. Corner-stone 1882; completed 1884.—Information furnished by Mr. Lester B. Howe, Sec. N. Y. Produce Ex. Shown on Pl. 156-b, Vol. III.
- NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.** 23-1
Site: 8-16 Broad St. Erected 1865 (*The N. Y. Stock Exchange*, by Eames, 50); demolished 1901; new bldg. completed and occupied 1903.—E. C. Stedman's *New York Stock Exchange*, Vol. I. Architect, Geo. B. Post. Shown on Pl. 159-b, Vol. III; also in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 489; *Am. Architect*, Vol. LXXXVIII, No. 1541; *Architectural Rec.* (1901), XL: 525; *ibid.* (1904), XVI: 464-79. Some earlier locations: "Various places" 1792-1817, street dealings being under button-wood tree in front of present 68-70 Wall St.; Tontine Coffee House 1793; Washington Hall 1819; Merchants' Exchange 1827-35; Jauncey bldgs., 43 Wall St., 1836-42; new Merchants' Exchange 1842-54, etc.—See Chronology for other sites, 1792, 1817, 1827.

BRIDGES

- BENSON'S CREEK BRIDGE.** 1615-1
Across Benson's Creek, on the Harlem Road. Site: 109th St. at Fifth Ave. Erected 1800.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XIII: 53.
- BREWERS' BRIDGE.** 11-7
Site: Broad at Stone St. Constructed prior to 1633.—Innes's *New Amsterdam and Its People*, 88. Shown on C. Pl. 82, Vol. II.
- BRIDGE ACROSS BESTAVER'S RIVULET (MINETTA WATER) ON THE MONUMENT LANE.** 549-3
Site: N. Washington Sq., W. of 5th Ave. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I.
- BRIDGE ON GREENWICH ROAD OVER BESTEVAAR'S KILLITJE.** 598-1
Site: Greenwich St., at King St. Date of erection unknown; early XVIIIth century; demolished and the road filled 1809.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XX: 19-20. Shown on Bancker survey of "New Course of Greenwich Road," in *N. Y. Pub. Library*.
- BROADWAY BRIDGE.** 3402-8
Site: Across Spuyten Duyvil Creek from Broadway, Manhattan to Broadway, Bronx. Opened 1900.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Bridges (1912), 283. Shown, *ibid.*, Pl. 15.
- BROOKLYN BRIDGE.** 121-3
Site: Across East River, Park Row to Sands St., Brooklyn. Begun 1870; opened 1883. John A. Roebling and Washington A. Roebling, engineers.—*Reports*, Dept. of Bridges, 1909 to 1913. Shown, *ibid.*, 1912, Pl. 1; Pl. 155, Vol. III.
- FARMERS' BRIDGE (also known as Palmer's, Dyckman's, and Fordham Bridge).** 3402-2
Site: Across Spuyten Duyvil Creek, from Muscoota St. to Muscoota St., Bronx. Opened 1756 (*N.-Y. Mercury*, May 24, 1756); discontinued 1911.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Bridges (1912), 282. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1861, p. 508.
- HIGH BRIDGE (The Aqueduct Bridge).** 2113-1
Site: Across Harlem River, High Bridge Park opp. W. 174th St. Begun 1839; opened 1848; John B. Jervis, chief engineer.—Tablet on abutment. See Chronology. Shown on Pl. 137-b, Vol. III; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1848, p. 47; *Architectural Rec.* (1905), XVIII: 249; litho. by C. F. W. Mielatz, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 2, Nos. 5 and 6.

- KINGSBRIDGE.** 3402-1
Site: Across Spuyten Duyvil Creek from Kingsbridge Ave. to Kingsbridge Ave., Bronx. Erected 1693 (*M. C. C.*, I: 290, 307; cf. *Cal. Coun. Min.*, 80, 82); location slightly changed to the above site 1713 (*Colonial Laws of N. Y.*, I: 782, Chap. 262); abandoned 1913 and Spuyten Duyvil Creek filled.—20th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 105; and see description in *Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Bridges (1912), p. 283. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1857, p. 376.
- KISSING BRIDGE.** 161-2
Site: Across Old Kill, "Old Wreck Brook"—outlet to Fresh Water; old Boston Post Road, now Park Row, at Roosevelt St. Erected 1695.—*M. C. C.*, I: 388-390; Burnaby's *Diary* (1740).
- KISSING BRIDGE.** 1325-1
Site: W. of Second Ave., bet. 51st and 52d Sts. (the Old Post Road here crossed De Voor's Mill Stream).—*De Voe's Market Book*, 137. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1861, p. 528.
- LISPENARD'S BRIDGE.** 594-2
Site: On Greenwich St., N. of Canal St. Built c. 1733.—*M. C. C.*, IV: 177-8; cf. *Land Papers*, XI: 73 (Albany). The bridge was probably built by Anthony Rutgers to carry the Road to Greenwich across the ditch he was making to drain the Fresh Water. Rebuilt of stone 1786.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, VIII: 476. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I.
- LOEW BRIDGE.** 89-3
Site: Across Broadway at Fulton St. Erected 1867.—*Pro. Bd. of Ald.*, CI: 394; CII: 607, 690; CVI: 151; CIX: 260, 394. Demolished 1868.—*Ibid.*, CXII: 76, 410, 530; *Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXXVI: 260-261. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 229.
- MACOMBS DAM BRIDGE.** 2040-1, 2105-1
Site: Across Harlem River from 155th St. and Seventh Ave. to 162d St. and Jerome Ave., Bronx. Robert Macomb granted right to erect a dam across Harlem River 1814 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XXVIII: 1); erected 1815 (*ibid.*, XXX: 20; cf. *Liber Deeds*, CLXIV: 222; CXIV: 327; *Liber Grants*, F: 259, Compt. Office); swing draw replaced it c. 1840 (*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Bridges [1912], 10-13, 337); ordered demolished 1858 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1858, Chap. 291); time extended two years to complete new bridge (*ibid.*, 1859, Chap. 359); present steel structure opened for traffic 1895 (*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Bridges [1912], 280.). Shown on Pl. 137-b, Vol. III; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1860, p. 240; *Architectural Rec.* (1905), XVIII: 254.
- MADISON AVENUE BRIDGE.** 1762-1
Site: Across the Harlem River from Madison Ave. at 138th St. to 138th and Exterior Sts., Bronx. Opened for traffic 1910.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Bridges (1912), 279. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1905), XVIII: 246.
- MANHATTAN BRIDGE.** 290-291
Site: Across East River, Bowery at Canal St. to Nassau and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn. Architect, Henry F. Hornbostel; engineer, Gustav Lindenthal. Begun 1905; opened 1909.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Bridges (1912), 47 and 275. Shown, *ibid.*, Pl. 2. Approaches designed by Carrère & Hastings.
- NEW BRIDGE AT HENDRICK JANSEN VAN DER VIN'S.** 10-3
Site: Broad at Bridge St. Constructed 1659.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 38. Shown on C. Pl. 82, Vol. II.
- NEW YORK AND PUTNAM BRIDGE.** 2105-3
Site: Across Harlem River at 157th St. and Eighth Ave. to Sedgwick Ave., Bronx. Opened 1881.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Bridges (1912), 281. Shown, *ibid.*, Pl. 10.
- NEW YORK CENTRAL BRIDGE.** 1782-1.
Site: Across Harlem River, at Park Ave., bet. 133d and 134th Sts. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1905), XVIII: 245.
- ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH STREET BRIDGE.** Bet. 1742 & 1743-1
Site: Across Harlem River at Lenox Ave. and 145th St. to Exterior St. and 149th St., Bronx. Begun 1900; opened for traffic 1905.—*Ann. Rep.* of Dept. of Bridges (1912), 279-80. Shown, *ibid.*, Pl. 8.
- QUEENSBORO' BRIDGE.** 1434-1
Site: Across East River, Second Ave. at 64th St. to Crescent and Jane Sts., Brooklyn. Begun 1901; opened 1909.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Bridges, 1912. Shown, *ibid.*, Pl. 4. Formerly Blackwell's Is. Bridge; renamed 1908.—*Pro. Bd. Ald.*, App'd by Mayor (1908), 473.
- SAWKILL BRIDGE; THE "KISSING BRIDGE."** 1410-1
Site: Across the Sawkill on the Post Road—E. of Fourth Ave., S. of 76th St. Mentioned 1736 (*M. C. C.*, IV: 340-1, 420); called Kissing Bridge 1805.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XV: 306, 317, 341. Shown on Goerck's *Map of the Common Lands*, Lot 190 (A. Pl. 9-b) as reproduced by Spielman & Brush, p. 49. Gone before 1819-20 when Randel's MS. Map of Farms was made.—Pl. 86, Vol. III.
- SHIP CANAL BRIDGE.** 2244-1
Site: Across Harlem River at Broadway. Opened 1895.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Bridges (1912), 282. Shown, *ibid.*, Pl. 13.
- STONE ARCH OR THE STONE BRIDGE.** 209-1
Site: Crossing line of Canal St. at Broadway. Constructed prior to the Revolution (*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1865, p. 604; mentioned on plan of land belonging to A. Van Cortlandt in folder "Broadway," Box B-7, Bancker Coll., N. Y. Public Library); bridge repaired 1787 (*M. C. C.*, MS., VIII: 558, 562); filled in 1819.—*Ibid.*, XXXVIII: 68-9, 279-81, 431-3. Shown on Pl. 58-a, Vol. I; Pl. 83-b, Vol. III; Bancker plan of 1793 of Mr. Dugans Ground, filed in folder "Broadway," *supra*.
- THIRD AVENUE BRIDGE.** 1794-1
Site: Across Harlem River from Third Ave. to Third Ave., Bronx. Coles's Bridge erected 1795; second bridge 1865. Shown, litho. by Endicott & Co., in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc. Present structure opened 1898.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Bridges (1912), 278-9, 337. First and second bridges shown respectively in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1861, p. 684, and *ibid.*, 1868, p. 520. New bridge shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1905), XVIII: 247.
- THREE SMALL BRIDGES OVER THE GRAFT AND BEAVER CRAFT.** 24-B,B,B,B
Site: Intersection of Broad and Beaver Sts. Two constructed prior to 1660. (C. Pl. 82, Vol. II); one prior to 1661.—Pl. 10A, Vol. I.
- UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS BRIDGE.** 2187-1
Site: Across the Harlem River at 207th St., E. of Ninth Ave. Opened 1908 (*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Bridges 1909, p. 13); see N. Y. City Charter 1901;

Laws of N. Y., 1903, Chap. 423. Shown in *Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Bridges (1912), Pl. 12.

WASHINGTON BRIDGE. 2113-3
Site: Across Harlem River, from Amsterdam Ave. and 181st St. to Aqueduct Ave., Bronx. Begun 1886; opened 1888. Const. engineer, R. H. Hut-ton.—Act of May 19, 1870; *Laws of N. Y.*, 1885, Chap. 487; *Reports*, Dept. of Bridges, 1900 to 1913. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1905), XVIII: 257-8.

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE. 347-1
Site: Across East River, Clinton and Delancey Sts. to Roebling and S. Fifth Sts., Brooklyn. Begun 1896; opened 1903.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1895, Chap. 789; *Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Bridges (1912), 276. Shown on Pl. 160-a, Vol. III; also in *Architectural Rec.* (1905), XVIII: 242. Designed and constructed under jurisdiction of New East River Bridge Commission (which was succeeded by Dept. of Bridges); L. L. Buck, chief engineer

WILLIS AVENUE BRIDGE. 1804-1
Site: Across the Harlem River from 127th St. at First Ave. to 134th St. and Willis Ave., Bronx. Opened for traffic 1901.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Bridges (1912), 278. See *Laws of N. Y.*, 1894, Chap. 147; *ibid.*, 1897, Chap. 664; *ibid.*, 1901, Chap. 607. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1905), XVIII: 247.

CEMETERIES

BETH HAIM OR SECOND CEMETERY OF SHEARITH ISRAEL. 574-1
Site: Nos. 72-76 W. 11th St. From 1805 to 1833.—20th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 103.

BETH HAIM OR THIRD CEMETERY OF SHEARITH ISRAEL. 796-1
Site: Nos. 106-110 W. 21st St. Land acquired 1829 (*Liber Deeds*, CCLII: 14); interments discontinued 1851.—20th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 104. The first burial place was at Oliver St. and New Bowery, the second at Nos. 72-76 W. 11th St.

JEWS' BURIAL GROUND. 279-1
Site: New Bowery near Oliver St. Granted 1656 (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 160); added to 1728 (*M. C. C.*, III: 447-8), also by deed from Noe Willey 1729 (*Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 319); became place of sepulture congr. Shearith Israel 1784 (*Sanford's Superior Court Rep.*, IV: 102); interments ceased here 1805 (20th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 103); bodies permitted to be removed when Bowery was extended 1855.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXIII: 284. Much of the old burying-ground still remains. Shown on Pls. 32, 34, 40, 41 and 42, Vol. I; and on modern atlases; also in Ullman's *A Landmark Hist. of N. Y.*, 39.

MARBLE CEMETERY. 458-1
Site: In the interior of the block bounded by the Bowery, Second Ave., 2nd and 3d Sts. Purchased 1830 by Anthony Dey and Geo. W. Strong (*Liber Deeds*, CCLXIV: 302); conveyed by them as trustees to New York Marble Cemetery 1832 (*ibid.*, CCLXXXVI: 24); incorporated 1831.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1831, Chap. 38. Shown in Todd's *In Olde N. Y.*, 30.

NAGEL CEMETERY. 2209-1
Site: 212th St., bet. Ninth and Tenth Aves. Laid out subsequent to 1729 (*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 509); reduced by cutting through of 212th St. 1908.—*N. Y. Sun*, Aug. 13, 1911.

NEGROES' BURYING-GROUND. 426-1
Site: 195-197 Chrystie St. Bought and set apart by the Corporation as a "burying-ground for the Black People" 1795.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XI: 215. See Pl. 64, Vol. I.

NEW BURIAL PLACE WITHOUT THE GATE OF THE CITY. 49
Site: Trinity Church Yard. First mention 1673 (*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo ed., III: 85); granted to Trinity Church 1703 (*M. C. C.*, II: 221, 232; cf. *Liber Grants*, B: 47, Compt. Office); enclosed 1705.—*Trinity Min.*, Feb. 14, 1705. Shown on Pl. 23-a, Vol. I.

NEW YORK CITY MARBLE CEMETERY. 444-1
Site: N. side 2nd St., bet. First and Second Aves. Estab. 1832 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1831, Chap. 38; *Laws of N. Y.*, 1832, Chap. 319); interments in forbidden 1849.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, XVII: 265. Also known as "Stillwell's Burial Ground." Shown in Todd's *In Olde N. Y.*, 34.

OLD CHURCH-YARD ON THE HEERE STRAAT. 13, 20
Site: Covered by 27 to 37 Broadway, extending westward to the W. line of Church St., or high-water mark. First place of sepulture on Manhattan Island; referred to 1649 as "the Old Church Yard" (*Liber Patents*, II: 20, Albany); disused before 1673; lots sold out of (*Liber Deeds*, XII: 85, 90; XIII: 102); last remaining portion sold by the Corporation 1687.—*Liber Grants*, A: 31. Compt. Office. Shown on Pls. 10, 10A, Vol. I.

POTTERSFIELD. 153-1, 1, 1, 1
Site: Bet. Broadway and Centre St., N. of Chambers St. "The Negroes' Burial Ground" prior to 1755.—Pl. 34, Vol. I. A burial place for the slaves, paupers, and criminals, and for American prisoners during Revolutionary War.—15th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., map and text opp. p. 416.

POTTERSFIELD. 1257-1, 2
Site: Fifth to Sixth Ave., 40th to 42d St. Purchased by the city as a public cemetery 1823.—Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 127, and map. Subsequently site of Crystal Palace, Bryant Park, Croton Reservoir and N. Y. Public Library.

POTTERSFIELD. 1303-1, 1304-1
Site: Fourth Ave. to Lexington Ave., 48th to 50th St. Prior to 1836 (*Colton's Topog. Plan*, 1836, Pl. 124, Vol. III); removed to Randall's Island 1843.—*Pro. Bds. of Ald. and Assis.*, X: 246-7.

POTTERSFIELD.
See also MADISON SQUARE; BRYANT PARK; UNION SQUARE; WASHINGTON SQUARE.

ST. MARK'S CEMETERY. 453-1
Site: In block bounded by First and Second Aves., 11th and 12th Sts. Land given by Peter Gerard Stuyvesant 1803; fenced 1804.—*Memorial of St. Mark's Church* (1909), 124, 143.

TRINITY CEMETERY. 2085 & 2100
Site: Amsterdam-Twelfth Aves., 153d-155th Sts. Bisected by Broadway. Purchased 1842; opened for interments 1843.—18th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 463 et seq.

TRINITY PARISH CEMETERY.
See under PARKS, Hudson Park.

CHURCHES
BAPTIST

ANABAPTIST MEETING. 76-1
Site: 9-11 Cliff St. Erected c. 1724 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 224; unrecorded deed Thomas Thong et ux. to John Bowne, dated Apl. 14, 1732, set forth in an abstract made by the late Peter De Witt, Esq. [copy in possession of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.], which locates the "Anne Baptist Meeting House" as above; Benedict's *Gen. Hist. of the Bapt. Denom.*; congr. removed 1760.—Greenleaf, *supra*, 226; unrecorded deed Francis Browne to Emm Berjeau, dated Aug. 4, 1758, in abstract quoted *supra*. Bldg. still standing 1865.—See Chronology. Shown on Pls. 26, 27, 27-a and 34, Vol. I. See CHURCHES, First Baptist, *infra*.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (first site). 77-1
Site: 35-43 Gold St. Corner-stone 1759; opened 1760 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 226); used as a British military stable during Revolution; repaired and reoccupied 1784 (*ibid.*, 227); demolished 1801 (Benedict's *Gen. Hist. of the Bapt. Denom.*, I: 540); rebuilt, opened 1802 (*Ecc. Post*, May 1, 1802); demolished 1840.—Greenleaf, 229. Congr. removed to cor. Broome and Elizabeth Sts. Shown on Pls. 40, 41 and 42, Vol. I.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (second site). 478-1
Site: N. E. cor. Broome and Elizabeth Sts. Erected 1841 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 229); removed to cor. Park Ave. and 39th St.—Benedict's *Gen. Hist. of the Baptist Denomination*. Shown in Francis's *A Picture of N. Y.* (1846), 127; Belden's *Past, Present and Future* (1849), opp. p. 84.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (present site). 1227-1
Site: N. W. cor. Broadway and W. 79th St. Corner-stone 1891 (Vedder's *Hist. of the Baptists*; *Liber Deeds*, MMCCCL: 78); completed 1893.

JUDSON MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH. 541-1
Site: S. W. cor. Washington Sq. S. and Thompson St. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1893), Vol. XL, No. 907.

NORTH OR NORTH BERIAH BAPTIST CHURCH. 580-1
Site: N. side Vandam St., bet. Varick and Hudson Sts. Erected 1810 (Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 223); destroyed by fire 1819 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 241); congr. removed to McDougal St., near Vandam St.—*ibid.*, 241-2.

ROSE HILL BAPTIST CHURCH. See FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH. 67-1
Site: 64-66 Nassau St. Occupied bldg. formerly of German Ref. congr. 1822 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 246-7; *Liber Deeds*, CLIX: 405); removed to bldg. of Assoc. Presb. congr. E. side Nassau, bet. John and Fulton Sts. 1824.—Greenleaf, 213, 247.

THIRD, FAYETTE, OR OLIVER STREET, BAPTIST CHURCH. 279-2
Site: N. W. cor. Henry and Oliver Sts. Erected 1795 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 236); rebuilt and opened 1800 (*The Spectator*, Nov. 8, 1800); again rebuilt 1819; destroyed by fire 1843; rebuilt 1844.—Greenleaf, *supra*, 236 et seq. Bapt. Mariners' Temple now occupies bldg. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1863; p. 738.

CONGREGATIONAL

BROADWAY TABERNACLE (first site). 170-3
Site: Worth St., E. of Broadway. Begun 1835;

opened 1836; sold 1840.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 179-181; became Congr. Ch. 1841 (*ibid.*, 363); demolished 1856 (Stone's *Hist. of City of N. Y.*, 494n); shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1865; p. 591; litho., drawn by D. H. Arnot, Pyne Cat., No. 192.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE (second site). 836-4
Site: N. E. cor. Sixth Ave. and 34th St.; erected 1859; remodelled 1872.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 384-5.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE (present site). 1028-2
Site: N. E. cor. Broadway and 56th St. Corner-stone 1903; opened 1905.—*The Greatest Street in the World*, by Stephen Jenkins (1911), 272. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1905), Vol. LXXXVII, Nos. 1521, 1524.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS. 842-2
Site: S. W. cor. Broadway and 15th St. Architect, James Renwick. Shown in Greatorex's *Old New York*, opp. p. 71; see Pls. 135 and 136, Vol. III.

FRIENDS

FRIENDS' MEETING (first). 64-3
Site: Liberty Pl., near Liberty St. Erected c. 1698 (*Liber Deeds*, XXIII: 34); congr. removed to Liberty St. prior to 1755 (Pl. 34, Vol. I; *Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 5; *Liber Deeds*, XXI: 171, Albany). Shown on Pls. 26, 27, 27-A-a, 30 and 32, Vol. I.

FRIENDS' MEETING (second). 64-1
Site: Liberty St., 40 ft. W. of Liberty Pl. Erected prior to 1755 (Pl. 34, Vol. I); demolished c. 1802 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 116-7; *Liber Deeds*, LXXVI: 431). Shown on Pls. 34, 40, 41 and 42, Vol. I.

FRIENDS' MEETING (third). 64-4
Site: Liberty St., 40 ft. W. of Liberty Pl. Site purchased 1790 (*Liber Deeds*, XLVI: 290); third meeting-house erected 1802.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 116-7; sold to Grant Thorburn 1826 (*Liber Deeds*, CCIII: 309); demolished 1835.—Thorburn's *Reminiscences*, 134.

HESTER STREET FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE. 239-1
Site: N. E. cor. Elizabeth St. and Bowery. Erected 1819.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 117; Goodrich's *Pict. of N. Y.*, 227 and map.

ORCHARD STREET FRIENDS' MEETING. 299-1
Site: W. side Orchard St., bet. Hester and Canal Sts. Erected 1839 (John Cox, Jr.'s *MS. Catalogue*); removed 1857 to 144 E. 20th St. (present site).—Chronology 1839.

QUEEN STREET FRIENDS' MEETING. 112-1
Site: Pearl St., bet. Franklin Sq. and Oak St. Erected 1775 (Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 227); demolished 1824.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 116-117.

ROSE STREET FRIENDS' MEETING. 119-1
Site: 50-54 Rose St. Erected 1824 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 117); demolished 1856, when New Chambers St. was opened through the plot.—Records of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

RUTHERFORD PLACE MEETING. 897-3
Site: Rutherford Place, bet. 15th and 16th Sts. Shown in Pellerreau's *Early N. Y. Houses*, Pl. 42.

HEBREW

HEBREW CONGREGATION BNAI JESHURUN. 1379-1
Site: E. side Lafayette St., S. of Howard St. Oc-

cupied Colored Presb. Church edifice and refitted same as synagogue 1826.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 122. Shown, drawing by A. J. Davis, litho. by Imbert, in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc. Congr. now at Madison Ave., near cor. E. 65th St.

HEBREW CONGREGATION SHEARITH-ISRAEL. 29-4
Site: 16 S. William St. c. 1700. Leased from John Harpendingh.—Recital in *Liber Deeds*, XXIII: 230. See Key to Castello Plan, Vol. II: 300. Cf. Chronology, 1695.

HEBREW CONGREGATION SHEARITH-ISRAEL (second site). 29-5

Site: 22 and part of 20 and 24 S. William St. Erected 1729-30.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 263; XXXV: 72. Rebuilt 1818.—Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 227. Congr. removed to 56 Crosby St. 1834. Bldg. in S. William St. demolished and materials partly used in building Crosby St. Synagogue.—Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, IV: 381.

HEBREW CONGREGATION SHEARITH-ISRAEL (third site). 483-1

Site: 56 Crosby St. Corner-stone 1833; completed 1834 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 121; *Liber Deeds*, CCXCVII: 214; Chronology); congr. removed hither from 22 Mill (S. William) St. and removed hence to W. 19th St. 1860.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 211. Wood's Theatre subsequently on this site.—Dripp's Atlas (1868).

HEBREW CONGREGATION SHEARITH-ISRAEL (fourth site). 821-1

Site: 5 W. 19th St. Corner-stone 1859; completed 1860; sold 1894 and congr. removed to cor. 70th St. and Central Park W. 1895.—*The Congregation Shearith Israel*, 113, 136, 140. Shown in Pelletreau's *Early N. Y. Houses*, Pl. 39.

HEBREW CONGREGATION SHEARITH-ISRAEL (present site). 1122-1

Site: 100 Central Park W. Corner-stone 1896; consecrated 1897.—*Pub. of Am. Jewish Hist. Soc.*, No. 6, p. 140.

TEMPLE BETH EL. 1390-1

Site: S. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 76th St.; completed 1891.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 403. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1892), Vol. XXXVI, No. 852.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL. 1278-1

Site: N. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 43d St.; completed 1868; Leopold Eidlitz, architect.—*King's Handbook*, 402. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 465.

LUTHERAN

CHRIST'S LUTHERAN CHURCH. THE "SWAMP" CHURCH. 120-1

Site: N. E. cor. Frankfort and William Sts. Erected 1767.—Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 226; Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 54. Sold to African Presb. Ch. and congr. removed to Walker St. 1831.—*Ibid.*, 154. The old ch. bldg. after occupation by coloured Presbyterians became an auction-room, later a stable; finally demolished 1850.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Dec. 23, 1850. Shown on Pls. 41, 42, Vol. I; Poppleton's Map (1817); Goodrich's Map (1828). See plate, N. Y. *Mirror* (1831), IX: 161.

EARLIEST LUTHERAN CONGREGATION. 49-3

Site: W. side Broadway, now in Trinity churchyard. Congr. met in house formerly of Cornelius Pluvier, 1671.—*Min. of the Exec. Coun.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, II: 585 et seq.; *Mortgages*, 1654-

1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 129. Demolished 1673.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 13; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 633-6. Congr. removed to cor. Broadway and Rector St. See Notes on Castello Plan, Block A, No. 17, Vol. II.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH. 113-1

Site: Cliff St., at Hague St. Erected 1750; demolished 1767.—Remarks by David Grim endorsed upon an unrecorded deed dated March 22, 1749-50 from Robert Benson to Philip Grim et al. for "lot of ground in Skinners St., Montgomery Ward."—Records of Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Congr. joined "Swamp Church" at cor. William and Frankfort Sts. 1767. Shown on Pls. 34, 41 and 42, Vol. I.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH. 236-1

Site: Orange (Baxter) St., near Hester St. Opened 1826 (Congr. coming from St. Matthew's Ch., q. v.); demolished c. 1842; congr. removed to Coliseum Hall, Broadway; thence to Mulberry St., 1846.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 55, 56. Shown on Goodrich's Map (1828); Colton's Topog. Map (1836).

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH. 195-1

Site: S. E. cor. Walker St. and Cortlandt Alley. Erected 1821.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 55; sold 1826 (*ibid.*). Congr. removed to Orange (Baxter) St., near Hester. See St. James's Luth. Ch. Congr. of Christ Luth. Ch. (*supra*) occupied this edifice 1831.—*Ibid.*, 154. Shown on Goodrich's Map (1828); Colton's Topog. Map (1836).

SECOND LUTHERAN CHURCH. 21-1

Site: S. W. cor. Broadway and Rector St. Erected c. 1675 (*Land Papers*, I: 161, Albany); demolished and new bldg. begun 1727; opened 1729 (*Lutheran Minutes*); partly destroyed by fire 1776 (*N. Y. Gazette*; and *Weekly Mercury*, Sept. 30, 1776); not rebuilt; rented as storehouse; land sold to Trinity Church 1805.—*Journal of the Lutheran Church*, 1796-1821, p. 113. Grace Church erected on site 1806-9 (q. v.). Shown on Pls. 23-a, 26, 27, 27-a, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 44 and 68-a, Vol. I.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

ALLEN MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH. 410-1

Site: 91 Rivington St. Erected 1888.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 207. Bldg. now a Hebrew synagogue.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH. 415-1

Site: Allen, bet. Delancey and Rivington Sts. Erected 1810; demolished and rebuilt 1836 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 287); removed to 91 Rivington St. 1888. Bldg. became a Hebrew synagogue.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 207. See Allen Memorial M. E. Church.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH. 586-1

Site: S. E. cor. Bedford and Morton Sts. Erected 1810; demolished and rebuilt 1840.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 288.

DUANE STREET M. E. CHURCH. 141-1

Site: 180 Duane St. Erected 1797 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 285); congr. removed to 294 Hudson St. 1863.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 206.

DUANE STREET M. E. CHURCH (second site). 579-1

Site: 294 Hudson St. Erected 1863.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 206.

FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH. 292-1

Site: 8-10 Forsyth St. Erected 1790; demolished and rebuilt 1833.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the*

Churches, 284-5. Demolished to make room for Manhattan Bridge approach, c. 1909.

JOHN STREET MEETING. See WESLEY CHAPEL, *infra*.

MADISON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH. 1375-2
Site: N. E. cor. Madison Ave. and 60th St. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1896), VI: 187.

MARINERS' M. E. CHURCH. 112-2
Site: 76 Roosevelt St. Corner-stone 1819; opened 1820 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 303); removed to 46 Catharine St. 1854.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 210.

MARINERS' M. E. CHURCH (second site). 278-1
Site: S. E. cor. Madison and Catharine Sts. Opened 1854.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 210. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 468.

MULBERRY STREET M. E. CHURCH. 522-2
Site: W. side Mulberry St., 100 ft. S. of Bleeker St. Erected 1834.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 295; *N. Y., Past, Pres. and Fut.*, 101. Shown on Colton's Topog. Map (1836); Drupp's Atlases (1854, 1868). Now San Salvatore's R. C. Church.

RIGGING LOFT, THE, OR FIRST METH. EPIS. PLACE OF WORSHIP. 77-2
Site: 120 William St. Services held in this bldg. 1766-8.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 282; see Chronology. Shown, litho. by H. R. Robinson, in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1850, p. 422. Bldg. demolished 1900.—Records of the Title Guar. and Trust Co. Bldg. of Lehn & Fink now covers site.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL. "JOHN STREET MEETING." 67-2
Site: 44 John St. Erected 1768.—*A Short Hist. Account of the Early Soc. of Meth.*, 6-7. Demolished and rebuilt 1817; demolished 1840 and rebuilt 1841.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 284. Shown on Pl. 43, Vol. I; see Chronology 1767; also Vol. I, pp. 344-6. Shown on Banker survey (1785), in box J-Q, folder J, MSS. Division, N. Y. Pub. Library. Three successive bldgs. shown on wash drawing by Jos. B. Smith in possession of the N. Y. Hist. Soc.; same, litho. by Endicott & Co., in possession of I.N.P.S.

WILLETT STREET M. E. CHURCH. 336-1
Site: 5 Willett St. Corner-stone 1825; opened 1826.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 288-9. Synagogue now occupies edifice.

ZION AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH. 176-1
Site: S. W. cor. Church and Leonard Sts. Erected 1800; demolished and rebuilt 1820; destroyed by fire and rebuilt 1839.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 322. Congr. now at 127 W. 89th St.

MORAVIAN

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH (first site). 78-1
Site: 106-108 Fulton St. Corner-stone 1751 (*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo ed., III: 1027); dedicated 1752 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 277); demolished and rebuilt 1829 (*ibid.*, 278); demolished and ground sold 1843 (*ibid.*); congr. removed to cor. Houston and Mott Sts. 1845.—*Ibid.* Shown on Pls. 34, 40, 41, 42, 64 and 70, Vol. I. Downing Bldg. now on site.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH (second site). 509-2
Site: S. W. cor. Houston and Mott Sts. Opened 1845 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 278); congr. removed 1867. Now cor. Lexington Ave. and 30th St.—Smith's *N. Y. City in 1780*, 158.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH (present site). 885-1
Site: S. W. cor. Lexington Ave. and 30th St. Erected as Rose Hill Bapt. Ch. c. 1849. Later P. E. Church of the Mediator, shown as such in Fersenheim & Witschief's *Litho. Views of Some of the P. E. Churches in N. Y. City*, 1867. Occupied by Moravians c. 1869.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 211; Smith's *N. Y. in 1780*, 158.

PRESBYTERIAN

ASSOCIATE (SECEDERS') PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

78-3
Site: E. side Nassau, bet. John and Fulton Sts. Erected 1787 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 212); rebuilt 1803 (Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 204); sold to South Bapt. Ch., and congr. removed to cor. Grand and Mercer Sts. 1824.—Greenleaf, 212, 213. Shown on A. Pl. 17, Vol. III.

BLEECKER STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. 529-1
Site: 65-67 Bleeker St. Corner-stone 1825; opened 1826 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 157); congr. removed to Fourth Ave., cor. 22d St.

"BRICK CHURCH" (first site). 101-1
Site: Block bounded by Nassau and Beekman Sts. and Park Row. Architect, probably John McComb. Begun 1766 (*Liber Grants*, D: 600, Compt. Office); opened 1768; prison and hosp. for British troops during Revolutionary War (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 130-1, 135); restored 1783-4; demolished 1858; congr. removed to cor. Fifth Ave. and 37th St. 1858.—Sheppard Knapp's *Hist. of the Brick Church*. Shown on Pls. 41, 42, 64, 70 and 72-3, Vol. I; and A. Pl. 27A, Vol. III; water-colour drawing by Robertson in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.; Plate in *N. Y. Mirror* (1829), VII: 89.—Times and Potter Bldgs. now on site.

"BRICK CHURCH" (present site). 839-1
Site: N. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 37th St. Erected 1858 on site of William Coventry H. Waddell's house (q. v.). Congr. came here from Beekman St.—Knapp's *Hist. of the Brick Church* (1909). Shown, *ibid.*, 278. Architects, Leopold Eidlitz and Griffith Thomas.

CEDAR STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. 45-3
Site: N. side Cedar St., bet. William and Nassau Sts. Begun 1807 (Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 219); opened 1808 (*N. Y. Gazette and Gen. Advertiser*, Nov. 7, 1808); demolished 1834; congr. removed to cor. Duane and Church Sts., 1836.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 136-7; see also University Pl. Presby. Ch., *infra*. Then called "Duane St. Church." Congr. removed to S. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 19th St. 1852; thenceforward known as Fifth Avenue Presby. Ch. (q. v.)—King's *Handbook*, 366.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (first site). 482-1
Site: 408 Broome St. Corner-stone 1821; opened 1822.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 165; Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 220.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (second site). 1028-1
Site: 212-220 W. 57th St. Erected 1878, having previously stood at S. E. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 19th St. as Fifth Ave. Presby. Ch. (q. v.), and presented by that cong. to the Cent. Presby. Ch. when the ground on which it stood was sold at auction 1875.—Information by courtesy of Rev.

- Wilton Merle Smith, pastor. Shown in *King's Handbook* (1893), 370. Demolished 1917. Consolidated Gas Co. Bldg. now on site. Congregation now worshipping at N. E. cor. Madison Ave. and 57th St.
- CHAMBERS STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.** 153-3
Site: N. side Chambers St., bet. Broadway and Centre St. Erected (frame) 1801; rebuilt of brick 1818 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 216-7); sold and congr. removed to cor. Prince and Marion Sts. 1835 (Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 204); Emigrant Indus. Savings Bk. Bldg. now covers site.
- CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.** 548-3
Site: W. side Mercer St., S. of 8th St. Erected 1834.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of Churches*, 194. Shown in Pelletreau's *Early N. Y. Houses*, Pl. 32; drawing by Aug. Will, in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc. Bldg. acquired from the Mercer St. Presby. Ch. 1870.—*King's Handbook*, 367.
- EIGHTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.** 619-1
Site: 81 Christopher St. Erected 1821; sold to St. Matthew's P. E. Congr. 1841 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 159-61). Now St. John's Lutheran Church.—Kelley's *Hist. Guide to the City of N. Y.*, 81.
- EIGHTH STREET (THIRD ASSOC. REF.) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.** 554-2
Site: Eighth St., opp. Lafayette Pl. Corner-stone 1841; completed 1842.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 209. Sold and became a R. C. church (Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 205); later demolished; store of John Wanamaker now on this site.
- FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (first site).** 847-1
Site: S. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 19th St.; erected 1852-3.—*Stranger's Hand-Book* (1853), 116. Architect, Leopold Eidlitz.—See *Description of the Ground and Church belonging to the Presbyterian Church . . . which will be sold at Public Auction on April 20th, 1875*, No. 13685 Stuart Col., N. Y. Pub. Library. Edifice presented to Cent. Presby. Ch. 1875, and re-erected at 212-220 W. 57th St.—Chronology. For early landmark record of this church, see Cedar St. Presbyterian Ch., *supra*.
- FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (present site).** 1271-1
Site: N. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 55th St.; erected 1874.—*Pro. Bd. Ald., App'd by the Mayor*, XLII: 137. Occupied 1875.—*King's Handbook*, 366.
- FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (first site).** 46-1
Site: 10-14 Wall St. Erected 1719 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 126); rebuilt with cupola 1748 (*Min. Presby. Ch.*, Sept. 4, 1747; Smith's *Hist. Province N. Y.* [1757], 192); a barracks for British soldiers during Revolution (Greenleaf, 130); rebuilt 1810; destroyed by fire 1834; sold, taken down and materials used to build church in Jersey City 1844 (*ibid.*, 134); congr. removed to Fifth Ave. and 11th St. 1846 (*ibid.*, 135). Shown on Pls. 26, 27, 27-a, 30, 31, 32, 34, 40, 41, 42, 44, 64, 70 and 79, Vol. I; Pls. 105 and 111, Vol. III; also in *N. Y. Mirror* (1829), VII: 89. Astor Bldg. and Bankers' Trust Co. cover site. The first Presbyterian services in New York were held, in 1717-8, in the City Hall, by permission of the Corporation.
- FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (present site).** 575-1
Site: W. side of Fifth Ave., bet. 11th and 12th Sts. Corner-stone 1845; opened 1846.—Smith's *N. Y. City in 1789*, 148. Congr. formerly on Wall St. Shown in Booth's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 649; also in Brentano's *Old Blágs. of N. Y. City* (1907), 60.
- FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (first site).** 809-1
Site: 116-120 W. 34th St. Erected 1867.—Smith's *N. Y. in 1789*, 156. Congr. removed to West End Ave., cor. 91st St. 1893.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 204. Herald Square Hotel now on this site. See Grand St. (Associate), Presb. Ch. and Scotch Presb. Chs.
- FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (present site).** 1251-1
Site: S. W. cor. West End Ave. and 91st St. Erected 1893.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 204.
- FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN (BLEECKER STREET) CHURCH.** 851-2
Site: N. W. cor. Fourth Ave. and 22d St. Erected 1854; opened 1855 (*Liber Deeds*, DCXLV: 1); demolished and Mills & Gibb built on site 1910.—*Liber Deeds*, CLIV: 125, Sec. 3. Shown in *Scribner's Mag.* (1895), XVIII: 540.
- GRAND STREET (ASSOCIATE) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.** 230-1
Site: S. W. cor. Grand and Mercer Sts. Erected 1824; congr. began on Nassau near John St.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 213. Removed to cor. Grand and Crosby Sts. 1854.—Smith's *N. Y. in 1789*, 156. See Fourth Presbyt. Church.
- LAIGHT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.** 220-1
Site: N. W. cor. Laight and Varick Sts. Erected 1825; sold to Bapt. congr. 1842.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 142; Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 220 and Map.
- MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (first site).** 853-3
Site: S. E. cor. Madison Ave. and 24th St. Dedicated 1854.—Lamb's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, II: 760. Congr. removed to opposite corner of 24th St. 1906. Metropolitan Tower now covers site.
- MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (present site).** 854-1
Site: N. E. cor. Madison Ave. and 24th St. Erected 1906; architects, McKim, Mead & White.—*King's How to See New York*, 107. Shown on Pl. 168, Vol. III, in *Am. Architect* (1906), Vol. XC, No. 1593.
- RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (first site).** 283-1
Site: N. W. cor. Rutgers and Henry Sts. Site given by Col. Henry Rutgers; corner-stone 1797; dedication 1798 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 132); rebuilt 1842 (Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 204); congr. removed and St. Teresa's R. C. Church occupied bldg. 1863 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Coun.*, XXXII: 8); congr. went first to cor. Madison Ave. and 29th St. and (1889) thence to Boulevard, cor. W. 73d St.—Haswell, *supra*.
- RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (second site).** 858-1
Site: S. W. cor. Madison Ave. and 29th St. Erected 1863.—*Pro. Bds. of Ald. and Coun.*, XXXII: 8. Congr. removed to Boulevard, cor. 73d St. 1889.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 204. Scottish Rites Hall until 1901; Hotel Seville erected on this site 1902.—*Liber Deeds*, LXXVI: 176, Sec. 3; *Liber Mgrs.*, CVII: 206, Sec. 3.
- RUTGERS (RIVERSIDE) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (present site).** 1164-1
Site: S. W. cor. Boulevard and W. 73d St;

- Erected 1889.—*Liber Deeds*, MMCCXII: 272; *Liber Mises*, MMCDXXI: 149. Congr. formerly S. W. cor. Madison Ave. and 29th St. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1896), VI: 190.
- SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—the "Seceders' Meeting" (first site). 47-1
Site: 33 Cedar St. Erected of wood 1756; of stone 1768; occupied by Hessian troops during Revolution; repaired 1783; sold 1836. Equitable Building now covers site.—*Our Jubilee*, Wylie (1906); *N. Y. Observer*, Feb. 18, 1858. Shown on Pls. 41 and 42, Vol. I; also in *N. Y. Mirror* (1830), VII: 353.
- SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (second site). 473-1
Site: N. E. cor. Grand and Crosby Sts. Erected 1836 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 205-6); occupied 1837; congr. removed to 34th St. 1867.—*Smith's N. Y. in 1780*, 156. Shown in Belden's *N. Y., Past, Present and Future*, opp. p. 83; *Hemstreet's Nooks and Corners of Old N. Y.*, 135.
- SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (present site). 1209-1
Site: S. W. cor. Central Park West and 96th St. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1901), Vol. LXXIII, No. 1343.
- SEA AND LAND, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE. (See Northeast Ref. Dutch Church). 280-1
- SECOND ASSOC. REF. CHURCH, PRESBYTERIAN. 157-2
Site: 550 Pearl St. Erected 1797; destroyed by fire 1837; rebuilt 1838.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 206-207.
- SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. 342-1
Site: N. E. cor. Broome and Ridge Sts. Erected and opened 1827; destroyed by fire and rebuilt 1831.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 150. Congr. formerly on Sheriff St.—*Ibid.*, 148.
- SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. 491-1
Site: 246-252 Spring St. Corner-stone 1810 (*The Columbian*, July 5, 1810); completed 1811 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 142); demolished and rebuilt 1835.—*Ibid.*, 138.
- THIRD ASSOC. REF. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. 133-1
Site: 37 Murray St. Erected 1812; demolished 1841; congr. removed to Eighth St., opp. Lafayette Pl.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 208-209. Shown in *N. Y. Mirror* (1829), VII: 89.
- UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. 561-3
Site: S. E. cor. University Pl. and 10th St. Erected and opened 1845. Congregation part of that worshipping in the "Duane St. Church" (see Cedar St. Presbyterian Ch., *supra*), which removed to chapel of N. Y. University 1844.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 138-9. Joined by congr. from the Mercer St. Presby. Ch. 1870.—*King's Handbook*, 367.
- VANDEWATER STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. 114-1
Site: Vandewater St., bet. Frankfort and Pearl Sts. Erected 1821.—Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 220. Sold and disbanded 1829.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 163-164.
- WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. 582-2
Site: N. W. side Carmine St. near Varick St. Erected and opened 1832.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 170. Shown in Peabody *Views of N. Y.*, opp. p. 50.
- PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL
- ALL ANGELS P. E. CHURCH. 1228-1
Site: S. E. cor. West End Ave. and 81st St. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1893), Vol. XL, No. 901.
- CALVARY CHURCH. 877-1
Site: N. E. cor. Fourth Ave. and 21st St. Corner-stone 1846.—*Diary of Philip Hone*, II: 273. Architect, James Renwick.—*Pultnam's Mag.*, II: 278. Shown on Pl. 136, Vol. III.
- CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE. 1865-1
Site: Cathedral Parkway, W. 113th St., Morningside and Amsterdam Aves. Architects, Heins & La Farge. Corner-stone 1892 (*N. Y. Times*, Dec. 28, 1892; *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, XXIX: 172); not completed.
- CHRIST'S CHURCH (first site). 92-1
Site: 49 Ann St. Erected 1794; congr. divided, majority removing to Anthony St. 1823; remainder stayed until 1825; edifice sold to Roman Cath. congr. (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 65-7); edifice destroyed by fire 1834.—*Mag. of Am. Hist.*, XIX: 61.
- CHRIST'S CHURCH (second site). 173-1
Site: 79-85 Worth St. Anthony St. Theatre (*q. v.*) purchased by congr., demolished 1822 and bldg. of church begun (*Liber Deeds*, CLVIII: 181; cf. Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 84); consecrated 1823 (*Mag. of Am. Hist.*, XIX: 60-2); destroyed by fire 1847; new edifice on same site completed and consecrated 1848; congr. removed to third site W. 18th St. 1854 (*ibid.*, XIX: 60-2; *Liber Deeds*, DCXXXIX: 253). Shown in *N. Y. Mirror* (1830), VII: 353; drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views.
- CHRIST CHURCH (fourth site). 864-1
Site: S. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 35th St. Purchased from the Baptists 1859.—*King's Handbook*, 350. Burned 1890.—*N. Y. Times*, Dec. 18 and 19, 1890.
- CHRIST CHURCH (present site). 1163-1
Site: N. W. cor. Broadway and 71st St. Occupied 1890, prior to the fire at third site.—*N. Y. Times*, *supra*; *King's Handbook*, 350.
- CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST. 1281-1
Site: 551 Fifth Ave. Foundation-stone laid 1868; church opened 1869; architect, Edward Tuckerman Potter; extension and tower completed 1871.—Information by courtesy of parish secretary. Parish originated in services held in hall of Rutgers Female College (see Pl. 148-b) 1865 (*King's Handbook*, 352), but organised 1868.
- CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR. See First Moravian Church.
- ÉGLISE DU ST. ESPRIT (first site). 44-1
Site: 18-22 Pine St. Erected 1704 (*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, III: 489); repaired 1741; closed, used as store-house for British troops in Revolution; rebuilt 1796 (Wittmeyer's *Hist. Sketch of the Eglise Française*); rebuilt and reconsecrated in P. E. communion 1803; congr. removed to S. W. cor. Franklin and Church Sts. 1832.—*Smith's N. Y. City in 1780*, 143; see Chronology. Shown on Pl. 28, Vol. I; and in *N. Y. Mirror* (1830), VIII: 9.
- ÉGLISE DU ST. ESPRIT (second site). 177-2
Site: S. W. cor. Church and Franklin Sts. Erected and occupied 1834 (*Diary of Philip Hone*, I: 113; cf. Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 72); fire destroyed dome 1839; congr. removed to 22d St. 1863.—*Smith's N. Y. in 1780*, 143. Shown in *N. Y. Mirror* (1834), XII: 169, 177.
- ÉGLISE DU ST. ESPRIT (third site). 823-2
Site: 30-32 W. 22d St. Erected 1863.—*Smith's N. Y. in 1780*, 143. Congr. removed to 27th St. 1900.

- ÉGLISE DU ST. ESPRIT** (present site). 857-1
Site: 45 E. 27th St. Dedicated 1900. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1901), Vol. LXXIII, No. 1335.
- FIRST FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH.** 11-3
Site: Now covered by Produce Exchange; "butting Northward on the Petty-coat Lane." Erected 1688.—Wittmeyer's *Hist. Sketch of the Eglise Française*. Sold and congr. removed to Pine St. 1704.—*Eccles. Rec.*, III: 1528; Wittmeyer's *Hist. Sketch*. On this site stood house of Michiel Jansen where *Vertoogh van Nieu-Neder-Land* was written 1649.—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 290, 351; Jan Evertsen Bout 1655.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 153-4. Isaac de Forest 1674.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. *Collections* (1913), 43-5. Jasper Nespepot conveyed to Congr.—Key to Castello Plan, Vol. II, Block D, No. 21. Shown on Pl. 23-a, Vol. I.
- GRACE CHURCH** (first site). 21-1
Site: S. W. cor. Broadway and Rector St. Cornerstone 1806; consecrated 1809.—*Trinity Min.*; cf. Vol. I: 450. Bldg. sold and converted into stores and a Chinese Museum 1845.—Hone's *Diary*, II: 252. Congr. removed to Broadway, cor. 10th St., 1846.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1865, p. 651. On this site had stood the old (second) Lutheran Church. Shown on Pls. 81-b, 101-a, Vol. III; also in N. Y. *Mirror* (1830), VIII: 353. Arcade Bldg. now on site.
- GRACE CHURCH** (present site). 557-1
Site: N. E. cor. Broadway and 10th St. Cornerstone 1843; consecrated 1846.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1865, p. 651. Cf. Hone's *Diary*, II: 269. Architect, James Renwick. Congr. formerly at cor. Broadway and Rector St. Shown on Pl. 161-a, Vol. III; *Am. Architect* (1891), Vol. XXXIII, No. 815.
- KING'S CHAPEL IN THE FORT.** 12-2
Site: S. E. cor. of Fort Amsterdam. Erected on site occupied by Ref. Dutch Ch. in the Fort (q. v.). Begun 1693.—*Cal. Coun. Min.*, 86, 89, 104, 107; *Jour. Leg. Coun.*, I: 43. Opened as King's (P. E.) Chapel 1696.—*Eccles. Rec.*, II: 1172. Destroyed by fire 1741.—*Eccles. Rec.*, IV: 2751, 2757, 2759, 2763-4. Shown on Pls. 23-a, 23-b, 25, 26, 27, 27-a and 31, Vol. I.
- ST. AGNES'S P. E. CHAPEL.** 1222-2
Site: 91st St. to 92d St., W. of Columbus Ave. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1892), Vol. XXXVIII, No. 885.
- ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH** (first site). 531-1
Site: N. E. cor. Lafayette and Great Jones Sts.; erected 1835-6.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches of N. Y.*, 100.
- ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH** (second site). 1287-3
Site: S. W. cor. Madison Ave. and 44th St.; completed 1876.—*King's Handbook*, 358.
- ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH** (present site). 1305-1
Site: E. S. Park Ave. bet. 50th and 51st Sts.; erected 1918.
- ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL** (first site). 99-1
Site: N. W. cor. Beekman and Cliff Sts. Cornerstone 1749; dedicated 1752 (Dix's *Hist. of Trinity Church*, 259-60); destroyed by fire 1814; rebuilt, re-dedicated 1815 (Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 216); congr. removed to Stuyvesant Square 1848 (Anstice's *Hist. of St. George's Church*, 167-8); bldg. demolished 1868.—Eliza Greatorex's *Old New York*, I: 39. St. George Bldg. on site 1870. St. George's Chapel shown on Pls. 40, 41, 42, 64 and 70, Vol. I; Pl. 153-b, Vol. III; N. Y. *Mirror* (1830), VII: 353; Greatorex's *Old New York*, opp. p. 39; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1859, p. 72; drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views. St. George Bldg. shown in Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 169.
- ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH** (present site). 897-1
Site: N. W. cor. Rutherford Pl. and 16th St. Cornerstone 1846; opened for services 1848; completed 1856; partly destroyed by fire 1865; rebuilt and reopened 1867.—Anstice's *Hist. of St. George's Church*, 167-8, 175-9, 205, 232, 234-5, 316. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1908), XXIV: 165-7; litho. by P. Calvi in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.; Booth's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 675.
- ST. JAMES'S CHURCH** (Hamilton Sq.) (first site). 1403-3
Site: S. W. cor. Lexington Ave. and 69th St. Ground allotted for 1809 (*M. C. C., MS.*, XIX: 456-7; XX: 142); corner-stone 1809 (Records Trinity Parish, Mch. 9, 1809); completed 1810 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 75); demolished 1869.—Eliza Greatorex's *Old New York*, II: 151; see sketch *ibid.*, opp. p. 151. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1870, opp. p. 925.
- ST. JAMES'S CHURCH** (second site). 1407-1
Site: N. side 72d St. bet. Third and Lexington Aves. Erected in 1869.—*King's Handbook*, 354.
- ST. JAMES'S CHURCH** (present site). 1386-1
Site: N. E. cor. Madison Ave. and 71st St. Erected 1884.—*King's Handbook* (1893), p. 354. Shown in *Leslie's Weekly* (1884), LXI: 316.
- ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.** 212-1
Site: E. side Varick, bet. Beach and Laight Sts. Cornerstone 1803 (*N. Y. Herald*, Sept. 10, 1803); completed 1807.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 62. Architects, John and Isaac McComb. Shown on Pl. 106-a, Vol. III; also in N. Y. *Mirror* (1829), VI: 313; etching by C. F. W. Mielatz, in possession of N. Y. Public Library; eng. by Edwin D. French, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series I, No. 10, 19; drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views. Demolished 1918.—*N. Y. Times*, Sept. 15, 1918. See footnote, p. 901.
- ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.** 605-1
Site: 481 Hudson St. Opened 1822.—Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 219; Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 81. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1860, p. 361; drawing by C. Burton, in Bourne Series.
- ST. MARK'S CHURCH.** 466-1
Site: Second Ave., Stuyvesant St., 10th to 11th Sts. Cornerstone 1795; dedicated 1799 (*Memoirial of St. Mark's Church in the Bowery*, 1899). On the site of Stuyvesant's Bouwerie Chapel (q. v.).—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 490. Shown on Pl. 119, Vol. III; also in Francis's *A Picture of N. Y.* (1846), 122; eng. by Edwin D. French, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series I, No. 6; Greatorex's *Old New York*, opp. p. 86; N. Y. *Mirror* (1830), VII: 353.
- ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, CHURCH OF** (first site).
Site: 228 W. 45th St.; opened 1870. Shown in *King's Handbook* (1893), 353.
- ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, CHURCH OF** (second site). 999-1
Site: N. side 46th St., bet. Sixth Ave. and Broadway. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1899), Vol. LXIII, No. 1213; Vol. LXIV, No. 1219.
- ST. MARY'S CHURCH.** 1983-1
Site: 101 Lawrence St. Erected 1826.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 75-6. Demolished 1907; new edifice on site dedicated 1908. Shown on Pl. 112, Vol. III.

- ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH (first site). 1871-1
Site: Amsterdam Ave., N. of 99th St. Corner-
stone 1806 (*Annals of St. Michael's*, 7, 9); conse-
crated 1807 (*Greenleaf's Hist. of the Churches*, 74);
destroyed by fire 1853 and rebuilt.—Haswell's
Reminiscences, 199.
- ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH (second site). 1871-2
Site: N. W. cor. Amsterdam Ave. and 99th St.
—*Ibid.*. Consecrated 1891.—*King's Handbook*
(1893), p. 362.
- ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL. 87-1
Site: Broadway, bet. Fulton and Vesey Sts. Cor-
ner-stone 1764 (*N.-Y. Gazette*, May 14, 1764);
dedicated 1766 (*N.-Y. Jour. and Gen. Advertiser*,
Nov. 6, 1766); steeple added on W. end 1794.—
Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour. & Patriotic Register, Dec.
17, 1794. Architect, Thomas McBean. Shown
on Pls. 40, 41, 42, 54-b, 68-b, Vol. I; Pls. 81-a,
108, 133-a, 158-a, Vol. III; also in *N. Y. Mirror*
(1827), V: 113.
- ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. 1973
Site: Campus of Columbia University. Corner-
stone 1904. Architects, Howells & Stokes.
Shown on Pl. 170, Vol. III; also in *Architectural*
Rec., XXI: 84-94; *Am. Architect* (1905), Vol.
LXXXVII, No. 1526; (1906), Vol. LXXXIX,
No. 1592; Vol. XC, No. 1593.
- ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH (first site). 168-2
Site: 33 Centre St. Erected 1819; destroyed by
fire 1821; rebuilt 1822.—*Greenleaf's Hist. of the*
Churches, 80. Shown in Pelletreau's *Early N. Y.*
Houses, Pl. 1.
- ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH (present site). 1939-1
Site: S. side 134th St., W. of Seventh Ave.
Erected 1911.—*Church records*.
- ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH. 418-1
Site: S. E. cor. Broome and Chrystie Sts. Corner-
stone 1805 (*Daily Advertiser*, May 9, 1805); later
united with Church of the Advent.—Haswell's
Reminiscences, 199.
- ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH (first site). 523-1
Site: N. W. cor. Broadway and Houston St.
Corner-stone 1824 (*N. Y. Mirror*, June 30, 1829);
bldg. finished and opened 1826 (*Greenleaf's Hist.*
of the Churches, 85); destroyed by fire 1851.—
N. Y. Eve. Post, Mch. 3, 1851. Rebuilt on same
site; removed to N. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 53d
St. 1870. Shown on drawing by A. J. Davis,
litho. by Imbert, in possession of N. Y. Hist.
Soc.; in *N. Y. Mirror* (1829), VI: 593; drawing
by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views;
Emmet Collection, No. 12268 in N. Y. Public
Library.
- ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH (present site). 1269-1
Site: N. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 53d St. Conse-
crated 1870 (*Haswell's Reminiscences*, 198);
Architect, Richard Upjohn; destroyed by fire
1905; corner-stone of new edifice on site 1911
(*N. Y. Times*, Nov. 22, 1911); consecrated 1916.
—*N. Y. Eve. Telegram*, Apl. 26, 1916. Edifice
(before the fire) shown in *Am. Architect* (1887),
Vol. XXI, No. 590; *ibid.* (1905), Vol. LXXXVIII,
Nos. 1550, 1563. Present edifice shown and de-
scribed in *Scribner's Mag.* (1913), LIV: 791.
Architects, Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson.
- TRINITY CHURCH. 49-1
Site: W. side Broadway, head of Wall St. Cor-
ner-stone 1696 (*Eccles. Rec.*, II: 1168); consecrated
1698 (*ibid.*, II: 1219); enlarged 1737 (*Trin. Min.*,
MS.); destroyed by fire 1776.—*Eccles. Rec.*,
VI: 4298. Corner-stone of new edifice 1788 (*The*
N. Y. Mag., Jan., 1790); consecrated 1790; archi-
tect, J. Robinson.—*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*,
1870, p. 404. Demolished 1839; corner-stone of
present edifice 1841; consecrated 1846.—*Green-*
leaf's Hist. of the Churches, 61; architect, Richard
Upjohn. Shown on Pls. 25, 26, 27, 27-a, 30, 31,
32, 33, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 44, 50, 54-a, 56, 64,
68-a, 70 and 79, Vol. I; Pls. 81-b, 98, 101-a, 108,
122, 125, 147, 158-b, Vol. III; *N. Y. Mirror*
(1827), Vol. V; drawing by A. J. Davis, in pos-
session of N. Y. Hist. Soc.; *Am. Architect* (1896),
Vol. LII, No. 1061.
- ZION CHURCH (first site). 164-1
Site: N. W. cor. Mott and Park Sts. Erected
1801 as Lutheran Ch.; congr. became P. E. 1810.
—*Greenleaf's Hist. of the Churches*, 81-82. De-
stroyed by fire 1815 and rebuilt on same site.—
Goodrich's Picture of N. Y., 218 and Map. Sold
to R. C. Ch. in 1853; congr. removed to Madison
Ave. and 38th St. (*q. v.*)—*Haswell's Reminiscences*,
199.
- ZION CHURCH (second site). 867-1
Site: S. E. cor. Madison Ave. and 38th St.
Erected 1853-4 (*Haswell's Reminiscences*, 199);
shown on Pl. 145, Vol. III. South Ref. Dutch
Church occupied this bldg. 1890 (*White's Hist.*
Sketch of the South Church [Reformed]); Congr. of
Zion P. E. Church, combined with St. Timothy's
P. E. Congr., now at 332 W. 57th St.—*Clarkson's*
Hist. of Ch. of Zion and St. Timothy (1894); Zion
Church demolished 1917.
- QUAKERS (See FRIENDS).
- REFORMED DUTCH
- BLOOMINGDALE REF. DUTCH CHURCH (first site). 1140-1
Site: Broadway at 68th St. (partly in bed of
the Boulevard). Erected at Harsenville, 1814.—
Goodrich's Pict. of N. Y., 222; *Greenleaf's Hist. of*
the Churches, 33. Demolished 1868.—*Greator's*
Old N. Y., II: 142. Shown on Pl. 153-a, Vol. III;
Mott's The N. Y. of Yesterday, frontispiece.
- BLOOMINGDALE REF. DUTCH CHURCH (present site). 1892-2
Site: W. side West End Ave., bet. 106th and 107th
Sts. Corner-stone 1905; dedicated 1906.—*Mott's*
The N. Y. of Yesterday, 292-4.
- BROOME STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH. 485-1
Site: N. E. cor. Broome and Greene Sts. Corner-
stone 1822; completed 1824.—*Greenleaf's Hist. of*
the Churches, 42-3. Shown, drawing by C. Bur-
ton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views.
- CHURCH IN THE FORT. 12-2
Site: S. E. cor. Fort Amsterdam. Erected
1642 (*Jameson's Nar. N. Neth.*, 212-13); demoli-
shed 1693; rebuilt as (P. E.) King's Chapel 1696
(*Eccles. Rec.*, II: 1172; cf. *Chronology*); repre-
sented to-day by the Marble Church (*q. v.*), the
Church of St. Nicholas (*q. v.*), and others.—*Brief*
Account of an Historic Church, pub. by The Con-
sistory. Shown on Frontispiece and Pls. 4-a, 4-b,
5, 6, 7, 7-a, 8, 10, 10A-b, 13, 14-b, 15, 16, 16-a, 17,
18 and 22-b, Vol. I.
- EARLIEST CHURCH (REF. DUTCH). 10-1
Site: 39 Pearl St. Erected c. 1633 (*N. Y. Col.*
Docs., XIV: 16-17; *Col. MSS.*, I: 96, trans. by
O'Callaghan, in *State Library*, Albany; *ibid.*, 81;
N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, 1841, p. 279); aban-
doned for church in Fort 1642. Sold to J. W.

van Couwenhoven 1656.—Liber HH (2): 58 (Albany); to De Forest 1656.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 71. Shown on Pls. 6, 7, 7-a, 8, 9, Vol. I. Demolished and house built on site by De Forest prior to 1660 when Allard Anthony resided here.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 383; De Sille's List 1660. He bought the house 1682.—*Liber Deeds*, XII: 93. From 1626 to 1633, services were held probably in the loft of a horse-mill.—See Chronology.

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH (Church of St. Nicholas).

1264-1
Site: N. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 48th St. Cornerstone 1869 (*The World*, May 26, 1869); dedicated 1872.—Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of City of N. Y.*, III: 538; N. Y. City Directory, 1873. Successor to Church in the Fort. Shown in Appleton's *N. Y. Illustrated*, 72.

FIRST GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH (first site).

67-1
Site: 64-66 Nassau St. Erected 1753 for Hallam's Theatre (description of Pl. 30, Vol. I); used for church purposes 1758 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 25; Ireland's *Rec. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 2, 15); demolished and corner-stone of new edifice 1765 (*Eccles. Rec.*, VI: 3082); sold 1822 (*Liber Deeds*, CLIX: 405; CCCVII: 552) and South Bapt. Ch. occupied bldg. South Bapt. congr. sold edifice 1834 (*Liber Deeds*, CCCXIV: 6, 8); bldg. used as Gosling's Dining Saloon; demolished 1847 (Greenleaf, 27; cf. Smith's *N. Y. in 1789*, 158-9); congr. of First German Ref. Ch. removed 1822 to 21 Forsyth St.—Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 222; cf. Greenleaf, 27. See also Nassau Street Theatre.

FIRST GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH (second site).

191-1
Site: 21 Forsyth St. Erected 1822 by congr. formerly at 64-66 Nassau St.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 27; Goodrich's *Pict. of N. Y.*, 222; Colton's *A Summary Historical*, 29, and Map (1836). Congr. removed to W. side Norfolk St., near Stanton St. 1861.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 201; Kelley's *Hist. Guide to the City of N. Y.*, 135.

FIRST GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH (third site).

354-1
Site: 149-153 Norfolk St. Erected 1861 (Smith's *N. Y. in 1789*, 159; cf. Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 201); congr. came to this site from 21 Forsyth St. (*ibid.*); congr. removed to 353 E. 68th St.—Kelley's *Hist. Guide*, 135.

FIRST GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH (present site).

1443-1
Site: 353 E. 68th St. Erected 1897.—Kelley's *Hist. Guide*, 135. Congr. came from Norfolk St.

GREENWICH REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH (first site)

620-1
Site: E. side Bleeker St., bet. 10th and Charles Sts. Erected 1802; enlarged 1807; sold and structure removed by Presb. Congr. to Waverly Pl., near Grove St., 1826; rebuilt N. E. cor. Bleeker and W. 10th Sts. 1827.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 30.

GREENWICH REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH (second site).

620-2
Site: N. E. cor. Bleeker and W. 10th Sts. Erected 1827.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 30. Zion M. E. Church now on this site.

HARLEM REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH (first site).

Bet. 1801-1802-1
Site: In 125th St., W. of First Ave. Begun 1665; completed 1667; abandoned 1687. Architects, probably Jan Gulcke and Nels Matthyssen, "carpenters."—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 247, 248.

HARLEM REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH (second site).

1801-1
Site: Bet. 124th and 125th Sts., W. of First Ave. Begun 1686; completed 1687; architect, probably William Hellaker, "carpenter"; destroyed during Revolutionary War; rebuilt 1788; demolished 1825.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 452 et seq., 459. Pls. 39, 60, and 79, Vol. I; 86, Vol. III.

HARLEM REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH (third site).

1770-1
Site: N. side 121st St., W. of Third Ave. Erected 1825.—Book 2 of *Church Minutes*, 26-7; Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 191n; Corwin's *Man. of the Ref. Ch. in Am.*, 4th ed., 1001. Removed 1886 to N. W. cor. Lenox Ave. and 123d St.

HOUSTON STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

514-1
Site: S. W. cor. Houston and Greene Sts. Cornerstone 1823 (*Eve. Post*, May 3, 1823); completed 1825.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 42.

LAFAYETTE PLACE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

545-2
Site: N. W. cor. Lafayette St. and Fourth St. Cornerstone 1836; dedicated 1839 (*Mag. Am. Hist.*, XVI: 3-4); demolished 1887.—Corwin's *Man. of the Ref. Ch. in Am.*, 997. Shown in Booth's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 639.

"MARBLE" REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

831-2
Site: N. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 29th St. Cornerstone 1851; opened 1854.—*Year Book of the Collegiate Church* (1893), 27. Shown in De Witt's *Historical Discourse*, 90; Booth's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 641. Successor to Church in the Fort.

MIDDLE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

45-1
Site: Nassau St., Cedar to Liberty St. Cornerstone 1727 (*Eccles. Rec.*, IV: 2378, 2381, 2390-1); opened 1731 (*ibid.*, IV: 2551; see inscription on Pl. 28, Vol. I); director of building operations, John Van der Heul; remodelled 1764 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 13); prison and riding-school for British during Revolution (*ibid.*); reopened 1790 (Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of City of N. Y.*, III: 19); abandoned as a church 1844 (Greenleaf, *supra*, 14); leased as U. S. Post Office 1845 (*Mem. Hist.*, *supra*, III: 367); sold 1861 (Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 203); abandoned as Post Office 1875 (*Eccles. Rec.*, IV: 2378); demolished and Mutual Life Ins. Co. bldg. erected on site 1882.—Vol. I: 262; cf. Chronology. Shown on Pls. 26, 27, 27-a, 28, 30; 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 44, 64, 70, Vol. I; Pls. 130-a, 130-b, 150-b, Vol. III; also in *N. Y. Mirror* (1829), VII: 89; *Greatorex's Old N. Y.*, 58; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 251.

MIDDLE REF. DUTCH (COLLEGIATE) CHURCH (second site).

448-1
Site: S. E. cor. Second Ave. and 7th St. Erected 1892 (Corwin's *Man. Ref. Ch. in Am.*, 999). Shown in Pelletreau's *Historic Homes and Institutions*, I: 89.

NORTH REF. DUTCH (COLLEGIATE) CHURCH.

91-1
Site: N. W. cor. William and Fulton Sts. Cornerstone 1767; architect, Andrew Breested; opened 1769; used for military purposes during Revolution; remodelled 1842.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 14-16. Demolished 1875.—*Year Book of the Holland Soc.*, 1916, pp. 43, 59. Shown on Pl. 146-b, Vol. III; sketch, *Greatorex's Old N. Y.*, opp. p. 42.

NORTHEAST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

280-1
Site: N. W. cor. Market and Henry Sts. Erected by Col. Henry Rutgers and dedicated 1819; congr.

dissolved, edifice sold to Presb. Church of the Sea and Land 1869.—*Evangelist*, June 24, 1869. Cf. Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 40; Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 222.

NORTHWEST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH (first site).

177-1
Site: S. side Franklin St., near West Broadway. Begun 1807; opened 1808 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 35-6); congr. removed to 23d St. 1854.—Corwin's *Man. of the Ref. Ch. in Am.*, 1004.

NORTHWEST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH (second site).

799-1
Site: 97 W. 23d St. Erected 1854 (Corwin's *Man. of the Ref. Ch. in Am.*, 1004); congr. removed to N. E. cor. Madison Ave. and 57th St. 1871.—*Program of Dedication* (1871).

NORTHWEST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH (present site).

1293-1
Site: N. E. cor. Madison Ave. and 57th St. Corner-stone 1870; dedicated 1871.—*Program of Dedication* (1871).

SOUTH REFORMED DUTCH (GARDEN ST.) CHURCH.

26-1
Site: 41-51 Exchange Pl. Site bought from City 1691 (*M. C. C.*, I: 261, 266); bldg. begun 1692 (*Eccles. Rec.*, II: 1030, 1043); opened 1693 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 11; Corwin's *Man. of the Ref. Ch. in Am.*, 1004); enlarged 1766 (Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 221); used as hospital for British wounded during Revolution and reopened as a church 1783 (Smith's *N. Y. in 1789*, 130); demolished and rebuilt 1807 (Goodrich, *supra*, 221); destroyed by fire 1835; congr. removed to cor. Murray and Church Sts.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 20; cf. Corwin's *Manual*, 1004. Shown on Pls. 114-b, 146-a, Vol. III.

SOUTH REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH (second site).

134-2
Site: N. E. cor. Murray and Church Sts. Dedicated 1837; congr. removed to S. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 21st St. 1849.—Corwin's *Man. of the Ref. Ch. in Am.*, 1004 *et seq.*; White's *Hist. Sketch of the South Church (Ref.)*. Shown in Belden's *N. Y., Past, Present and Future* (1849), opp. p. 88.

SOUTH REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH (third site).

822-2
Site: S. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 21st St. Erected 1849.—White's *Hist. Sketch of the South Church (Ref.)*. Congr. removed to S. E. cor. Madison Ave. and 38th St. 1890.—*Ibid.* Shown in litho. by A. Weingaerten, in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.

SOUTH REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH (fourth site).

867-1
Site: S. E. cor. Madison Ave. and 38th St. Occupied 1890.—White's *Hist. Sketch of the South Church (Ref.)*. Formerly Zion P. E. Church (*q. v.*). Bldg. demolished 1917.

STUYVESANT'S BOWERY CHAPEL.

466-1
Site: W. of Second Ave., near 10th St. Erected 1660 (Corwin's *Man. of the Ref. Ch. in Am.*, 311); demolished 1687.—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 489-90. St. Mark's P. E. Church now covers site (*q. v.*).

WASHINGTON SQUARE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

546-1
Site: S. E. cor. Washington Pl. and University Pl.; erected 1840.—*A Picture of N. Y. in 1846*, 132. Shown on Pl. 139, Vol. III. This congr. organized 1837 as the "up town" branch of the South Dutch Church; services held in chapel of N. Y. University 1837-40.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 21. Demolished 1895.—Description of Pl. 139, Vol. III.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH. 1067-1
Site: 57th St., W. of Ninth Ave. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1895), Vol. XLVII, No. 998.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES. 2058-2
Site: N. side 142nd St., near Convent Ave. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1905), Vol. LXXXVIII, No. 1549; *Architectural Rec.* (1907), XXI: 295-299.

CHURCH OF ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE. 1131-2
Site: S. W. cor. Columbus Ave. and 60th St. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1910), Vol. XCVIII, No. 1805.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH. 729-1
Site: N. W. cor. Ninth Ave. and 31st St. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1870, p. 760.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL. 1286-1
Site: Fifth Ave., 50th to 51st St. Corner-stone 1858 (Richmond's *N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 154); opened 1877 (*N. Y. Tribune*, Nov. 30, 1877); dedicated 1879 (*Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 123, 130); completed 1910.—*The World*, Oct. 6, 1910. Architect, James Renwick. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1906), Vol. LXXXIX, No. 1578.

ST. PATRICK'S PRO-CATHEDRAL. 509-1
Site: Prince, Mott to Mulberry St. Corner-stone 1809 (*Commercial Advertiser*, June 9, 1809); completed 1815 (*Eve. Post*, May 8, 1815); destroyed by fire 1866; rebuilt 1868.—Farley's *Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 53, 62, 101. Shown in Booth's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 654. Drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH. 88-2
Site: S. E. cor. Barclay and Church Sts. Corner-stone 1785; consecrated 1786 (*Eccles. Rec.*, III: 1451); demolished and corner-stone of new edifice laid 1836; consecrated 1838.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 335. See illustration, Farley's *Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 13; drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views. St. Peter's was the first R. C. church erected in N. Y., although services were held in Fort James under Gov. Dongan in 1687.

SWEDENBORGIAN

SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

152-2
Site: S. W. cor. Broadway and Worth St. Began in a school-house here in 1816; removed to Pearl St., bet. Park Row and Park St. 1821.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 370-2.

UNITARIAN

ALL SOULS' CHURCH.

875-2
Site: S. E. cor. Fourth Ave. and 20th St.; erected 1855.—Chronology. Shown in Booth's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 777. Congregation formerly The Church of Divine Unity (*infra*), when located on Broadway between Prince and Spring Sts. This is therefore the third site of that church.—See Chronology, Oct. 22, 1845.

UNITARIAN CHURCH OF THE DIVINE UNITY (first site).

145-1
Site: N. side Chambers, W. of Church St. Corner-stone 1820; completed and dedicated 1821; sold 1843; congr. removed to Broadway bet. Spring and Prince Sts.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 373-375; Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 120.

UNITARIAN CHURCH OF THE DIVINE UNITY (second site).

Site: E. side Broadway (to Crosby), bet. Spring and Prince Sts. Dedicated 1845.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 375.

UNITARIAN CHURCH OF THE DIVINE UNITY (third site). See All Souls' Church, *supra*.

UNITARIAN CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (first site). 513-1

Site: N. W. cor. Mercer and Prince Sts. Opened 1826; destroyed by fire 1837; congr. removed to Broadway, opp. Waverly Pl.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 375-6. Shown in litho. by Imbert from drawing by A. J. Davis, in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.; N. Y. *Mirror* (1830), VII: 353; drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views.

UNITARIAN CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (second site).

Site: 728-730 Broadway. Erected 1839 (Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 376; cf. *Liber Deeds*, CCCLXXXV: 152); sold 1864 (*ibid.*, DCCCLXXXVII: 320; DCCCCVIII: 45); demolished and theatre erected on site.—Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, IV: 489. This congr. formerly at cor. Prince and Mercer Sts.; now (1918) 61 E. 34th St. See THEATRES, Harrigan & Hart's New Theatre Comique. Shown in Booth's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 735; also in Brown's *N. Y. Pictorial Directory* (1853-4), 124.

UNIVERSALIST

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY (first site). 203-2

Site: Elizabeth St., extending to The Bowery, bet. Hester and Canal Sts.; society formed 1839.—King's *Handbook*, 386. Second site, Murray St., W. of Broadway, occupied 1845; third site, Broadway bet. Prince and Spring Sts.; occupied 1848.—King's *Handbook*, 386. Second site shown in Belden's *N. Y., Past, Present and Future* (1849), opp. p. 88.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY (fourth site).

Site: S. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 45th St.; erected 1865.—King's *Handbook*, 386. Dedicated 1866; demolished 1896.—Data by courtesy of Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, pastor. Shown in *Harper's Weekly* (1866), X: 773; King's *Handbook*, 387.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY (present site).

Site: S. W. cor. Cent. Pk. W. and 76th St.; erected 1895-6.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH (first site). 114-2

Site: Vandewater St., bet. Frankfort and Pearl Sts. Erected c. 1790; sold within a few years.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 345. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1892), Vol. XXXVI, No. 856; *ibid.* (1895), Vol. XLVII, No. 1000.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH (second site). 159-2

Site: N. E. cor. Duane St. and City Hall Pl. Opened 1818; rented to "West" Bapt. Ch. 1837; congr. removed to a Hall in Forsyth St.; house later sold.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 347. Shown on Goodrich's Map (1828); Colton's Topog. Map (1836). St. Andrew's R. C. Church now on site.

PRINCE STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. 510-1

Site: Cor. Prince and Marion Sts. Erected 1824; sold to Union Presb. Ch. 1830.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 348. Shown on Goodrich's Map (1828); Colton's Topog. Map (1836).

CLUBS

ARION CLUB. 1313-1
Site: S. E. cor. Park Ave. and 59th St. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1889), Vol. XXV, No. 686.

BAR ASSOCIATION BUILDING (present site). 1259-5

Site: 42 W. 44th St. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1896), V: 430. The first site, at 7 W. 29th St., is shown in King's *Handbook*, 557.

BELVEDERE CLUB. See TAVERNS, etc.

CATHOLIC CLUB. 1011-1

Site: 59th St., W. of Sixth Ave. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1892), Vol. XXXVI, No. 854.

CENTURY ASSOCIATION (first bldg., fourth site). 548-2

Site: S. side Clinton Pl., near Greene St. Occupied 1852.—*Origin and Hist. of the Century*, 1856, p. 5-9; *Galaxy*, Aug., 1876. Assn. first occupied rooms at 495 Broadway, 1847; removed to 435 Broadway 1849; occupied rooms at 575 Broadway 1850-2.—*The Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the Century* (1897), 9.

CENTURY ASSOCIATION (fifth site). 871-1

Site: 109 E. 15th St. Occupied 1857 (*Galaxy*, Aug., 1876).

CENTURY ASSOCIATION (present site). 1259-1

Site: 7 W. 43d St. Erected 1891 (*Liber Deeds*, MMXI: 458) on the site of the Latting Observatory, q. v. Architects, McKim, Mead & White. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1892), Vol. XXXVI, No. 856; *ibid.* (1898), Vol. XLVII, No. 1000.

CITY CLUB (first site). 1289-1

Site: 677 Fifth Ave.; occupied 1892. Club incorporated 1892.

CITY CLUB (second site). 837-3

Site: 372 Fifth Ave.; occupied 1897.

CITY CLUB (third site). 836-2

Site: 19 W. 34th St.; occupied 1899.

CITY CLUB (present site). 1260-4

Site: 55 W. 44th St.; occupied 1904.

COLONY CLUB (first site). 860-1

Site: 120-124 Madison Ave. Occupied 1907.—*City Directories*. Shown in *Century Mag.*, LXXXI: 216-24; architects, McKim, Mead & White.

COLONY CLUB (present site). 1377-1

Site: N. W. cor. Park Ave. and 62d St.; occupied 1916. Architects, Delano & Aldrich.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB (first site). 838-1

Site: 41 W. 36th St. 1901. Club organized and incorporated 1901, having first occupied room at The Royalton, 47 W. 43d St.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB (second site). 856-2

Site: 15 Madison Square North; occupied 1903.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB (third site). 875-3

Site: S. W. cor. Irving Pl. and 20th St. (18 Gramercy Park); occupied 1905.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB (present site). 1258-1

Site: 4-16 W. 43d St. (formerly the Hotel Renaissance); occupied Feb. 7, 1918.—See *Columbia Alumni News*, Vol. IX, No. 20, Feb. 15, 1918.

DOWN TOWN ASSOCIATION. 41-2

Site: 60 Pine St.; opened 1887. Association organized Dec., 1859, at Astor House; incorporated 1860; purchased 22 Exchange Pl. 1860-2. See first secretary's minutes (MS.), recently acquired by the Assn. Reorganized 1877; meetings at Delmonico's and at 60 Wall St.; rooms leased 50-52 Pine St. 1877-8; again reorganized 1878; property at 60 Pine St., running through to Cedar St., purchased 1884; club-house built

- 1885-7. Shown in *King's Handbook*, 558. This Association possesses a fine collection of Old New York views.
- GROLIER CLUB** (first site). 862-1
Site: 29 E. 32d St. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1895), Vol. XLVIII, No. 1014. It was here that the first recorded exhibition of New York city views was held—in December, 1897.
- GROLIER CLUB** (present site). 1375-3
Site: No. 47 E. 60th St.; occupied 1917.
- HARMONIE CLUB** (first site). 1258-2
Site: 45 W. 42d St. Shown in *King's Handbook* of N. Y. (1893), 550. Club organised 1852; incorporated 1867.
- HARMONIE CLUB** (present site). 1374-1
Site: 4 E. 60th St.; occupied Dec., 1905.
- HARVARD CLUB** (first site). 824-3
Site: 11 W. 22d St.; occupied 1887. Club incorporated 1887. The Club was founded 1865; early meetings held first in private houses, and afterwards at a Masonic room, at B'way and 12th St.; in 1867, at Delmonico's, N. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 14th St. First annual dinner, Feb. 22, 1867, at the Maison Dorée, Union Sq. South. In 1868, the Club occupied rooms in second storey of 933 B'way; 1869-1884, inclusive, monthly social meetings at Delmonico's, 14th St. and 26th St.; Nov., 1884, to Oct., 1886, in the Theatre of the University Club, S. E. cor. Madison Ave. and 26th St.; Oct., 1886, to June, 1887, at Delmonico's.—Club Book, 1887. First clubhouse shown in *King's Handbook*, 556.
- HARVARD CLUB** (present site). 1260-1
Site: 27 W. 44th St.; occupied 1894. Architects, McKim, Mead & White. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1895), Vol. XLIX, No. 1021. Bld. extended 1904-5 to 45th St. (28 W. 45th St.); shown in Club Books for 1903 *et seq.*
- KNICKERBOCKER CLUB** (first site). 857-2
Site: 249 Fifth Ave. (S. E. cor. 28th St.); opened 1872. Club organised 1871.
- KNICKERBOCKER CLUB** (second site). 862-2
Site: 319 Fifth Ave. (N. E. cor. 32d St.); occupied 1882. Shown in *King's Handbook* of N. Y. (1893), 546.
- KNICKERBOCKER CLUB** (present site). 1376-1
Site: 807 Fifth Ave.; occupied 1915.
- LOTOS CLUB** (first site). 870-6
Site: 2 Irving Pl. Occupied 1870.—Fairfield's *Clubs* of N. Y., 215.
- LOTOS CLUB** (second site). 850-3
Site: N. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 21st St. Occupied 1877.—Club Records. Formerly the residence of Bradish Johnson.
- LOTOS CLUB** (third site). 1261-2
Site: 556 Fifth Ave. Occupied 1893.—Club Records. Shown in *King's Handbook*, 549.
- LOTOS CLUB** (present site). 1009-2
Site: S. side 57th St., W. of Sixth Ave. Occupied 1909. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1909), Vol. XCV, No. 1735.
- MANHATTAN CLUB** (first site). 816-1
Site: 96 Fifth Ave. Occupied 1865.—Watterson's *Hist. of the Manhattan Club* (1915), 18-20.
- MANHATTAN CLUB** (second site). 836-1
Site: N. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 34th St. A. T. Stewart mansion erected 1873 (*Nat. Encyc. Amer. Biog.*, VII: 352); occupied by Manhattan Club 1890.—Watterson's *Hist.* (*supra*). Shown in *Select New York . . . One Hundred Albertype Illustrations* (1889-90); *Leslie's Weekly* (1894), LXXIX: 346.
- MANHATTAN CLUB** (present site). 855-2
Site: S. E. cor. Madison Ave. and E. 26th St. Bldg. of University Club occupied 1899.—Watterson's *Hist.* (*supra*). See Pl. 168, Vol. III. Shown also in Alexander's *Hist. of the University Club*, opp. p. 48.
- METROPOLITAN CLUB**. 1375-1
Site: N. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 60th St. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1894), Vol. XLIV, No. 958; *ibid.* (1896), Vol. LI, Nos. 1046, 1050, 1054; Vol. LIII, No. 1083; *ibid.* (1897), Vol. LV, No. 1103. Architects, McKim, Mead & White.
- NATIONAL ARTS CLUB**. 875-1
Site: 14 Gramercy Park. Formerly res. of Samuel J. Tilden. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1891), Vol. XXXIII; No. 819.
- NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB** (present site). 1274-2
Site: S. E. cor. Sixth Ave. and 59th St. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1899), Vol. LXIV; No. 1219.
- NEW YORK YACHT CLUB**. 1260-2
Site: N. side 44th St., W. of Fifth Ave. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1901), Vol. LXXI; No. 1315; Vol. LXXII; Nos. 1321, 1322, 1324. Architect, Whitney Warren.
- PLAYERS, THE**. 875-4
Site: No. 16 Gramercy Park. Formerly the residence of Valentine G. Hall; purchased 1888 by Edwin Booth, remodelled and furnished by him as a club for actors and friends of the drama. Opened 1889.—*Harper's Weekly*, Jan. 12, 1889. Shown in *Old Buildings* of N. Y. (1907), 91.
- PRINCETON CLUB** (first site). 863-1
Site: 72 E. 34th St.; occupied 1900. Club organised 1886, an outgrowth of Princeton Alumni Assn. of N. Y. which was founded 1866; incorporated 1899.
- PRINCETON CLUB** (second site). 877-2
Site: N. W. cor. Lexington Ave. and 21st St. (Gramercy Pk. North); occupied 1907; moved March, 1918, to quarters in the Yale Club, 50 Vanderbilt Ave., for period of the War; property purchased, on which to erect club-house, at N. E. cor. Park Ave. and 58th St.
- PROGRESS CLUB**. 1378-1
Site: N. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 63d St. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1890), Vol. XXX, No. 780.
- RACQUET AND TENNIS CLUB** (first site). 828-2
Site: 55 W. 26th St. (N. E. cor. Sixth Ave.); opened 1876. The Racquet Court Club, which was organised in 1875, was merged in the Racquet and Tennis Club, and the latter incorporated 1890.
- RACQUET AND TENNIS CLUB** (second site). 1259-6
Site: 27 W. 43d St.; opened 1891; club removed 1918. Shown in *King's Handbook*, 566.
- RACQUET AND TENNIS CLUB** (present site). 1288-1
Site: 370 Park Ave.; opened 1918.
- REFORM CLUB** (first site). 857-3
Site: N. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 27th St.; occupied 1888. Club organised 1888. Shown in *King's Handbook*, 563.
- REFORM CLUB** (present site). 29-14
Site: 9 S. William St.; occupied 1911.
- ST. NICHOLAS CLUB** (first site). 837-2
Site: 386 Fifth Ave., near 36th St. Shown in *King's Handbook* of N. Y. (1893), 547.

- ST. NICHOLAS CLUB (present site). 1260-3
Site: 7 W. 44th St.; opened 1904.
- ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.
Site: 43 Cedar St. Established 1835 at Washington Hotel.—See "Chronicle" in the Society's year-book, 1907.
- STOCK EXCHANGE LUNCHEON CLUB. 23-8
Site: 13 Wall St. Organised 1904, succeeding the Luncheon Club which was organised in 1898. This club possesses a fine collection of Old New York views.
- TAMMANY HALL (first site). 102-1
Site: S. E. cor. Nassau and Frankfort Sts. Corner-stone 1811; opened 1812.—*Liber Deeds*, LXXXVII: 371; LXXXVIII: 341; Tammany Soc. removed to Wigwam, 14th St., 1868.—*Liber Deeds*, MXI: 216. The Sun occupied bldg. 1868-1915. Demolished 1915. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1861, p. 444.
- TAMMANY HALL (present site). 870-3
Site: 145-147 E. 14th St. Corner-stone 1867; opened 1868.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 84-7. On site of N. Y. University Medical College. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, pp. 781, 792.
- UNION CLUB (first site). 173-2
Site: 343 Broadway. Occupied Jacob Le Roy residence 1837; removed to 376 Broadway 1841.—*Record & Guide*, Jan. 10, 1903; cf. Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 317; *Diary of Philip Hone*, I: 261.
- UNION CLUB (second site). 172-2
Site: 376 Broadway. William B. Astor residence occupied by the Club 1842 (*Record & Guide*, Jan. 10, 1903; cf. Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 317; *Diary of Philip Hone*, II: 129); removed to 691 Broadway 1850.
- UNION CLUB (third site). 535-1
Site: 691 Broadway. Kernochan residence occupied by the Club 1850.—*Officers, Members, Const. and Laws of the Union Club*, 1912; cf. *Diary of Philip Hone*, II: 392. Removed to cor. Fifth Ave. and 21st St. 1855.
- UNION CLUB (fourth site). 823-1
Site: N. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 21st St. Erected 1855.—*Officers, Members, Const. and Laws of the Union Club* (1912). Shown in *Scribner's Mag.* (1891), IX: 292. Removed from this site to cor. 51st St. 1903.—*Ibid.*
- UNION CLUB (present site). 1287-3
Site: N. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 51st St. Erected 1903.—*Officers, Members, Const. and Laws of the Union Club* (1912). Shown in *Century Mag.* (1902), LXIV: 511. Architects, Cass Gilbert and John Du Fais.
- UNION LEAGUE CLUB (first site). 846-1
Site: 26 E. 17th St. Opened 1863 in Henry Parish residence (see PL 136, Vol. III). Shown in *Leslie's Weekly* (1865), XX: 193.
- UNION LEAGUE CLUB (second site). 855-1
Site: Residence of Leonard Jerome (q. v.), S. E. cor. Madison Ave. and 26th St.; occupied 1868.—*Chronology*.
- UNION LEAGUE CLUB (present site). 869-1
Site: N. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 39th St. Erected 1880-1; opened 1881.—*Chronology*. Bldg. shown in *Am. Architect*, Vol. XIX, No. 539.
- UNIVERSITY CLUB (first site). 561-2
Site: No. 9 Brevoort Pl. (52 E. Tenth St.); occupied 1865-7.—Alexander's *Hist. of the University Club* (1915), 16. Shown in *ibid.* No clubhouse 1868-1879; meetings and dinners at various residences and restaurants 1870-1879; club reorganised 1879.—*Ibid.*
- UNIVERSITY CLUB (second site). 836-3
Site: Residence belonging to John Caswell estate, S. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 35th St., as altered by Robt. H. Robertson, architect; occupied 1879-1884; later occupied by New York Club.—Alexander's *Hist. of Univ. Club* (1915), 30. Shown in *ibid.*
- UNIVERSITY CLUB (third site). 855-1
Site: Residence of Leonard Jerome, S. E. cor. Madison Ave. and 26th St.; previously occupied by Union League Club (q. v.); occupied 1884-1899.—Alexander's *Hist. of Univ. Club*, 46-51; shown in *ibid.*, 48; bldg. now occupied by Manhattan Club (q. v.).
- UNIVERSITY CLUB (present site). 1270-2
Site: N. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 54th St.; occupied 1899; McKim, Mead & White, architects.—Alexander's *Hist. of Univ. Club*, 125 et seq. Shown and described in *ibid.*; *Am. Architect*, 1899, Vol. LXV, Nos. 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1238; *Architectural Rec.* (1901), X: 112, 123; *Beaux Arts* (Special number).
- YALE CLUB (first site). 856-2
Site: 17 E. 26th St.; club incorporated and bldg. occupied 1897; an outgrowth of Yale Alumni Assn., organized 1868.
- YALE CLUB (second site). 1259-6
Site: 30 W. 44th St. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1901), Vol. LXXII, No. 1333.
- YALE CLUB (present site). 1279-2
Site: N. W. cor. Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St.; erected 1915.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

- BARNARD COLLEGE. 1992-1
Site: W. 119th St., Claremont Ave. and Boulevard. Erected 1897.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.* Shown in *Am. Architect* (1897), Vol. LVII, No. 1134; *ibid.*, Vol. LXII, No. 1197.
- CITY SCHOOL, THE, OF EVERT PIETERSEN KETELTAS. 10-6
Site: 10 Stone St. 1661-86.—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 503; II: 932; *Rec. N. Am.*, V: 223; VI: 4, 221. See Key to Castello Plan, Block E. No. 7, Vol. II.
- COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK: "The Free Academy." 878-1
Site: S. E. cor. Lexington Ave. and 23d St. Estab. 1847 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1847, May 7; cf. *Liber Deeds*, CDXCIV: 570); building begun 1848; opened 1849 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, XVI: 118, 175, 263, 340, 370); removed to Amsterdam Ave. site 1907.—*60th Ann. Register of the College*. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 277.
- COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK (present site). 2049-1, 2056-1, 2057-1
Site: St. Nicholas Terrace to Amsterdam Ave., 138th St. to 140th St. Architect, George B. Post. Bldgs. occupied 1907 (*60th Ann. Register of the College*); formally opened 1908.—*N. Y. Herald*, May 15, 1908. Came here from cor. Lexington Ave. and 23d St. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1907), XXI: 165-85; *ibid.* (1908), XXIII: 1690-1.
- COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER. 817-3
Site: From 15th St. to 16th St., W. of Sixth Ave. Opened 1847; chartered 1861.—*King's*

Handbook, 285. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 297.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (first site).

123-2
Site: N. side Barclay St., W. of Broadway. Erected 1813-14 (John W. Francis's *Hist. Sketch of the Col. of Phys. and Sur.*, 1813; Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 288-9 and Map, 1828); removed to 67 Crosby St. 1836.—Colton's *A Summary Historical . . . to Accompany the topographical Map of . . . N. Y.* (1836). College chartered and began its work in house on Robinson St. (Park Place) 1807 (*N. Y. Spectator*, Apr. 8, 1807); property soon bought in Magazine (now Pearl) St., before building in Barclay St. erected.—See Chronology, March 12, 1807.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (second site).

482-2
Site: 67 Crosby St. Opened here in building of Girls' Normal School, having removed from 5 Barclay St. 1836 (Colton's *A Summary Historical . . . to Accompany the topographical Map of . . . N. Y.*, 26); removed to cor. Fourth Ave. and 23d St. 1856.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1856, p. 565.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (third site).

879-1
Site: N. E. cor. Fourth Ave. and 23d St. Land purchased by Willard Parker 1855 (*Liber Deeds*, DCLXXXIX: 104); leased to Coll. of P. and S. 1857 (*ibid.*, MCXCVIII: 56; cf. DCCXLV: 492); bought from Willard Parker 1871 (*ibid.*, MCXCVII: 245); corner-stone of College Building 1855; occupied 1856 (*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1856, p. 565); completed 1858 (see Chronology); property sold 1887.—*Liber Deeds*, MMLXIV: 408. Institution removed to 50th St. Ophthalmic Hospital occupied this bldg.; later Packard's Business College. College of P. and S. shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 295.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (present site).

1131-1
Site: Amsterdam Ave., bet. 59th and 60th Sts. Corner-stone 1886.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 313-24. Shown in Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, IV: 411.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE (first site). See KING'S COLLEGE.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE (second site).

1285-1
Site: Madison to Fourth Ave., 49th to 50th St. Occupied 1857 (*N. Y. Herald*, May 9, 1857); part of old bldgs. of New York Deaf and Dumb Asylum (*q. v.*), then on this site, used by the college. College bldgs. shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 282; Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 180; *Am. Architect* (1886), Vol. XX, No. 558; *Architectural Rec.* (1898), VIII: 104.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (present site).

1973, 1974
Site: Bounded by Amsterdam Ave., the Boulevard, 116th and 120th Sts. Erection begun 1892; occupied 1897.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.* Architects, McKim, Mead & White. Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane formerly on this site (*q. v.*). Shown on Pl. 170, Vol. III; also in *Am. Architect* (1898), Vol. LXII, No. 1189, 1192, 1193.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

933-1
Site: W. side of First Ave., from 27th St. to 28th St. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1901), Vol. LXXII, No. 1328.

ENGLISH (TRINITY) FREE SCHOOL, "The City School"

(Montresor, Pl. 40).

21-2
Site: S. side Rector St., bet. Broadway and

Church St. Begun 1748; opened 1749; destroyed by fire 1750 (*N. Y. Gazette revised in Whky. Post-Boy*, Feb. 26, 1750); rebuilt 1751 (*Trinity Min.*); destroyed by fire 1776.—*N. Y. Mercury*, Sept. 30, 1776. Shown on Survey by Brandt Schuyler, Apl. 27, 1749. In Banker Collection, Box B-F, N. Y. Pub. Library. Shown on Pls. 26, 27, 34, 40, 41 and 42, Vol. I; A. Pl. 3-b, Vol. III.

FREE SCHOOL NO. 1.

121-4
Site: Tryon Row at Park Row. Site of State Arsenal conveyed to Free School Society by City 1808 (*M. C. C., MS., XVIII: 51-3, 338, 347; XIX: 21-2, 109; Liber Deeds, LXXXI: 226; Liber Grants, E: 489, Compt. Office*); finished bldg. school 1809 (*M. C. C., MS., XX: 270-1*); opened 1809 (Richmond's *N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 173); demolished 1839.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1857, p. 245. Shown on Pl. 95-b, Vol. III.

FREE SCHOOL OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

25-2
Site: 48-50 Exchange Place. Erected prior to 1730 (Pl. 27, Vol. I); a new school building erected on this site for the free scholars of the Garden St. Church 1749 (*Consistory Rec.*, quoted in Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, IV: 584); occupied by this school until 1824 (*ibid.*, IV: 585); later known as "the Academy Building," and leased by the Govt. as a Post Office 1825 (Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, Appendix 22); destroyed by fire 1835.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE P. E. CHURCH IN AMERICA.

718-1
Site: Ninth to Tenth Aves., 20th to 21st St. Corner-stone 1825; first bldg. finished 1826; ground given by Clement C. Moore.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 190, 262; Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 235-6. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1863, p. 298; also in Peabody *Views of N. Y.*, opp. p. 58; drawing by J. Evers, litho. by C. Bartlett, in possession of Edward W. C. Arnold.

KING'S COLLEGE.

126-1
Site: In block bounded by Church St., College Pl., Barclay and Murray Sts. Corner-stone 1756 (*N. Y. Mercury*, Aug. 30, 1756); bldg. occupied 1760 (Moore's *Hist. Sketch of Col. Coll.*); bldg. prepared for reception of troops 1776 (*Jour. of the Committee of Safety*, I: 400); a hosp. during Revolution (Moore's *Hist. Sketch, supra*); name changed to Columbia College 1784 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1784, May 1); bldgs. demolished and removal to 49th St. and Madison Ave. 1857.—Van Amringe's *Hist. of Columbia Univ., in Universities and Their Sons*, Vol. I. C. C. Haight, architect of new Madison Av. bldgs. See Chronology 1756; tablet S. E. cor. Murray St. and West Broadway. Shown on Pls. 40, 41, 42, 53-2, Vol. I. King's College also shown on Pl. 142-b, Vol. III; Columbia College shown in *N. Y. Mirror* (1828), VI: 169; *Appleton's Journal* (1871), V: 585; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1847, p. 293; eng. by Walter M. Aikman, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 9, No. 7 (1857).

LADY WARREN'S SCHOOL HOUSE; THE GREENWICH SCHOOL.

626-1
Site: In bed of Eighth Ave., near cor. of Jane St. Erected c. 1740; demolished prior to 1800.—Annotation on map made by Gerard Banker for Oliver de Lancey, Oct. 8, 1774, in Box G-H, Banker Collection, in N. Y. Pub. Library. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I; also on map in author's

- collection, dated Aug., 1773, by Gerard Bancker, reproduced as A. Pl. 5-b, Vol. III.
- LATIN SCHOOL, THE.** 23-5
Site: 26 Broad St. Erected 1650 (*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 15-16; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 435-7); demolished 1662.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 147; *Deeds & Conveyances, etc.*, 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 272-3. Commercial Cable Co. Bldg. now on site. See Key to Castello Plan, Block B, No. 10, Vol. II.
- MANHATTAN COLLEGE.** 1986-1
Site: N. E. cor. Broadway and 131st St. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 308; also, water-colour in possession of Edward W. C. Arnold, reproduced on cover of Pyne catalogue.
- NEW YORK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL (first site).** 870-3
Site: 145-147 E. 14th St. Erected 1851; destroyed by fire 1866.—*N. Y. Univ. Bulletin*, June 30, 1911. Tammany Hall built upon this site 1867 (q. v.). Shown in *Putnam's Monthly* (1853), II: 8.
- NEW YORK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL (present site).** 957-1
Site: 406-414 E. 26th St. Erected 1876.—*N. Y. Univ. Bulletin*, June 30, 1911.
- NORMAL COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, NOW HUNTER COLLEGE.** 1403-1
Site: Block bounded by Park and Lexington Aves., 68th to 69th St. Occupied 1873; rebuilt.—See Chronology. Shown in Appleton's *N. Y. Illustrated*, 52.
- PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL.** 48-3
Site: 33 Nassau St. Erected 1790 (*Liber Deeds*, XLVII: 343); destroyed by fire 1808.—*N. Y. Gazette and Gen. Adv.*, Aug. 26, 1808. Cf. *Liber Deeds*, LXXXV: 1; LXXXVI: 497; LXXXVII: 494; CIX: 482. Bldg. of Bank of Commerce now covers site.
- PROVOOST'S SCHOOL, DAVID.** 22-6
Site: 32 Broadway. 1653-54.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 156; *Liber HH*: 52 (Albany); *Laws & Ord.*, N. Neth., 160. See Castello Plan, Block B, No. 8, Vol. II.
- RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE (first site).** 269-1
Site: 264-8 Madison St. Corner-stone 1838; opened 1839.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1870, pp. 322-3. Removed to 487-491 Fifth Ave. 1860.—*Ibid.*
- RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE (second site).** 1276-1
Site: 487-491 Fifth Ave. Erected 1855 by G. Higgins; known as "Spanish Row" and "House of Mansions." Occupied by Rutgers F. I. 1860 (*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1870, p. 323); removed to 54-58 W. 55th St. 1883.—*N. Y. City Directories*. Bldgs. of second site shown on Pl. 148-b, Vol. III; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 310.
- RUTGERS MEDICAL COLLEGE.** 154-1
Site: 80-82 Duane St. Corner-stone 1826 (Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 134); opened for instruction 1827 (*ibid.*, 290); destroyed by fire 1850.—Griscom's *Memoirs of John Griscom*, 229. Shown, water-colour, drawn by A. J. Davis, in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.
- SCHOOL OF HARMANUS VAN HOBOKEN.** 25-4
Site: 39 Broad St. Erected 1660 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 178, 238; *N. Y. Col. MSS.*, XI: 53; *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 244); Van Hoboken removed to Stuyvesant's Bowery 1661.—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 502-3. See Key to Castello Plan, Block L, No. 10, Vol. II.
- SECOND FREE SCHOOL.** 273-1
Site: 114-122 Henry St. Ground given by Col. Henry Rutgers 1806; corner-stone 1810; opened 1811; rebuilt 1834; known as "the old Seventh Ward School."—*N. Y. Sun*, Oct. 1, 1911. Grammar School No. 2 erected on this site.
- STUYVESANT'S BOUWERIE SCHOOL.** 463-1
Site: Near the cor. of Sixth St. and Hall Pl. Opened by Harmanus van Hoboken 1662.—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 522.
- TEACHERS' COLLEGE.** 1975-1
Site: Amsterdam Ave., 120th to 121st St. Erected 1894.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 412-3. See Pl. 170, Vol. III.
- TRINITY SCHOOL.** 51-3
Site: 90 Trinity Pl., S. W. cor. Thames St.; erected 1871 (date on bldg.). Formal name is N. Y. Prot. Episcopal Public School, which under various forms has been conducted in this immediate vicinity since 1709.—*Dix' Hist. of Trinity Church*.
- TRINITY SCHOOL.** 1222-1
Site: 139-147 W. 91st St. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1894), Vol. XLV, No. 977. The first school belonging to Trinity Church was the Charity School, which stood on the S. side of Rector St. and was burned and rebuilt 1750-1.—See Chronology, and A. Pl. 3-b, Vol. III. See ENGLISH FREE SCHOOL, *supra*.
- UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY (first site).** 548-1
Site: 9 University Pl. Corner-stone 1837; dedicated 1838 (*Ann. Catalogue of Union Theol. Sem.*, 1911-12); removed to Park Ave., 69th to 70th Sts., 1884.—*Ibid.* Shown in Pelletreau's *Early N. Y. Houses*, Pl. 50.
- UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY (second site).** 1384-1
Site: Park Ave. from 69th to 70th St. Dedicated 1884; removed to Broadway and Claremont Ave., 120th to 122d St. 1910.—*Ann. Catalogue of the Union Theol. Sem.* 1911-12; *Dedication of Union Theol. Sem.*, 1910. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1889), Vol. XXVI, No. 725; *Architectural Rec.* (1907), XXII: 151.
- UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY (present site).** 1992-2
Site: Broadway to Claremont Ave., 120th to 122d St. Corner-stone 1908; dedicated 1910.—*Dedication of Union Theol. Sem.*, 1910. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1909), Vol. XCV, No. 1726; *ibid.* (1910), Vol. XCVIII, No. 1816. Architects, Allen & Collins.
- UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.** 547-1
Site: University Pl., bet. Washington and Waverly Pls. Corner-stone 1833 (*N. Y. Eve. Post*, July 16, 1833); opened 1835; dedicated 1837 (*Bulletin of the N. Y. Univ.*, June 30, 1911); removed to University Hts., Bronx, 1894 (*ibid.*); bldg. demolished 1894.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Apl. 15, 1894. American Book Co. now on site. Shown in *N. Y. Mirror* (1834), XII: 81; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1848, p. 306.
- FERRIES**
- ASTORIA FERRY.** 1588-1
Foot of 92d St. to Astoria. Brought here from foot of 86th St. 1866.—*Pro. Bas. Ald. and Assrs.*, XXXIV: 249.
- BULL'S FERRY.** 655-1
Foot Canal St. to Bull's Ferry (the name of the landing-place on the N. J. shore, opp. 90th St.,

- N. Y.), and Fort Lee. Estab. 1833.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, I: 179, 209-10, 352. Prior to 1870 removed to foot of Christopher St.—N. Y. City Directories. See also HOBOKEN FERRY.
- BULL'S FERRY. 665-1
From foot W. 39th St. to Bull's Ferry. Estab. and leased 1852.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XIX: 338-9.
- BULL'S FERRY. 1255-1
From foot of 86th St., N. R., to Bull's Ferry, N. J. Estab. 1852.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XIX: 338.
- BULL'S FERRY AND FORT LEE 657-1
Foot Christopher St. estab. c. 1870; discontinued 1874.—N. Y. City Directories.
- BULL'S FERRY. (See also HOBOKEN FERRY, and SPRING STREET BASIN FERRY.)
- CANAL STREET FERRY TO JERSEY CITY. 655-1
Estab. 1849.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XVI: 486; XIX: 120. Foot of Canal St. to Fort Lee. Estab. 1882.—*Pro. B'd Ald., App'd by Mayor*, L: 779.
- CATHARINE FERRY. 240-1
From foot of Catharine St. to Brooklyn. Estab. 1795 (Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 407); leased 1801 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XIII: 183, 198); leased 1805, 1809.—*Ibid.*, XV: 176; XXI: 44.
- CHRISTOPHER STREET FERRY TO HOBOKEN. 657-1
Estab. 1841.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, IX: 8.
- CLARK'S SLIP OR THE MEAL MARKET FERRY. 31-2
From foot of Wall St., below Pearl, to Brooklyn. Estab. 1738 (*M. C. C.*, IV: 413); again 1748.—*Ibid.*, V: 217.
- COENTIES SLIP OR ST. GEORGE'S FERRY TO BROOKLYN. 6-1
Estab. 1774.—*M. C. C.*, VIII: 6-7, 12, 25, 62, 64, 96.
- CORLAER'S HOOK FERRY. 317-1
From near foot of Grand St. to Williamsburgh. Estab. 1805 (*N.-Y. Gazette and Gen. Adv.*, Apl. 15, 1805); leased 1809.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XX: 150, 176-7, 271.
- CORTLANDT STREET FERRY. 57-2
Foot Cortlandt St. to Jersey City. Established 1764 as Paulus Hook Ferry (*q. v.*); abandoned 1776; resumed 1783 (*M. C. C.*, MS., VIII: 242-3); again opened in 1803 (*ibid.*, XIV: 95, 99); steam introduced 1812.—*Ibid.*, XXIII: 189; *cf. The Columbian*, July, 1812. Shown on Longworth's Plan of 1808; Goodrich's Map of 1827 (see Pl. 99).
- DEKLYN'S FERRY. 638-1
From Deklyn's Wharf, Hammond St. (W. 11th St.) at Washington St. to N. J. Known also as "Greenwich Ferry." Estab. 1800.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XIII: 134.
- DELANCEY STREET FERRY TO WILLIAMSBURGH. 319-1
Estab. 1813.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XXVII: 16, 113, 114, 128, 233-4.
- DESBROSSES STREET FERRY. 184-2
From foot of Desbrosses St. to Jersey City. Estab. 1860.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XXVIII: 435-6.
- FERRY TO LONG ISLAND (first). 106-2
Dover St., cor. Pearl St. Estab. c. 1638.—*N. Y. Col. Doc.*, I: 425; XIV: 42; *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., II: 422-4; *Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 321, 321*, 322; *Laws & Ord. of N. Neth.*, 162-5; Innes's *New Amsterdam and Its People*, 6. "Passage Place" on Pl. 10, Vol. I.
- FLY MARKET (COUNTRESS KEY) FERRY ACROSS EAST RIVER TO LONG ISLAND. 39-2
Estab. 1707.—*M. C. C.*, II: 333; III: 159, 163-4; *M. C. C.* (MS.), VIII: 105; *De Voë's Market Book*, 139; Pls. 41, 42, 64, Vol. I.
- FLY MARKET FERRY TO BROOKLYN. 39-5, 37-2
Foot of Maiden Lane. Estab. 1717 (*M. C. C.*, III: 159, 163-4); again 1774 (*ibid.*, VIII: 6-7); again 1801.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XIII: 183, 198. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I. Removed in 1814 to Beekman Slip (*ibid.*, XXVII: 394-8). See Fulton Ferry, *infra*.
- FORT LEE FERRY. 2004-1
Foot of 129th St., North River, to Fort Lee, N. J. (Edgewater). Estab. 1879.—*Ord., Res., etc., App'd by Mayor*, XLVII: 120.
- FORT LEE FERRY. 2004-2
From foot of 130th St. to a point on the Jersey Shore nearly opposite. Estab. 1860.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXVIII: 332.
- FORT LEE FERRY. See 130th STREET; BULL'S FERRY; FERRY TO HOBOKEN.
- FULTON FERRY. 73-2
"Beekman Slip." From Fulton St., New York to Fulton St., Brooklyn. Leased 1813.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XXVII: 394-8. Began running 1814.—*The Columbian*, May 14, 1814. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1864, p. 204; eng. in aquatint by C. F. W. Mielatz, for Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 7, No. 6, from view on platter by Stevenson; drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views.
- GOVERNUR SLIP FERRY. 242-1
From Gouverneur Slip to Jackson St., Brooklyn. Estab. 1851 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XVII: 466-7); abandoned 1857.—*Ibid.*, XXV: 148-9; XXVI: 11-12. See WALNUT (JACKSON) STREET FERRY.
- GRAND STREET FERRY. 264-1
From foot of Grand St. to Morrell's Point, L. I. Estab. 1805.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XV: 232-4, 248, 262, *et seq.*, 294-9, 313. To Grand St., Williamsburgh. Estab. 1849.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XVI: 108.
- GREENPOINT FERRY. 981-1
Avenue A, 23d to 24th St., to Greenpoint. Estab. 1856.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXIV: 344.
- HAMILTON FERRY. 2-1
From foot Whitehall St. to Fort Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn. Estab. and leased to Union Ferry Co. 1846.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XIV: 124-5; *Laws of N. Y.*, 1845, May 14.
- HARLEM FERRY. Across Harlem River to Bronx-side (Morrisania). 1811-1
Site of N. Y. landing: Near 124th St. and Pleasant Ave. Leased to Johannes Verweelen 1667; removed to Spuyten Duyvil 1669.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 83-4; Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 251 *et seq.*
- HELLGATE FERRY. See HORN'S HOOK FERRY.
- HOBOKEN (HOBOCK) FERRY. 84-1
From Corporation Wharf, at the Bear Market, foot of Vesey Street. Estab. by City and leased 1775 (*M. C. C.*, VIII: 78, 89, 91); re-established and leased in 1784 after the Revolution (*ibid.*, MS., VIII: 143-4, 164, 184); ran also to Weehack (Weehawken) and Bull's Ferry (on the N. J. shore opp. 90th St., N. Y.) 1788 (*ibid.*, MS., IX: 100-1; XI: 122; see Pl. 64, Vol. I; *M. C. C.*, MS., XV: 176); blocks and bridges erected at Vesey St. 1809 (*ibid.*, XX: 62); leased to John Stevens and a steam service estab. 1811 (*M. C. C.*,

THE LANDMARK MAP REFERENCE KEY

943

- MS., XXIII: 164, 189; *The Columbian*, Sept. 18, 1811; removed to Murray St.; to Barclay St. 1818 (M. C. C., MS., XXXV: 331-4); to Hubert St. 1822 (*Centinel of Freedom*, Newark, Sept. 3, 1822).
- HOBOKEN FERRY.** 655-1
From foot of Canal St. to Hoboken. Estab. 1824.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, L: 244-5.
- HOBOKEN FERRY FROM STATE PRISON WHARF.** 657-2
From foot of Christopher St. to Hoboken. Estab. 1799.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XII: 548, 553-4.
- HOBOKEN STREET FERRY TO HOBOKEN.** 655-2
Estab. prior to 1828 (Goodrich's Map of 1828); leased for eight years 1852.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XVIII: 153.
- HORN'S HOOK FERRY TO NEWTOWN.** The Hell Gate Ferry (Randel's Map of 1819). The 86th St. Ferry of later times. 1592-1
Foot of 86th St. Estab. 1801. (M. C. C., MS., XIII: 204-5, 278); removed to foot of 92d St. 1866.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XXXIV: 249. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1861, p. 254.
- HOUSTON STREET FERRY.** 320-1
From foot Houston St. to Grand St., Williamsburgh (Brooklyn, E. D.). Estab. 1838.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, VI: 64.
- HUNTER'S POINT FERRY.** 965-1, 966-1
Foot of 34th St. to L. I. City. Estab. 1855.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXIII: 430-1.
- INDIAN LANDING PLACE.** 13-7
Site: Foot of Beaver Path (Battery Place).
- JACKSON FERRY.** See WALNUT STREET FERRY.
- JAMES SLIP FERRY.** 73-4
From James Slip to Williamsburgh. Estab. 1853.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XX: 579-80; XXIV: 422; XXXI: 348-9.
- JAMES SLIP FERRY.** 73-4
From James Slip to Hunter's Point (Long Island City). Estab. 1859.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXVII: 241-2. Discontinued 1906.—*N. Y. City Directories*.
- LIBERTY STREET FERRY TO COMMUNIPAW.** 16-2
Estab. 1882.—*Pro. Bd. Ald., App'd by Mayor*, L: 52.
- OLD SLIP (BURGER'S PATH) TO BROOKLYN.** 30-1
Estab. 1717.—*M. C. C.*, III: 159, 161-4.
- PAULUS (POWLUS, POWLES) HOOK FERRY.** 58-2
Cortlandt St. at Washington St. to New Jersey. Estab. 1764.—*N. Y. Mercury*, July 9, 1764; *M. C. C.*, VI: 388, 436; *ibid.*, VII: 57-8, 62, 64-5, 268. Abandoned 1776; resumed 1783.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, VIII: 242-3. Shown on Pls. 41, 42, Vol. I. See CORTLANDT STREET FERRY.
- PAVONIA FERRY.** 130-3
From foot Chambers St. to Pavonia Ave., Jersey City. Estab. 1853.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XXI: 551, 582; *ibid.*, XXII: 28-9.
- PAVONIA FERRY.** 663-1
Foot of W. 23d St. to Pavonia Ave., Jersey City. Estab. 1866.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXXIV: 331.
- PECK SLIP TO BROOKLYN.** 107-1
Estab. 1774.—*M. C. C.*, VIII: 6-7.
- PECK SLIP.** 107-1
To Brooklyn, leased 1789.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, IX: 184-5. To So. Seventh St., Williamsburgh. Estab. 1841.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, IX: 86.
- ROOSEVELT STREET FERRY.** 73-3
From foot Roosevelt St. to Bridge St., Brooklyn. Estab. 1852.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XX: 263.
- ROOSEVELT STREET FERRY.** 73-3
From foot Roosevelt St. to S. Seventh St. (Williamsburgh), Brooklyn. Estab. 1859.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XXVII: 241.
- SIXTEENTH STREET FERRY.** 990-1
From foot E. 16th St. to Greenpoint, L. I. Estab. 1849.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XVII: 461.
- SOUTH FERRY.** 2-1
From foot Whitehall St. to foot Atlantic St., Brooklyn. Estab. 1835.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, II: 377, 412, 413. Shown in *Leslie's Weekly* (1884), LIX: 85. See Pl. 172 (1909), Vol. III.
- SPRING STREET BASIN FERRY TO HOBOKEN, HARMISIMUS AND WEEHAWK.** 655-3
Estab. 1813 (M. C. C., MS., XXVI: 338-9, 396; *ibid.*, XXVII: 7); leased from Spring St. to Bull's Ferry and Fort Lee 1854 (Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts., XX: 590-1); from Spring St. to Hoboken leased for ten years 1865.—*ibid.*, XXXIII: 51.
- SPUYTEN DUYVIL FERRY.** 3402-4
Across Spuyten Duyvil Creek, W. of Kingsbridge Ave., near Riverdale Ave. Vervelen patented 1669.—*Loveless Docs.*, edited by V. H. Paltsits, I: 222-3; cf. *Cal. Coun. Min.*, 10.
- STATEN ISLAND FERRY.** 16-3
From foot of Albany St. to Staten Island. Estab. 1852.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XX: 9.
- STATEN ISLAND FERRY.** 3-11
From Pier 1 (then E. side Battery) to Staten Island. Estab. 1852.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XX: 8-9. See also lease of May 15, 1856.—*A Compilation of Existing Ferry Leases* (1866), 11-20.
- STATEN ISLAND FERRY.** 2-5
Foot Whitehall St. to Staten Island. Estab. 1755.—*M. C. C.*, VI: 4, 7. See also lease of May 15, 1856.—*A Compilation of Existing Ferry Leases* (1866), 11-20. Now Municipal Ferry. New Municipal Ferry House erected 1908.—*Mayor's Message* (1909), 69. Shown on Pl. 172, Vol. III.
- TENTH STREET FERRY, EAST RIVER.** 367-1
Foot of E. 10th St. to Greenpoint. Estab. 1853.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XXI: 548.
- THAMES STREET TO JERSEY SIDE.** 54-1
Estab. 1766.—*M. C. C.*, VII: 8.
- THIRTEENTH STREET FERRY.** 370-1
Foot E. 13th St. to Williamsburgh. Estab. 1835.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, III: 49, 138-9.
- TWENTY-THIRD STREET FERRY TO BROOKLYN.** 980-1
Estab. 1881.—*Pro. Bd. Ald., App'd by Mayor*, XLIX: 246.
- WALL STREET FERRY.** 36-1
From foot Wall St. to foot Joralemon St., subsequently Montague St., Brooklyn. Estab. 1852.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XX: 306-7; discontinued 1912.—*City Directories*, 1912, 1913. Shown in *Illustrated News* (1853), I: 328.
- WALNUT STREET (JACKSON STREET) FERRY.** 242-1
Foot Walnut (Jackson) St. to Jackson St., Brooklyn. Estab. 1809 (M. C. C., MS., XX: 311-2); removed to foot Gouverneur St. 1851 (Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts., XVII: 466-7); resumed foot Jackson St. 1858.—*ibid.*, XXV: 148-9; XXVI: 11-12, 144. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1863, p. 408.
- WEEHAWK FERRY.** 84-1
Foot Vesey St. to Weehawken. Estab. and leased 1805 (M. C. C., MS., XV: 176); discontinued; re-

- leased 1811 (*ibid.*, XXIII:228, 239); in 1817 the landing was at Murray St. (Blunt's *Guide*, 223); again leased 1819 (*ibid.*, XXXVIII:271).
- WEEHAWKEN FERRY. 1107-1
Foot of W. 42d St. to Weehawken. Estab. 1856.
—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXIV:252.
- WHITEHALL FERRY TO ELIZABETHTOWN POINT. 4-2
Whitehall St. at Front St. Existed prior to 1783; Washington left City at Whitehall for Powles Hook after farewell to officers.—*Chronology*, Dec. 4, 1783; cf. tablet, 51 Whitehall St. From this spot ran old ferry to Staten Island 1784 *et seq.*—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, VIII:138, 235, 245. Ferry-house erected 1818.—*Ibid.*, XXXVI:181. Shown on Pl. 64 (1797), Vol. I, and Pl. 99 (1828), Vol. III.
- WHITEHALL FERRY TO STATEN ISLAND. See Staten Island Ferry, *supra*.

FORTIFICATIONS

- AMERICAN FORTIFICATIONS OF 1776 and 1814. See Memorandum on Landmark Map, Pl. 174.
- BASTIONS (TWO STONE) AT THE WALL. 43-1, 46-4
Sites: (1) Projecting N. from the N. line of Wall St. W. of William St.; (2) from N. line of Wall St., E. of Broadway. Erected prior to 1660 (C. Pl. 82, Vol. II); demolished 1699; stones used for new City Hall on Wall St.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Eng., 271; *M. C. C.*, II:82. Shown on Pl. 23-a, Vol. I; C. Pl. 82, Vol. II.
- BENSON'S POINT REDOUT. 1655-1
Site: Bet. Second and Third Aves., N. of 106th St. Erected 1814.—*Guernsey's N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15*.
- BLOCK HOUSE OR BATTERY. 183-1
Site: Abt. Harrison and West Sts. Shown by Grim (Pl. 32) and as "Ruins of Battery" on Pl. 36-b, Vol. I (1757).
- BLOCK HOUSE AT THE BATTERY. 3-12
Site: In Battery Park. c. 1755.—Pl. 34, Vol. I.
- BLOCK HOUSE NO. 1. "The old Stone Tower." 1111-9
Site: In Central Park, 14 yds. S. of 109th St., 7 yds. W. of Seventh Ave. Erected 1814.—*Guernsey's N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15*; cf. 10th Ann. Rep., Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 423. See Pl. 82A, Vol. III.
- BLOCK HOUSE NO. 2. 1866-2
Site: S. side 114th St., W. of Morningside Ave., W. Erected 1814.—*Guernsey's N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15*; cf. 10th Ann. Rep., Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 423. See Pl. 82A, Vol. III.
- BLOCK HOUSE NO. 3. 1963-1
Site: S. side 121st St., W. of Morningside Ave., W. Erected 1814.—*Guernsey's N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15*; cf. 10th Ann. Rep., Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 423. See Pl. 82A, Vol. III.
- BLOCK HOUSE NO. 4. 1850-1
Site: S. of 123d St., near Tenth Ave., in Morningside Park, Erected 1814.—*Guernsey's N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15*. Shown on Colton's Topog. Map (1836), Pl. 124, Vol. III. And see Pl. 82A, Vol. III.
- BRITISH REDOUTS AND EARTHWORKS OF 1776. See Memorandum on Landmark Map, Pl. 174.
- BUNKER'S HILL. See Bayard's Mount, under NATURAL TOPOGRAPHY.
- COCK HILL FORT. 2256-2
Site: Summit of Inwood Hill, Bolton Road, S. of Spuyten Duyvil. Erected by American troops 1776; taken by British troops at battle of Ft. Washington 1776.—*20th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 443. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1859, p. 460.
- FLY BLOCK HOUSE. 39-7
Site: Wall, near Pearl St. Erected prior to 1689.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., II:399, 407. See Pl. 23-a, Vol. I.
- FORT AMSTERDAM. 12
Site: Block bounded by Whitehall, State and Bridge Sts. and Bowling Green. Engineer, Kryn Fredericks. Begun 1626; rebuilt 1628; completed 1635.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., IV:5, 21; Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 104-5, 421-4; see *Chronology*, monograph on the Fort, 1626-35. Called Fort James 1664 (*Gen. Entries*, pub. in N. Y. State Library, *Hist. Bull.*, II:105; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1864, p. 624); Fort Willem Hendrick 1673 (*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., I:605); Fort James again 1674 (*Cal. Coun. Min.*, 19, 21); Fort William Henry 1691 (*ibid.*, 62); Fort Anne, or "the Queen's Fort," 1703 (*ibid.*, 187); Fort George 1714 (*ibid.*, 256); partially destroyed by fire 1741 (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VI:184-6); demolished 1790.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1790, Chap. 25; *Chronology*. Government House erected on this site. Later U. S. Custom House (both g. e.). Fort shown on Frontispiece, and Pls. 1-a, 1-b, 3-a, 3-b, 4-a, 4-b, 5, 6, 7, 7-a, 8, 9, 10, 10-a, 11-a, 11-b, 12, 13, 14-a, 14-b, 15, 16-a, 16-b, 16A, 17, 18, 19, 22-a, 22-b, 23-a, 23-b, 25, 26, 27, 27-a, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46A and 50, Vol. I.
- FORT CLINTON (McGOWN'S PASS). 1111-4
Site: Central Park, near E. 105th St. Erected 1814.—*10th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 424 *et seq.* and Map. Shown on Pl. 82A, Vol. III; also in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1856, p. 592.
- FORT FISH. 1111-5
Site: Central Park, near E. 107th St. Erected 1814.—*10th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 424 *et seq.* and Map. Shown on Pl. 82A, Vol. III; drawing from Swift Report reproduced in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1860, p. 624; *ibid.*, 1865, p. 221.
- FORT GANSEVOORT OR "WHITE FORT." 644-2
Site: Near intersection of Little W. 12th St. and Tenth Ave. Erected 1812 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XXVI:134); demolished prior to 1849.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assrs.*, XVII:223. Shown on Poppleton's Plan (1817) in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855, opp. p. 298; Goodrich's Map (1828); Pl. 86, and A. Pl. 20-b, Vol. III; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1850, p. 264.
- FORT GEORGE. 2160-1
Site: Crest of Laurel Hill, Audubon Ave. at Fort George Ave. Erected by American troops 1776; taken by British troops; for a short time called Fort Clinton, and re-named Fort George.—*20th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 431 *et seq.* Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1858, p. 444.
- FORT KNYPHAUSEN. See FORT WASHINGTON.
- FORT LAIGHT. 1978-1
Site: 547-549 W. 123d St. Erected 1814 (*Guernsey's N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15*, II:333-4); rightly stated to be in this location by Dr. Edward Hagan Hall, who corrects Randel and subsequent authorities, on the authority of maps accompanying Gen. Swift's Report.

- 21st *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 553-4. Venetian apartment-house now here.
- FORT PRINCE CHARLES OR THE CHARLES REDOUBT.**
 Site: Marble Hill, Fort Charles Pl. (Corlear Pl.) and Kingsbridge Ave. Erected 1776 by American troops and taken in the same year by the British. —20th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 380-1. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III.
- FORT TRYON.**
 Site: Fort Washington Ave., on a line with 196th St. An outwork of Fort Washington, erected by American troops 1776, taken in battle of Fort Washington by the British and re-named Fort Tryon 1776. Tablet erected on site by Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc. 1909.—*Society's Ann. Rep.*, 1910, pp. 46, 349 et seq. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III; and in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1859, p. 444.
- FORT WASHINGTON.**
 Site: Fort Washington Ave. at 183d St. Erected by American troops 1776; taken by the British and re-named Fort Mifflin 1776. Monument on site (q. v.).—*Fort Washington*, pub. by Empire State Soc. Sons of the Am. Revolution, N. Y., 1902. Shown on Pl. 50, Vol. I; Pl. 86, Vol. III; also in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1857, p. 120; *ibid.*, 1861, p. 428; *ibid.*, 1866, pp. 640, 656.
- GUARD HOUSE NEAR THE WATER GATE.**
 Site: Intersection of Pearl and Wall Sts. Erected prior to August, 1653; ordered removed Sept. 1 of the same year.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 95, 112-13, 139.
- HALF-MOON AT THE BATTERY.**
 Site: In Battery Park. Erected by Leisler 1689.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., II: 21. Shown on Pl. 23-a, Vol. I.
- HALF-MOON AT BURGER'S PATH (first site).**
 Site: Pearl St., W. of Old Slip. Constructed prior to 1679.—Pl. 17, Vol. I.
- HALF-MOON AT BURGER'S PATH (second site).**
 Site: Hanover Sq., E. of Old Slip. Constructed prior to 1695 (Pl. 23-a, Vol. I; cf. *M. C. C.*, I: 407); battery completed 1704.—*Ibid.*, II: 266.
- HALF-MOON BEFORE THE STADT HUYS.**
 Site: S. side Pearl St., E. of Coenties Al. Erected 1661 (Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 421; cf. *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 315). Shown on Pls. 10, 10-a, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20-b and 22-b, Vol. I.
- HALF-MOON AT THE WATER GATE.**
 Site: Wall, W. of Water St. Erected prior to 1660 (C. Pl. 82, Vol. II); demolished before 1688 (*Liber Wills*, III-IV: 173); rebuilt prior to 1695 (Pl. 23-a); gone before 1717.—Pl. 25, Vol. I. Shown on Pls. 10-a, 13, 14-a, 14-b, 15, 16 and 17, Vol. I; C. Pl. 82, Vol. II.
- HOORN'S HOOK (RHINELANDER'S, OBSERVATION, OR GRACIE'S POINT).**
 Site: S. of 89th St., at the East River. Fortified by Americans 1776; again in 1814.—16th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc. (Map); cf. Guernsey's *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15*, 393. Shown on Pls. 45 and 50, Vol. I.
- LAND GATE, THE.**
 Site: Broadway at Wall St. First mention 1658.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 130. Shown on Duke's Plan (Pl. 10), Vol. I; Castello Plan (C. Pl. 82), Vol. II, etc.
- LUNETTE ON JEFFREY'S HOOK (FORT WASHINGTON POINT).**
 Site: Fort Washington Point. Erected 1776 by American troops and taken by British troops in battle of Fort Washington 1776.—*Fort Washington*, pub. by The Empire State Soc. of the Sons of the Am. Rev. (1902).
- McGOWN'S PASS—THE BARRIER GATE.**
 Site: In Central Park, opp. 107th St. Erected 1814.—Guernsey's *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15*, II: 296; cf. 16th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 408. Shown on Pl. 82-B-2, Vol. III.
- McGOWN'S PASS, Works at.**
 Site: In Central Park, opp. 107th St. Shown in Pls. 82-A and 82-B, Vol. III; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1860, p. 620; *ibid.*, 1856, p. 480.
- NORTH BATTERY OR "RED FORT."**
 Site: 200 ft. W. of the Exterior Line, in the North River, foot of Hubert St. Projected and begun 1807 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XVII: 296); finished 1811 (*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, pp. 882-3). Ceded to the City by the U. S. Govt. 1831.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), LXXV: 106, 248-52. Leased 1839 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assrs.*, VI: 174); leased to Comm'r of Emigration 1848 (*ibid.*, XV: 401); leased to D. & H. Canal Co. 1849 (*ibid.*, XVI: 261). Shown in *N. Y. Mirror* (1833), XI: frontispiece; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855, p. 344.
- NORTHWEST BLOCKHOUSE, THE.**
 Site: W. of Church St., S. of Wall St. c. 1664 (Pl. 10-A, Vol. I); see Pl. 23-a, Vol. I.
- NUTTER'S BATTERY.**
 Site: Central Park, near E. 107th St. Erected 1814.—16th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 424 et seq. and Map. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1856, p. 361.
- OYSTER PASTY MOUNT.**
 Site: Greenwich, near Edgar St. "The works on the west side of the City." Erected prior to 1660.—Castello Plan, Vol. II. Mentioned 1697 in *Liber Deeds*, XXI: 212. Ruins discovered on excavation 1751.—See Chronology. Shown on Pl. 23-a, Vol. I; Castello Plan, Vol. II.
- PALISADES OF 1746.**
 Block-houses, 138-1, 136-1, 122-13, 158-1, 118-1, 111-1. Gates, 138-2, 135-2, 159-3, 119-2. The Palisades ran across the island partly parallel to, and N. and S. of, the line of Chambers St., with block-houses and gates at intervals, from Peck's Slip to near the E. side of Greenwich St. Erected 1746.—*Laus of N. Y.*, 1745, Chap. 793; *N.-Y. Weekly Post-Boy*, Apr. 22, 1745, Mch. 3, 1746; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1849, p. 346. Shown on Pl. 32-a, Vol. I.
- REDOUBT.**
 Site: W. of Park Ave., N. side of 122d St.—Pl. 86, Vol. III.
- REDOUBT, SOMETIMES ERRONEOUSLY CALLED FORT LAIGHT (q. v.).**
 Site: N. of 124th St., 120 yds. E. of Eleventh Ave. Erected 1814 (Guernsey's *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15*). Guernsey follows Randal (Pl. 86, Vol. III) in calling this Fort Laight, but Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, following the *Report* and maps by Gen. Swift, corrects this error.—21st *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 553-4.
- RONDEEL AT WIDOW LOOCQUERMANS.**
 Site: In front of 117 Pearl St. Erected prior to 1674.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, 702. Shown on Pl. 17, Vol. I.

SPUR BEFORE THE GATE, THE—THE HORNE-WORK.

12-6
Erected prior to 1688 (*Collections* of N. Y. Hist. Soc., 1892, pp. 170-7); removed prior to 1773.—Pl. 46-a, Vol. I. Shown on Pls. 23-a, 23-b, 26, 27, 27-a, 30, 32, 34, 40, 41, and 42, Vol. I.

WALL, THE.

Along the N. line of the present Wall St., extending from the Hudson to the East Rivers. Erected 1653; later repaired and strengthened; demolished by 1699. See *Chronology*; Key to Castello Plan, Vol. II. Shown on Pls. 8-b, 10, 10A, 13, 17, 22, and 23, Vol. I; and C. Pl. 82, Vol. II.

WATER GATE, THE.

31-1
Site: Wall St. at Pearl St. Constructed 1656 (*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 29); closed prior to 1679 (*Journal* of Dankers and Sluyter, 43-6); reported "all down" 1688.—*Collections* of N. Y. Hist. Soc., I: 170, 173. Designed by Capt. de Koningh.—See Vol. I, p. 210. Shown on Pls. 10 and 10A, Vol. I; and on C. Pl. 82, Vol. II.

WHITEHALL—GEORGE AUGUSTUS'S ROYAL BATTERY (COPSEY BATTERY).

3-8, 8, 8
Site: The Battery, Whitehall St. Erected 1694 (*M. C. C.*, I: 345-6); rebuilt 1735, and named "George Augustus's Royal Battery" (*The N.-Y. Gaz.*, July 14-21 and Oct. 13-20, 1735; *Assemb. Jour.*, Gaine Ed., I: 684); enlarged and strengthened 1741 (*ibid.*, I: 803; *The Colonial Laws of N. Y.*, III: 134-148). Shown on Pls. 23-a, 30, 33, 34, and 35, Vol. I.

GARDENS

ATLANTIC GARDENS. See TAVERNS, etc.; also THEATRES, etc.

BRANNON'S GARDENS. See TAVERNS, etc.

COLUMBIAN GARDEN. See TAVERNS, etc.

CONTOIT'S N. Y. GARDEN. See TAVERNS, etc.

ELGIN (DR. HOSACK'S) BOTANIC GARDENS.

1263, 1264, 1265, 1266
Site: 47th to 51st St., Fifth Ave., to within 100 ft. of Sixth Ave. Granted to Dr. Hosack by City 1802 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XIII: 431); deed to Dr. Hosack reported executed 1810 (*ibid.*, XXIII: 33-4); Common Council joined in petition by Medical Soc. to Legis. that State purchase Garden, 1810 (*ibid.*, XXI: 4, 189-90); Hosack sold to the State 1814 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1814, Chap. 120); State granted the land to Columbia College 1814.—*Ibid.*; *Hist. Columbia Univ.*, 313-4, 316. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I; Pl. 86, Vol. III; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1859, p. 204; *Historic N. Y.*, I: opp. p. 342; drawing by Reinagle, eng. by Leney, in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.

FORT GARDEN, THE.

9-4
Site: S. of Bridge St., bet. Whitehall and State Sts. c. 1735.—Pl. 30, Vol. I.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD OF THE WEST INDIA COMPANY.

21-3, 3; 49-4, 4
Site: W. side of Broadway, abt. 150 ft. S. and 50 ft. N. of Rector St., including the bed of the street. Prior to 1638; still existing 1661 (Key to Castello Plan, Vol. II, p. 224). Shown on Pl. 10 and 10A, Vol. I; and on C. Pl. 82, Vol. II.

MOUNT VERNON GARDEN AND THEATRE. See THEATRES, etc.

RANELAGH GARDEN. See HOMESTEADS, Anthony Rutgers's House.

VAN DEN BERG'S MEAD-HOUSE AND GARDEN. See TAVERNS, etc.

VAUXHALL GARDENS. See TAVERNS, etc.

VINEYARD, THE.—THE GOVERNOR'S GARDEN. 89, 90
Site: Bet. Beekman St., a line S. of Ann St., Nassau St. and Park Row. Granted to Cornelis van Tienhoven 1646 (*Liber Deeds* GG: 142, Albany); granted to John Knight 1685 (*Liber Patents*, V: 297, Albany); Knight conveyed to Gov. Dongan 1685 (*Liber Deeds*, IX: 387, Albany); called the Governor's Vineyard 1685 (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Eng., 137); Thos. Dongan conveyed to Thos. White 1762 (*Liber Deeds*, XXI: 290); Presbyterian Church petitions for grant of "Angular Lott Adjoining to the Ground lately Called the Vineyard" 1766.—*M. C. C.*, VII: 6. Shown on Pls. 23-a, 30, Vol. I; Plan, drawn by James Willson, in Bancker Coll., N. Y. Pub. Library.

GRANTS, BOUWERIES, FARMS, ETC.*

AERTSEN, CORNELIS; GRANT TO. 267
c. 1645.—Recited in *Liber Deeds*, B: 164, (N. Y. Co.).

ALLERTON, ISAAC, LAND OF. 95
Deed from Philip de Truy, dated Apl. 10, 1647.—*Liber Deeds*, IV: 92 (Albany).

BAYARD, NICHOLAS, GRANT TO. See SMITH'S HILL.

BECKMAN, WILLIAM, GRANT TO. 165
Dated June 20, 1656.—*Liber HH*-2: 55 (Albany).

BESTEVAER'S CRIPPLEBUSH; BEEKMAN'S SWAMP. 104
Conveyed by Corporation of N. Y. to Jacobus Roosevelt, July 20, 1734.—*Liber B*: 151, Compt. Office.

BOUWERY No. 1. 874
Grant to Petrus Stuyvesant Mch. 12, 1651 (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch: 540); confirmed Nov. 6, 1667.—*Liber Patents*, II: 140 (Albany).

BOUWERY No. 2. 439
Grant to Harmen Smeman, Apl. 2, 1647 (*Liber GG*: 207, Albany); confirmed to Stuyvesant, Nov. 6, 1667.—*Liber Patents*, II: 139 (Albany).

BOUWERY No. 3. 428
Grant to Leendert Aerden, Oct. 19, 1645 (*Liber GG*: 120, Albany); confirmed to Stuyvesant Nov. 6, 1667.—*Liber Patents*, II: 140 (Albany).

BOUWERY No. 4. 419
Grant to Gerrit Jansen, from Oldenburgh, Feb. 17, 1646.—*Liber GG*: 134 (Albany).

BOUWERY No. 5. 290
Grant to Cornelis Claes Swits, Dec. 13, 1645 (*Liber GG*: 129, Albany); confirmed to William Beekman, Aug. 10, 1667.—*Liber Patents*, II: 91 (Albany).

BOUWERY No. 6. 281
Grant to Cornelis Jacobsen Stille, Mch. 18, 1647.—*Liber GG*: 195 (Albany).

BREVOORT FARM. 568

CALCK HOOK 169
Grant to Jan Jansen Damen, Mch. 15, 1646.—*Liber GG*: 137 (Albany). The original grant in possession of the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

CLAESSEN, SYBOUT, GRANT TO. 46
Dated May 15, 1647.—*Liber GG*: 220 (Albany).

* For information regarding early grants south of the Wall, see Map of the Dutch Grants (C. Pls. 87 and 87a), and Key to the Dutch Grants, Vol. II. For location of West India Company's bouweries, see Manatus Maps, C. Pls. 41 and 42, Vol. II. The reference numbers here indicate the places on the Landmark Map where the names begin.

- CLARK, THOMAS B., ESTATE OF. 721
COLLET, PIETER, GRANT TO. 46
Before May 15, 1647. See *Liber GG*: 220 (Albany).
COMPANY'S BOUWERIE, THE OLD. 85
Originally extended from Broadway to Hudson River and from Fulton to about Chambers St. Set apart for the Dutch West India Co. for use of the garrison of the Fort and called The Company's Farm. Confiscated by the English (1664), and held as crown lands. Called successively The Duke's Farm, The King's Farm, and The Queen's Farm. Extended by the English to about Christopher St. on the River, and to Reade St. on Broadway.—Gerard, *A Treatise on the Title of the Corporation to the Streets, etc., in the City of N. Y.* (1872), 34. See also THE QUEEN'S FARM, *infra*.
CORNELISSEN, LAURENS, GRANT TO. 70
Dated Sept. 7, 1641.—*Liber GG*: 43 (Albany).
DAMEN, JAN JANSEN, GRANT TO. 52, 64
Dated Apl. 25, 1644.—*Liber GG*: 91 (Albany).
DAMEN, JAN JANSEN, GRANT TO. See CALCK HOOK, *supra*.
DELANCY, JAMES, FARM OF. 424
DE TRUY, PHILIP, GRANT TO. 94
Dated May 22, 1640.—*Liber GG*: 34 (Albany).
DE WITT, JAN, AND JAN THEUNISSEN, GRANT TO. 122
Dated May 27, 1664.—*Liber Patents*, II: 116 (Albany).
DOMINIE'S BOUWERY. See ANNETJE JANS, *infra*.
DUKE'S FARM, THE. 127
Later known as The King's Farm, and still later as The Queen's Farm (q. v.). Occupied the site of the old Company's Bouwerie (q. v.).
GLASS HOUSE FARM. 707
GROESENS, CORNELIS, GRANT TO. 46
Dated Jan. 10, 1645.—Recited in *Liber A, Deeds*, N. Y. Co.: 11.
GROESENS, CORNELIS, GRANT TO. 49, 51
Dated Jan. 10, 1645.—Recited in *Dutch MSS.*, III: 33 (Albany).
HALL, THOMAS, GRANT TO. 162
Dated Nov. 29, 1652.—Recited in *Liber Patents*, IV: 17 (Albany).
HERMITAGE FARM. 993, 1054
HERRING FARM. 541, 586
JANS, ANNETJE, AND ROELOFFJE JANSEN, GRANT TO. 145
Dated 1636; Recited in confirmation Mch. 27, 1667.—*Liber Patents*, IV: 28 (Albany).
JANSEN, HENDRICK, GRANT TO. 41
Dated c. 1641.—Recitals in *Government Grants*, 1642-1649, p. 1, in the Municipal Library.
JANSEN, TYMEN, GRANT TO. 40
Dated c. 1640. See note, Vol. II, p. 339.
KING'S FARM, THE. 125
See THE OLD COMPANY'S BOUWERIE, and THE QUEEN'S FARM.
KIP'S BAY FARM. 937
LEENDERTSEN, SANDER, GRANT TO. 69
Dated July 2, 1646.—*Liber GG*: 152 (Albany).
LOOCKERMANS, GOVERT, AND CORNELIS LEENDERTSEN, GRANT TO. 92
Dated Mch. 26, 1642 (*Liber GG*: 47, Albany); confirmed Apl. 18, 1667.—*Liber Patents*, II: 11 (Albany).
MOORE, CLEMENT C., ESTATE OF. 717
MURRAY HILL FARM. 889
OLD JAN'S LAND. 580
See note, Vol. II, p. 190.
PIETERSEN, HENDRICK, FROM HASSELT, GRANT TO. 46, 47
Dated Jan. 28, 1653.—Recited in *Liber Deeds*, A: 205, 206 (N. Y. Co.).
QUEEN'S FARM, THE. 88
Formerly known as The Duke's Farm and The King's Farm. Same as the West India Company's farm or bouwerie (q. v.). Conveyed by Queen Anne, by grant signed by Gov. Cornbury, to Corporation of Trinity Church, 1705.—*Liber Patents*, VII: 338 (Albany). For history of the title of Trinity Church to this property, see Bogardus v. Trinity, 4 Sandford's Chan. Rep., 675; 5 *ibid.*, 633.
ROSE HILL FARM. 886
See also "ROSE HILL" under HOMESTEADS.
RUTGERS FARM. 283
RUTGERS, ANTHONY, SWAMP GRANTED TO. 144
Grant Dec. 31, 1733.—*Liber Patents*, XI: 127 (Albany).
SAILORS SNUG HARBOR. 550
SCHOUT'S BOUWERY. 459
Grant to Gerrit Hendricksen, Dec. 6, 1646, and May 13, 1654 (*Liber GG*: 161, Albany); confirmed, May 3, 1667.—*Liber Patents*, II: 22 (Albany).
SCHRICK, PAULUS, GRANT TO. 166
Grant recited as of Oct. 7, 1653, in *Liber Patents*, II: 154 (Albany).
SCHRICK, PAULUS, GRANT TO. 155
Grant recited as of Jan. 31, 1662, in *Liber Patents*, II: 101 (Albany).
SHOEMAKERS' LAND, THE. 65, 67, 68, 77, 78, 79, 89, 91 and 93.
Site: Bounded by Broadway and Maiden Lane, and by a line on the N. 117 ft. N. of Fulton St., and a line on the E. bet. William and Gold Sts. Formed part of grant by Kieft to Van Tienhoven of June 14, 1644, recited in *Liber Patents*, II: 113 (Albany); afterwards on Aug. 30, 1673 and Mch. 20, 1675, conveyed by Jan Smedes to John Harpendinck and others, shoemakers (*Liber Deeds*, I: 126, Albany); lots in the plot ordered laid out 1695 (*M. G. C.*, I: 380); the plot devised by the remaining owner, Harpendinck, to the Reformed Dutch Church in 1723. See Pl. 24-a, Vol. I.
SMITH'S HILL; GRANT TO NICHOLAS BAYARD. 163
Dated June 21, 1697.—*Liber Patents*, VII: 130 (Albany).
STUYVESANT FARM. 447
TRINITY ESTATE; see ANNETJE JANS; DUKE'S FARM; OLD JAN'S LAND.
TURTLE BAY FARM. 1315
VAN BORSUM, CORNELIS, GRANT TO. 154
Dated Oct. 14, 1673.—*Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, XXIII: 20-433 (Albany).
VAN CORLAER'S PLANTATION. 339
See *Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, III: 102 (Albany); *Liber Patents*, II: 90 (Albany).
VAN ELSLANT CLAES, GRANT TO. 347
Dated Mch. 13, 1647.—*Liber GG*: 182 (Albany).
VAN TIENHOVEN, CORNELIS; later THE SHOEMAKERS' LAND. 89
Grant dated June 14, 1644.—Recited in *Liber*

- Patents*, II: 113 (Albany). See also Shoemakers' Land, *supra*.
- VAN TIENHOVEN, CORNELIS; later THE VINEYARD. 90
Grant dated, Mch. 27, 1646.—*Liber GG*: 142 (Albany). See also The Vineyard under GARDENS, *supra*.
- WARREN, SIR PETER, FARM OF. 630
See A. Pl. 5-b, Vol. III.
- WEBBERS, WOLPHERT, GRANT TO. 118
Dated Apl. 2, 1650.—Recited in *Liber Patents*, III: 93 (Albany).
- ### HOMESTEADS, MANSIONS, AND OTHER PRIVATE RESIDENCES
- APTHORP, CHARLES WARD, MANSION OF. 1221-1
Site: S. of 91st St., 210 ft. W. of Columbus Ave. (Map 216, Register's Office). Erected 1764 (*N.-Y. Mercury*, May 21, 1764); known as Elmwood; property of William Jauncey 1799; bequeathed to Herman Jauncey Thorne 1828; ex'rs sold 1860 (Mott's *N. Y. of Yesterday*, 14-15); bought by George Conrad and became a resort as Conrad's "Elm Park" 1860 (*Liber Deeds*, DCCCXV: 367, 369; DCCCLXXXIII: 445); continued as road-house, resort, dance pavilion, etc. (*Liber Deeds*, CMXLVII: 694; CMLVII: 682; MCCCCLXXXI: 342; MDCXXVII: 405) until demolished 1892.—*Record & Guide*, XLIX: 752, 834; L: 320. Seven dwelling-houses erected on site.—*Ibid.* Apthorp Mansion shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855, p. 392; Mott's *N. Y. of Yesterday*, 42; Emmet Collection, No. 10939, *N. Y. Pub. Library*.
- ASTOR, JOHN JACOB, HOUSE OF. 1584-1
Site: S. side 88th St., 220 ft. W. of Ave. B, projecting into 88th St. Erected subsequent to Nov., 1802 (*Liber Deeds*, LXIII: 323); demolished 1869.—*Eliza Greator's Old New York from the Battery to Bloomingdale*, II: 217. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1864, p. 208.
- ASTOR, JOHN JACOB, HOUSE OF (now owned by Vincent Astor). 1380-1
Site: N. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 65th St.; architect, Richard M. Hunt. Shown in *The New Metropolis* (1909), 509.
- AUDUBON, JOHN JAMES, HOUSE OF; "MINNIESLAND." 2134-1
Site: W. of Riverside Drive, bet. 155th and 156th Sts. Erected c. 1841 (*Liber Deeds*, CCCCXX: 206); Audubon called the house and estate "Minniesland."—18th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 460 *et seq.* Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1865, p. 256.
- AXTELL, WILLIAM, HOUSE OF. 88-4
Site: 221 Broadway. Erected prior to 1776 (*Duer's Reminiscences of an Old New Yorker*, 38-9); confiscated 1783; later, residence of Lewis A. Scott, Sec. of State of N. Y., and in 1798 of Aaron Burr (Pl. 68-b). Astor House erected on site 1836. Shown on Pls. 54 and 68-b, Vol. I; and Pls. 85, 100, and 108, Vol. III.
- BAYARD, NICHOLAS, MANSION OF. 473-2
Site: In block bounded by Grand, Broome, Crosby and Lafayette Sts. Erected prior to 1735 (Pl. 30, Vol. I); occupied by Jacques M. J. De La Croix as the Vauxhall Garden from 1798 (*Liber Deeds*, LIII: 437) until 1805 (City Directories); demolished 1821.—*Greator's Old New York*, II: 125.
- BEEKMAN, ABRAHAM K., HOUSE OF. 1458-1
Site: Bet. 63d and 64th Sts., 100 ft. W. of Ave. A. Erected c. 1809 (*Liber Deeds*, LXXXIII: 193); demolished bet. 1881 and 1883.—*Ibid.*, MDLXXIX: 425; cf. Robinson's *Atlas*, 1883. Flower Hospital covers this site.
- BEEKMAN, JAMES, HOUSE OF ("MOUNT PLEASANT"). 1344-1
Site: N. W. cor. First Ave. and 51st St. Erected 1763 (*Liber Deeds*, XL: 475); demolished 1874.—*Ibid.*, MCLXXXII: 282, 294. Headquarters of General Howe of the British army 1776; Nathan Hale condemned as a spy here Sept. 21, 1776.—*Johnston's Nathan Hale* (1914 ed.), 89, 121. For names of other occupants during the Revolution, see *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1854, p. 554. Mantel from house now in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc. Shown on pls. in *Greator's Old N. Y.*, opp. p. 106; Lamb's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, I: 569; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1854, p. 554; *ibid.*, 1861, pp. 496, 498, 502.
- BLONDELL, CHRISTOPHER; HOUSE OF. See COKER, THOMAS.
- BOGARDUS, DOMINE EVERARDUS, HOUSE OF. 10-4
Site: Whitehall St., bet. Stone and Bridge Sts. Erected prior to 1647 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 107); sold by Annetje Jans, widow, to Warnea Wessels 1657.—*Ibid.* See Map of Dutch Grants, Vol. II, and Key. Kemble Bldg. now covers site.
- BRADISH, GEORGE, HOUSE OF. 1682-1
Site: In block bounded by First and Second Aves., 110th and 111th Sts., 175 ft. from W. line of First Ave. Erected after 1816 (*Liber Deeds*, CXVII: 355); before 1819 (Randel's MS. Map of Farms, Pl. 86, Vol. III); for many years the bldg. used as offices by Consolidated Gas Co.; demolished 1901.—Information furnished by Mr. Robt. E. Livingston.
- BREVOORT, HENRY, HOUSE OF. 573-1
Site: No. 24 Fifth Ave., at N. W. cor. 9th St.; erected prior to 1840; occupied by Charles de Rham prior to 1883.—See *Lossing's Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 438. Shown in *Fifth Ave.* (pub'd by the Fifth Ave. Bank, 1915).
- BUCHANAN, THOMAS, HOUSE OF. 1371-1
Site: E. of Ave. A, in bed of 55th St. Erected after 1784 (*Liber Deeds*, XLI: 396); demolished bet. 1854-1867.—*Dripp's Atlases*.
- BURR, AARON, HOUSE OF. 153-7
Site: 11 Reade St. Shown in *Pelletreau's Early New York Houses*, Pl. 49; litho. by C. F. W. Mielatz, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 2, No. 3.
- CARNEGIE, ANDREW, HOUSE OF. 1502-1
Site: Fifth Ave., 90th to 91st St.; architects, Babb, Cook & Willard.
- CENTURY HOUSE, THE NAGEL HOMESTEAD. 2193-1
Site: At intersection of Ninth Ave. and 213th St. Erected 1736 (*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 538); partially destroyed by fire 1901 (*N. Y. Times*, July 3, 1901); entirely demolished 1907.—20th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 490. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1861, p. 240.
- CHELSEA HOUSE. 720-1
Site: S. side 23d St., 200 ft. W. of Ninth Ave. Original house erected probably by Jacob or Tunis Somarindyc prior to 1750, when Thomas Clarke bought the property (*Liber Deeds*, XV: 11, 13, Albany); destroyed by fire c. 1776 (C. C. Moore, LL.D. in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1854, p. 536);

- Chelsea House built on site subsequent to 1777 (*ibid.*; cf. *Liber Wills*, XXXI: 191); demolished 1854.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1854, p. 536 and plate; Drupp's *Atlas* (1854) and Ferris's *Atlas* (1854). Old house shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I; also in Janvier's *In Old N. Y.*, 169.
- CHESTERMAN, JAMES, HOUSE OF. 1789-1
Site: N. W. cor. Second Ave. and 124th St. Erected 1821 (Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 191); demolished 1883.—*Liber Deeds*, MDCCXLVI: 5; cf. Bromley's *Atlas*, 1884.
- COKER, THOMAS; HOUSE OF. 3-6
Site: In Battery Park, S. of Battery Pl. A ward boundary 1683 (*M. C. C.*, I: 113); Thomas Elde, the armourer, erected a house here "in Governor Hunter's time" (1710-1719), which had become "a sort of Pest House for the sick of the city" by 1752, and was then leased to Christopher Blondel for 99 years (*Land Papers* Albany, XV: 25; cf. *Cal. Coun. Min.*, 386); purchased by the Corporation and demolished 1792.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), X: 280, 284, 294. Shown on Pls. 27, 41 and 44, Vol. I.
- COOPER, PETER, AND ABRAM S. HEWITT, HOUSE OF. 878-3
Site: No. 11 Lexington Ave. Shown in *Old Buildings of N. Y.*, 106.
- COOPER, PETER, HOUSE OF. 883-1
Site: S. E. cor. Fourth Ave. and 28th St. Shown in photographure from monotype by C. F. W. Mielatz, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 10, No. 12.
- COSTER, HENRY A., HOUSE OF. 936-1
Site: N. W. cor. 30th St. and First Ave. Erected c. 1805 (*Liber Deeds*, LXXI: 141); purchased by Anson G. Phelps 1835 (Greator's *Old N. Y.*, I: 111); demolished c. 1868.—Agreement in *Liber Mortgages*, DCCCXCIX: 132. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III.
- COSTER, JOHN G., HOUSE OF. 892-2
Site: N. side 36th St., partly in street, 60 ft. E. of Lexington Ave. Erected c. 1805 (*Liber Deeds*, LXXII: 158); demolished before 1850.—*Ibid.*, DLIII: 184. Shown on Pls. 86 and 153-d, Vol. III; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1865, p. 808.
- CRUGER, MRS. DOUGLAS, HOUSE OF. 609-1
Site: No. 120 W. 14th St. Leased for five years by Metropolitan Museum of Art 1873.—*Bulletin of the Museum*, Jan., 1907. Shown in *Old Buildings of N. Y.* (1907), 72. Present Headquarters Salvation Army.
- DAMEN, JAN JANSEN, GREAT HOUSE OF. 47-4
Site: In Cedar St. at Broadway. Erected c. 1644 (*Liber Grants* GG: 91, Albany); sold to Dr. Henry Taylor 1672 (*Liber Deeds*, B: 190; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers*, etc., 1665-1672, translated, p. 210); ordered demolished by Colve 1673.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 631. See Castello Plan, Grants N. of the Wall, Nos. 5 and 6, Vol. II.
- DE LANCEY, JAMES, RESIDENCE OF. 425-1
Site: In block bounded by Bowery, Delancey, Rivington and Chrystie Sts. Erected by May Bickley prior to 1724 (Fernow's *Index to Wills*, p. 14); James De Lancey bought the house from Dr. Brune Bickley 1744.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXII: 489; in ruinous condition 1791 (Chronology, April 27, 1791); demolished later than 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I) and prior to 1799 (Pl. 70, Vol. I). Shown on Pls. 30, 32, 36-b, 40, 41, 42 and 64, Vol. I.
- DELANO, EUGENE, HOUSE OF. 550-1
Site: 12 Washington Sq. North (N. E. cor. Fifth Ave.), formerly occupied by Mayor Edward Cooper and Lloyd S. Brice. Shown in *Old Buildings of N. Y.*, by Wm. F. Mott, pub. by Brentano (1907), 58.
- DE PEYSTER, NICHOLAS, HOUSE OF. 1896-1
Site: N. side 114th St., W. of Boulevard. Erected shortly after Dec., 1785 (*Liber Deeds*, XLIII: 202); became the property of Andrew Carrigan 1835; destroyed by fire 1850 and immediately rebuilt (information furnished by Mr. Paul Carrigan); demolished 1911.—*N. Y. Times*, Mch. 12, 1911.
- DYCKMAN FARM HOUSE. 2241-1
Site: Broadway, N. of Hawthorne St. Erected c. 1783 (Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 511; *N. Y. Times*, Oct. 1, 1915); given to the City by Mrs. Bashford Dean and Mrs. Alexander McMillan Welch with surrounding land to be known as the "Dyckman Park and Museum" 1915 (*The Sun*, Oct. 30, 1915); accepted 1916 (*The Sun*, July 12, 1916). House shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1861, p. 396.
- EARLIEST HOUSES ON MANHATTAN ISLAND. 20-2
Legendary site: 39-41 Broadway. Erected by Adriaen Block 1613.—Brodhead's *Hist. of the State of N. Y.*, I: 48n. See house of P. L. van der Grift; Bunker's Mansion House. Hamburg-American Bldg. now covers site. (Tablet.)
- ELDE, THOMAS; HOUSE OF. See COKER, THOMAS.
- FRANKLIN, WALTER, HOUSE OF. 109-1
Site: 3 Cherry St. Erected 1770; demolished 1856.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 7, 1856. Cf. *M. C. C.*, VII: 110; *Liber Deeds*, XXXV: 424; XXXVI: 474; XXXIX: 424. Residence of President Washington in 1789-90.—See Chronology. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1853, p. 304; *ibid.*, 1857, p. 252.
- FRICK, HENRY C., HOUSE OF. 1385-2
Site: Fifth Ave. bet. 70th and 71st Sts. Architects, Carrère and Hastings. Site of Lenox Library (q. v.), which was demolished 1912.
- GOELET MANSION. 848-1
Site: N. E. cor. Broadway and 19th St. Shown in Pelletreau's *Early New York Houses*, Pl. 16.
- GRACIE, ARCHIBALD, HOUSE OF. 9-7
Site: Cor. Bridge and State Sts. Erected by A. Gracie c. 1804.—*Liber Deeds*, CX: 200. On ground formerly of Tryntie Jonas, the midwife, 1644.—*Liber GG*: 90 (Albany). For history of this site see Key to Castello Plan, Vol. II, pp. 269-70, and description of Pl. 56, Vol. I, p. 426-7.
- GRACIE, ARCHIBALD, HOUSE OF. 1592-3
Site: N. side of 88th St., bet. Ave. B and the East River; now in Carl Schurz (East River) Park. Erected c. 1794.—*The Picture of N. Y.* (1807), 186; cf. *Liber Deeds*, CXX: 194; *N. Y. Times*, Oct. 15, 1910; *Mag. Am. Hist.* (Nov., 1879), 690-2. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1859, p. 484; *Old Buildings of N. Y.* (1907), 150.
- HAMILTON GRANGE. 2058-1
Site: S. side 143d St., E. of Amsterdam Ave. Begun 1801; completed 1802 by Alexander Hamilton; thirteen trees planted to S. W. of house; last of trees destroyed 1908; "The Grange" removed to E. side Convent Ave. at 142d St.—*12th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc. 14th *Ann. Rep.*, 81. Shown on Pl. 153-c, Vol. III; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1858, p. 468; eng. by

- Francis S. King, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 4, No. 6.
- HAMILTON GRANGE.** 2050-1
Site: E. side Convent Ave. at 142d St.; site to which "The Grange" was removed. Shown on eng. by Edwin D. French, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series I, No. 5; *Old Buildings of N. Y.* (1907), 138.
- HARSEN, JACOB, HOMESTEAD OF.** 1162-1
Site: Bet. 70th and 71st Sts., 150 ft. W. of Tenth Ave. Erected prior to 1722 (*Mott's The New York of Yesterday*, 84); demolished subsequent to 1873.—*Greatorex's Old New York*, II: 145. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III; Drapp's Atlas (1868); *Greatorex's Old New York*, opp. p. 145; and in *Mott's The New York of Yesterday*, p. 134.
- HAYMEYER MANSION.**
Site: Bet. Eighth and Ninth Aves., 58th and 59th Sts. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1861, opp. p. 660.
- HAYMEYER, THEODORE A., HOUSE OF.** 867-2
Site: No. 244 Madison Ave. (S. W. cor. 38th St.). Shown in *Old Buildings of N. Y.* (1907), 122.
- HEERMANS, AUGUSTINE, GREAT HOUSE OF.** 41-1
Site: N. W. cor. Pearl and Pine Sts. Erected 1653.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 119; deed recorded 1656.—*Liber Patents*, III: 84. (Albany). Demolished 1673.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 636-7.
- HOPPER, YELLES, HOUSE OF.** 1529-1
Site: W. side Second Ave., 50 ft. S. of 84th St. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1861, p. 540; also in *Greatorex's Old New York*, opp. p. 172.
- HUNTINGTON, COLLIS P., HOUSE OF.** 1292-1
Site: No. 2 E. 57th St. (S. E. cor. Fifth Ave.); erected 1893.—*King's Handbook of N. Y.*, 222.
- JANS, ANNETJE AND ROELOFF, HOUSE OF.** 182-1
Site: Block bounded by Harrison, Jay, Washington, and West Sts. Erected bet. 1634 and 1636.—*Van Rensselaer-Bowier MSS.*, 806; *Liber Patents*, IV: 28 (Albany).
- JEROME, LEONARD W., HOUSE OF.** 855-1
Site: S. E. cor. Madison Ave. and 26th St.; erected and occupied 1865 (*City Directory*). Occupied by Union League Club (*q. v.*) 1868-1881; by Turf Club 1881-2; by Madison Club 1883; by University Club (*q. v.*) 1884-1899; by Manhattan Club (*q. v.*) 1899 to present time. Interior altered, under direction of University Club, by C. C. Haight, architect (notably, the little theatre, which had been used for charitable and amateur entertainments, made over for a dining-room). Shown in *Alexander's Hist. of the Univ. Club*, 48.
- KENNEDY HOUSE.** 13-1
Site: 1 Broadway. Thomas Broen erected the first house on this site c. 1644 (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 29); Anneke Cock had built here prior to 1662 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 257); Abraham De Peyster erected on the same plot several small houses facing the present Battery Place bet. 1734 (*ibid.*, XXXIV: 242) and 1756 (*ibid.*, XXXIV: 246); Captain Archibald Kennedy erected his spacious and famous mansion on the site c. 1760; it was conveyed by his heirs to Nathaniel Prime 1810; subsequently becoming the Washington Hotel (see Chronology); bldg. demolished 1882.—Records in the office of Francis W. Ford's Sons, 8 James St. The Washington Building now on site was erected immediately afterward. See descrip. of Pl. 98, Vol. III, for further information. Kennedy House shown on Pl. 98, Vol. III; and in *Greatorex's Old N. Y.*, opp. p. 19. Washington Bldg. shown in *Select N. Y.* . . . 100 *Albertype Illustrations* (1889-90); Washington Hotel shown, drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views.
- KETeltas, EUGENE, HOUSE OF.** 464-1
Site: No. 37 St. Mark's Pl. Shown in *Old Buildings of N. Y.* (1907), 56.
- KIDD, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, HOUSE OF.** 28-1
Site: 119-121 Pearl St. Erected by Govert Loockermans prior to 1671 (*Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Palsits, I: 90, 90n.; Key to Castello Plan, Vol. II, pp. 329-30). Residence of Capt. Kidd c. 1691-1699.—Key to Castello Plan.
- KIDD, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, HOUSE OF.** 40-1
Site: Part of 56 Wall St. Kidd owned (but probably did not occupy) these premises c. 1691 (records of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.) until his execution 1701.—*Innes's New Amsterdam and Its People*, 265.
- KING, RUFUS, HOUSE OF.** 88-1
Site: 223 Broadway. Erected bet. June, 1792, and 1795 (*Liber Deeds*, XLVII: 420, 424; cf. *City Directories*); demolished 1834.—*Diary of Philip Hone*, I: 104. Astor House afterward erected on site.
- KIP, JACOBUS, HOUSE OF.** 940-1
Site: S. side 35th St., 100 ft. E. of Second Ave.; partly in 35th St. Erected 1654; destroyed by fire 1696; second house built on same site; demolished 1851.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1852, p. 472; cf. Profile Map for Opening 35th St.; cf. Map 69-T, Register's Office; Stone's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, Appendix, XVI. Shown in Lamb's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, I: 159.
- LANGDON, WALTER, HOUSE OF.** 545-4
Site: S. W. cor. Astor Pl. and Lafayette Pl. (now Lafayette St.); built about 1845; taken down 1875. Shown and described in *Old Buildings of N. Y.* (1907), 44.
- LATHAM MANSION.** 109-5
Site: S. W. cor. Cherry and Roosevelt Sts. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855, p. 593; *Daily Graphic*, Nov. 18, 1874.
- LEGGETT, SAMUEL, HOUSE OF.** 109-3
Site: 7 Cherry St. First house in Manhattan to be successfully lighted with illuminating gas 1823. Leggett was president of the N. Y. Gas Light Co.—*Haswell's Reminiscences*, 138-9; cf. *Liber Deeds*, CXXXI: 1. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1861, p. 309.
- LENEX, JAMES, HOUSE OF.** 570-1
Site: No. 53 Fifth Ave., N. E. cor. 12th St. Shown in *Old Buildings of N. Y.* (1907), 62.
- LISPENARD, LEONARD, MANSION OF.** 221-1
Site: In bed of Hudson St., S. line of Desbrosses St. Tablet, 198 Hudson St. Erected c. 1740; removed or demolished c. 1813 (*Rec. Title Guar. & Trust Co.*; cf. 4 Sanford's *Chancery Rep.*, 731; 19th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 258 et seq.; 20th *Ann. Rep.*, 105). Shown on Filed Map 162, Register's Office; Pls. 41 and 42, Vol. I.
- LUDLOW, CAREY, HOUSE OF.** 9-3
Site: 9 State Street. Shown in *Greatorex's Old New York*, opp. p. 14; Lamb's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, II: 445.
- MEGAPOLENSIS, DOMINE JOHANNES, HOUSE OF.** 13-3
Site: 9-11 Broadway. Erected 1656 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 27); Balthazar Bayard acquired the house 1674

- (Orig. Book of N. Y. Deeds, 1673-1675, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, 1913, pp. 32-3); new house erected on site by Augustus Jay 1730.—M. C. C., IV: 13-4. See TAVERNS, COFFEE HOUSES, and HOTELS, Atlantic Garden.
- MERRITT'S GREAT HOUSE.** 11-5
Site: 78-80 Broad St. Erected 1671 by Capt. Wm. Merritt (*Liber Deeds*, B: 183); destroyed by fire some time prior to 1790.—*Liber Deeds*, XLVI: 316. Maritime Exchange now on site. See Key to Castello Plan, Block D, No. 17, Vol. II.
- "MINTO." 561-1
Site: N. side 9th St., 100 ft. W. of Broadway. A country home, erected c. 1766 by Andrew Elliot (*Liber Deeds*, XXXVII: 808); purchased by Robert Richard Randall 1790.—*Ibid.*, XLVI: 212. Was devised by him as part of the Sailors Snug Harbor Estate.
- MINTURN, ROBERT B., HOUSE OF.** 576-1
Site: No. 60 Fifth Ave., N. W. cor. 12th St. Shown in *Old Buildings of N. Y.* (1907), 64.
- MORGAN, EDWIN D., HOUSE OF.** 867-3
Site: No. 411 Fifth Ave. (N. E. cor. 37th St.). Shown in *Old Buildings of N. Y.* (1907), 124.
- MORRIS, ROGER, HOUSE OF (JUMEL MANSION).** 2109-1
Site: In Washington Headquarters Park, bet. 160th and 162d Sts., Edgecomb Ave. and Jumel Terrace. Erected by Col. Roger Morris c. 1765 (*N.-Y. Gazette*; or, *Weekly Post-Boy*, May 9, June 6, 1765; cf. Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 514); headquarters of Washington 1776; forfeited to the State; Comm'r's of Forfeiture conveyed same to John Berrian and Isaac Ledyard 1784 (*Liber Deeds*, XLVII: 451); Anthony L. Bleecker acquired the property 1792; next Kenyon 1793; then Parkinson 1799 (*Liber Deeds*, XLVII: 453, 456; LVIII: 491; LVII: 354); Leonard Parkinson conveyed to Stephen Jumel 1810 (*ibid.*, LXXXVIII: 86); conveyed by Lillie J. Earle to the City of N. Y. 1903 (*ibid.*, XVIII: 127, Sec. 8); became and now is a revolutionary and colonial museum. See Chronology. Shown on Pl. 167-a, Vol. III; also in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1854, p. 362; eng. by Edwin D. French, in Soc. of Iconophiles, Series I, No. 4; *Am. Architect* (1893), Vol. XL, No. 912; photograph from monotype by C. F. W. Mielatz, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 10, No. 9.
- MORSE, SAMUEL F. B., HOUSE OF.** 824-2
Site: 5 W. 22d St. Shown in Pelletreau's *Early New York Houses*, Pl. 43.
- MOUNT PITT.** 341-1
Site: N. side Grand St., in bed of Ridge St. Erected prior to 1767.—Pl. 41, Vol. I. Residence of Hon. Thos. Jones, sold by Comm'r's of Forfeiture to Morgan Lewis 1785 (*Liber Deeds*, XLIII: 36); by him to John R. Livingston 1792 (*ibid.*, XLVII: 376); demolished. Shown on Pls. 40, 41, and 42, Vol. I.
- MURRAY, ROBERT, HOUSE OF.** 866-892-1
Site: Bed of Park Ave., S. of 37th St. Erected prior to 1764 (*M. C. C.*, VI: 378-80); destroyed by fire 1834.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 291. Tablet on site. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I; Pl. 86, Vol. III; also in Booth's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 620.
- PARRISH, HENRY, HOUSE OF.** 846-1
Site: 26 E. 17th St., one door E. of B'way; first home of Union League Club 1863-68.—Bellows's *Hist. Sketch of Un. League Club* (1879), 53, 195. Shown on Pl. 136.
- PHELPS, GEORGE D., HOUSE OF.** 866-4
Site: Mid-way between 36th and 37th Sts., E. side Madison Ave.; begun 1853; later owned by Wm. E. Dodge. Torn down in —. Shown on Pl. 145.
- PHELPS, ISAAC N., HOUSE OF.** 866-3
Site: S. E. cor. Madison Ave. and 37th St.; begun 1853; now owned by J. Pierpont Morgan. Shown on Pl. 145.
- PHELPS, JOHN J., HOUSE OF.** 866-5
Site: N. E. cor. Madison Ave. and 36th St.; begun 1853; now owned by Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr. Shown on Pl. 145; and in *Old Buildings of N. Y.* (1907), 120.
- PROVOOST, DAVID, HOUSE OF.** 1481-1
Site: In 69th St., bet. Ave. A and East River. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1858, p. 540.
- RHINELANDER, MISS SERENA, HOUSE OF.** 551-1
Site: N. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and Washington Sq. Shown in *The New Metropolis* (1899), 495.
- RICHMOND HILL.** 519-1, removed to 506-1
First site: Bed of Charlton St., E. of Varick St. Erected by Major Abraham Mortier prior to 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I; cf. Bancker Papers in N. Y. Public Library, Box R-W, folder R); head-qs Washington 1776 (Johnston's *Battle of Harlem Hts.*, 219); Vice-Pres. Adams 1789 (Chronology, Sept. 27, 1789; Pl. 55-a, Vol. I); Aaron Burr 1797 (*Liber Deeds*, LXV: 512); De Witt Clinton 1811 (De Witt Clinton's *MS. Diary* in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc., May 11, 1811); removed bodily "with chimnies standing" 1820 to cor. Charlton and Varick Sts. (*N. Y. Daily Advertiser* Dec. 25, 1820); with grounds, a public resort called Richmond Hill Garden 1822 (Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 1733); opened as Richmond Hill Theatre 1831; Tivoli Garden 1840; National Theatre 1843; rebuilt and opened as the New Greenwich Theatre 1846; N. Y. Opera House 1847; demolished 1849.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, 233-6. Cf. *Liber Deeds*, DIX: 356. Shown on Pls. 41, 55-a and 70, Vol. I; Map 30, Register's Office; also in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1852, p. 467.
- ROGERS, ANN, HOUSE OF (LATER THE ABBEY).** 1889-1
Site: S. of 102d St., 225 ft. W. of West End Ave. Erected by Humphry Jones c. 1752 (*N.-Y. Gaz.*, revived in *Weekly Post-Boy*, Sept. 25, 1752); sold to F. Weber 1835 (*Liber Deeds*, CCCXXXIX: 330); leased by him as the Abbey Hotel 1845 (*ibid.*, CCCCLXIX: 474); struck by lightning and totally destroyed 1859.—Mott's *The New York of Yesterday*, 46. Shown, *ibid.*, 44; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1864, p. 386.
- ROGERS, MOSES, HOUSE OF.** 9-10
Site: 7 State Street. Shown in photograph from monotype by C. F. W. Mielatz, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 10, No. 11. See Pl. 56, Vol. I, and description.
- ROSE HILL (RESIDENCE OF JOHN WATTS).** 905-1
Site: N. side 24th St., 175 ft. W. of Second Ave. Erected later than Nov., 1747 (deed not of record, but recited in an old abstract in possession of Title Guar. & Trust Co.); demolished after Oct., 1830, and prior to July, 1834.—*Liber Deeds*, CCLXVI: 457; CCCXVI: 239, 251. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I. Does not appear on Colton's Topog. Map (1836), Pl. 124, Vol. III. Distinguish between this and "Mr. Foxcraft's Rose Hill at Greenwich," shown on Bancker survey (1789), in box G-H, folder "Greenwich," MSS. Division, N. Y. Pub. Library.

RUTGERS, ANTHONY, HOUSE OF; LATER RANELAGH.

176-2
Site: 232-236 Church St. Erected c. 1723 (*Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 115-6). John Jones opened the house and grounds as Ranelagh Garden 1765 (*N. Y. Mercury*, June 3, 1765); ex'r of A. Rutgers conveyed to John Ireland 1790 (*Liber Deeds*, XLVI: 306); Ireland to Knox 1793 (*ibid.*, XLIX: 182); creditors of Ireland to Effingham Embree 1795 (*ibid.*, LI: 30); Embree to Nicholas Olive 1796 (*ibid.*, LIV: 320); demolished about 1796; cf. foregoing deed with Pl. 64, Vol. I. Shown on Pls. 32, 36-b, 40, 41, 42, Vol. I; Map 456, Register's Office.

RUTGERS-CROSBY MANSION.

257-1
Site: S. of Monroe St., 150 ft. E. of Jefferson St. Erected 1754-5 (E. H. Crosby, *Rutgers Family, N. Y. Geneal. and Biog. Rec.*, Apl., 1886); used as a hospital during the Revolution (*ibid.*); demolished 1875.—*Liber Deeds*, MCCCXIX: 80; E. Greatorex's *Old New York*, I: 104. Shown on Pls. 36-a, 40, 41, 42, 64, Vol. I, and Pl. 109-a and-b, Vol. III; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1858, p. 606.

RUTHERFURD, LEWIS M., HOUSE OF.

467-1
Site: 175 Second Ave. Shown in *Old Buildings of N. Y.* (1907), 52.

RUTHERFURD, WALTER, HOUSE OF.

88-3
Site: 219 Broadway. Erected prior to 1776.—*Duer's Reminiscences of an Old New Yorker*, 38-9. Shown on Pls. 54-b and 68-b, Vol. I, and Pls. 85, 100, and 108, Vol. III; also in Lamb's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, II: 207.

SCHERMERHORN, PETER, HOUSE OF.

1476-1
Site: N. side of 64th St., bet. Ave. A and East River. Erected c. 1747; demolished 1914.—*N. Y. Times*, July 9, 1916. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III; also in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1866, p. 784.

SCHERMERHORN, WILLIAM C., HOUSE OF.

825-6
Site: 49 W. 23d St.; shown in *Old Buildings of N. Y.* (1907), 114; demolished 1911.

SCHWAB, CHARLES M., HOUSE OF.

1184-1
Site: Betw. Riverside Drive and West End Ave., 73d and 74th Sts.; architect, Maurice Hebert. Ground broken 1902; house completed 1906.—*Record and Guide*, LXXVII: 288.

SELYNS, DOMINE, HOUSE OF.

24-1
Site: 21-23 Beaver St. Erected bet. 1682-83.—*Eccles. Rec.*, II: 841-2, 866; Selyns's List, *Collections of N. Y. Hist. Soc.*, 1841, Vol. I; cf. *Liber Deeds*, A: 227, 275; B: 31, 204; XLII: 102; L: 372; LXXXVIII: 327; M. C. C., I: 151. The same bldg. embraced the parsonage of the Ref. Dutch Ch., the "Deacons' Chamber," and the Poor-house.

SOMERINDYCK, TEUNIS, HOUSE OF.

1167-1
Site: N. of the N. W. cor. of 75th St. and Broadway. Demolished 1868.—*Mott's The New York of Yesterday*, 89. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1863, pp. 272, 380; *Mott's The New York of Yesterday*, opp. p. 56; Emmet Coll., No. 12038.

STEENWYCK, CORNELIS, HOUSE OF.

10-12
Site: S. E. cor. Whitehall and Bridge Sts. Erected 1658.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 136. Occupied by Cornelis Steenwyck until his death 1686.—Key to Castello Plan, Block F, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Vol. II. Later the King's Arms (q. v.). Shown in Lamb's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, I: 243; also in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1864, p. 650.

STEWART, ALEXANDER T., HOUSE OF.

836-1
Site: N. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 34th St. Occu-

pied 1873-1886; leased to Manhattan Club 1891 (q. v.), and torn down 1903 to make room for Columbia Trust Co. Bldg.; shown in *Select New York—One Hundred Albotype Illustrations* (1889-90). See also *Nat. Encyc. Amer. Biog.*, VII: 352. Residence of Dr. Samuel P. Townsend first erected on this site 1854-5; shown in *Fifth Avenue* (pub. by Fifth Ave. Bank, 1915), 30; described in *Hist. Mag.*, Vol. X, Supp. No. 1, p. 42.

STRIKER, GERRIT, MANSION OF.

1101-2
Site: In bed of 53d St., near Hudson River. Erected c. 1764.—*Mott's The New York of Yesterday*, 119. Shown in *ibid.*, opp. p. 118.

STUYVESANT'S BOWERY HOUSE (RESIDENCE OF PETER G. STUYVESANT).

450-1
Site: St. Mark's Pl., 225 ft. W. of First Ave. Erected prior to 1765 (B. R. Winthrop in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1862, p. 693); demolished 1834-5.—*Longworth's Directory*, 1833; cf. Map 81-T Register's Office; *Liber Wills*, LXX: 191. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1857, p. 454; *ibid.*, 1866, p. 580.

STUYVESANT'S GREAT HOUSE, THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

9-1
Site: N. W. cor. Whitehall and State Sts. Erected 1658 by Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant (*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 329; VII: 171-3); sold to Delavall and Darvall 1678 (*Liber Deeds*, V: 98, Albany); sold to Governor Thos. Dongan 1686 (*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 250, 258; Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 598); named Whitehall by him (*Liber Deeds*, XXI: 290); destroyed by fire 1716.—*M. C. C.*, III: 109. See Pls. 10, 10-a, 13, 17, 25, Vol. I; see Key to Castello Plan, Block J, Nos. 1, Vol. II. Shown in Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, I: 280. South Ferry Bldg. now on site.

STUYVESANT'S PETERSFIELD HOUSE (RESIDENCE OF N. W. STUYVESANT).

947-1
Site: In block bounded by 15th and 16th Sts., First Ave. and Ave. A. Erected prior to 1765 (B. R. Winthrop in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1862, p. 693); demolished bet. 1829 and 1832.—Map 210, Register's Office; cf. *Liber Deeds*, CCLXXXIX: 361. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I. On this site stood the "Treffelyck Huys" of the Manus Maps, Vol. II; shown on Pl. 10A, Vol. I. Petersfield shown in Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 76.

TELLER, WILLIAM, HOUSE OF.

40-3
Site: 167 Pearl St. Erected prior to 1655 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 374); sold to Marten Jansen Meyer 1693.—*Liber Deeds*, XVIII: 234. Wall St. P. O. Sub-station now on site. See Key to Castello Plan, grants N. of the Wall, No. 7, Vol. II.

VANDENHEUVEL, JOHN C., MANSION OF.

1170-1
Site: In block bounded by Broadway, West End Ave., 78th and 79th Sts. Erected 1792 (*Mott's N. Y. of Yesterday*, 95-6); became Burnham's (a road-house) c. 1833 (*Haswell's Reminiscences*, 214); demolished 1905.—Information furnished by Messrs. Clinton & Russell, architects of Aphorpe Apartments now (1918) on site. Shown in Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 475; drawing by J. Milbert, litho. by Mlle. Formentin, in possession of Harris D. Colt.

VANDERBILT, CORNELIUS, HOUSE OF.

1273-1
Site: W. side Fifth Ave., bet. 57th and 58th Sts. Architect, George B. Post. Erected 1881-2; enlarged 1892-4. See *Am. Architect and Building News*, IX: 243. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1894), Vol. XLV, No. 971; and on Pl. 161-b, Vol. III.

VANDERBILT, WILLIAM H., HOUSE OF. 1267-1
Site: Fifth Ave., bet. 51st and 52d Sts.; erected 1881-2; architects, Messrs. Herter. See *Am. Architect and Building News*, IX: 243.

VANDERBILT, WILLIAM K., HOUSE OF. 1268-1
Site: N. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 52d St.; erected 1881-2; architect, R. M. Hunt. See *Am. Architect and Building News*, Vol. IX, p. 243.

VAN DER GRIFT, PAULUS LEENDERTSEN, HOUSE OF. 20-1
Site: 39 Broadway. Erected c. 1648 (Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 339); bought, demolished, and new house erected on site by Francois Rombouts 1671.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 184. Demolished and new house erected on site by Alexander Macomb 1786-7. See TAVERNS, Bunker Mansion House.

VARIAN, ISAAC, HOMESTEAD OF. 828-1
Site: N. line of 26th St., bet. Broadway and Sixth Ave. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1856, p. 519; Emmet Collection, No. 11188, N. Y. Pub. Library.

WADDELL, WILLIAM H. COVENTRY, VILLA. 839-1
Site: N. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 37th St. Erected 1845; architect, Alexander J. Davis; demolished 1857; Brick Church erected on this site 1858.—Knapp's *Hist. of the Brick Church* (1909). Shown and described on Pl. 129-a, Vol. III.

WALTON HOUSE. 106-1
Site: 324-326 Pearl St. Erected 1752 (*N. Y. Gazette and Weekly Post-Boy*, Jan. 15, 1753); demolished 1881.—*Harper's Weekly*, Nov. 12, 1881. Jackman Building erected on site 1882.—Information by courtesy of James D. Callary. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1849, p. 331; also *N. Y. Mirror*, 1832, Vol. IX: 289; drawing by A. J. Davis, litho. by Imbert, in possession of Edward W. C. Arnold.

WARREN, SIR PETER, HOUSE OF. 621-1
Site: In block bounded by Perry, Charles, W. Fourth and Bleecker Sts. Erected 1740 (*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Aug. 31, 1881); demolished 1865.—Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 590. Shown in *Greator's Old N. Y.*, opp. p. 68; Emmet Collection, No. 10702, N. Y. Pub. Library.

WATTS, JOHN, HOUSE OF. 13-2
Site: 3 Broadway. Purchased from heirs of Archibald Kennedy 1792 (*Liber Deeds*, LV: 361), who acquired it from Eve, widow of Peter, Bayard c. 1742 (*Liber Deeds*, Albany, XIV: 245). Shown on Pl. 98, Vol. III, and in Lamb's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, I: 732. See under TAVERNS, Cregier, Martin.

WHITEHALL. See STUYVESANT'S GREAT HOUSE.

WHITNEY, WILLIAM C., HOUSE OF. 1272-1
Site: No. 2 W. 57th St. (S. W. cor. Fifth Ave.); built by Mrs. Frederick W. Stevens.—See *Illustrated N. Y.* (1888).

INSTITUTIONS

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL. 932-1, 938, 959-1, 2
Lindley Murray's Estate of Bellevue acquired by the Corporation 1798 (*Liber Deeds*, CCCCLII: 248-250); further ground conveyed to Corporation 1811 (*ibid.*, XCII: 176-180); 1814 (*ibid.*, CVI: 609-12); the rest of the land acquired by condemnation under Chap. 244, *Laws of N. Y.*, 1818. Corner-stone of the new Almshouse 1811 (Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 96); used as a hospital 1826-1918; Bridewell built 1830 (*M. C. C.*,

MS., LXXIII: 8); other bldgs. later. Entire scheme of new Bellevue Hosp., now (1918) about half completed, designed by McKim, Mead & White. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1864, p. 310; aquatint by C. F. W. Mielatz, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 7, No. 3; Halsey's *Old Staffordshire Pottery*, 100; Emmet Collection, No. 11202, N. Y. Pub. Library. See also Pl. 107, Vol. III.

BIBLE HOUSE, THE AMERICAN. 554-1
Site: Third to Fourth Ave., Astor Pl. and 9th St. Corner-stone 1852; completed 1853.—Richmond's *N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 121. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1861, p. 357.

BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. 1974-1
Site: Bet. Amsterdam Ave. and Boulevard, 117th and 119th Sts. Corner-stone 1818 (*Account of N. Y. Hospital*, 11); completed 1820; opened 1821 as the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane.—*The Pycnophathic Branch of the N. Y. Hosp.*, by Dr. P. Earle. Asylum removed to White Plains 1894. Columbia Univ. erected on site 1892-7 (*q. v.*). Asylum shown in *N. Y. Mirror* (1834), XI: opp. p. 240; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 388; Mott's *The N. Y. of Yesterday*, 24; Peabody Views of N. Y., Pl. 11.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM (first site). 1259-2
Site: W. side Fifth Ave., 43d to 44th Sts. Erected 1842-3 (*N. Y., Past, Present and Future*, 115); destroyed by fire during Draft Riots 1863.—Stone's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 543. Society built at 143d St. and Boulevard 1867 (*q. v.*). Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1864, p. 324.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM (present site). 2075-1
Site: In block Boulevard to Amsterdam Ave., 143d to 144th St. Corner-stone 1867; completed 1868.—Richmond's *N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 302 et seq. Former site, Fifth Ave., bet. 43d and 44th Sts. (*q. v.*). Now at 261st St., near Riverdale Ave. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 416.

DEACONS' HOUSE FOR THE POOR (first site). 24-1
Site: Part of 21-23 Beaver St. Erected 1653 by the Deaconry.—*Liber HH: 24* (Albany). Superseded by 1686.—See Key to Castello Plan, Block C, Nos. 22, 37, Vol. II.

DEACONS' HOUSE FOR THE POOR (second site). 24-2
Site: 34 Broad St. Erected 1658.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 151. Mentioned as Diaconies Huys in Domine Selyns's List 1686.—*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841. Superseded 1701.—Key to Castello Plan, Block C, No. 37, Vol. II. Johnson Bldg. now on site.

EARLIEST HOSPITAL. See WEST INDIA COMPANY'S BUILDINGS.

FEVER HOSPITAL. 955-1
Site: Bet. 23d and 24th Sts., E. of First Ave. Erected 1823.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XLIX: 284; *Laws of N. Y.*, 1823, Chap. 82. House of Refuge occupied the buildings 1839 (*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1870, pp. 450-1), which institution removed to Randall's Island 1854.—*Ibid.*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY. 166-3
Site: 155 Worth St. Erected 1856; enlarged 1864.—Richmond's *N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 483 et seq. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 377.

FIVE POINTS MISSION. 160-1
Site: 61 Park Street. Corner-stone 1853; dedicated 1853.—Richmond's *N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 477 et seq. The Mission started in an old brewery on this site; demolished in 1852.—*Ibid.* Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 435; old

- brewery shown, drawing by C. Parsons, litho. by Endicott & Co., in N. Y. Pub. Library (Eno Collection).
- GERMAN HOSPITAL.** 1411-1
Site: E. side Fourth Ave., from 76th to 77th St. Corner-stone 1866; opened for patients 1869.—*Richmond's N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 379 et seq. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 360.
- HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM (first site).** 1411-2
Site: S. W. cor. Third Ave. and 77th St. Land granted by Corporation 1860 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, XXVIII:413); corner-stone 1862; dedicated 1863.—*Richmond's N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 336 et seq. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 379. Removed to Amsterdam Ave. and 137th St. 1884.—*Daly's Settlement of Jews in North Am.*
- HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM (second site).** 1988-2
Site: Amsterdam Ave. to Hamilton Pl., 136th to 138th Sts. Corner-stone 1883; dedicated 1884.—*Daly's Settlement of Jews in North Am.* Shown in *Leslie's Weekly* (1884), LIX: 173.
- HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.** 1586-1
Site: 90th St., near the East River. Convent and Chapel erected 1861; the "House" erected on 89th St. side 1864; enlarged and extended to 90th St. 1868, 1869.—*Richmond's N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 339 et seq. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1870, p. 458.
- HOUSE OF MERCY (first site).** 1247-1
Site: Riverside Drive, 86th to 87th St. Corner-stone 1869 (*Rep. Supt. of Bldgs.* 1862-72; cf. *Richmond's N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 333); removed to Inwood 1891; bldgs. became Misses Ely's School; since demolished and apartment house erected on site.—Information furnished by Mr. Lyman Rhoades, treasurer, House of Mercy. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1870, p. 495.
- HOUSE OF MERCY (present site).** 2256-1
Site: 213th to 214th St., Inwood, near Bolton Road. Corner-stone 1889; occupied 1891.—Information furnished by Mr. Lyman Rhoades, treasurer, House of Mercy.
- HOUSE OF REFUGE (OF THE SOC. FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS) (first site).** 852-2
Site: In Madison Sq. Corporation conveyed to Society ground and bldgs. formerly of U. S. Arsenal 1824 (*M. C. C., MS.*, L: 146-9); new bldgs. also erected by Society; House of Refuge opened 1825 (*Goodrich's Picture of N. Y.*, 129-30, 447); destroyed by fire 1839 (*Commercial Advertiser*, May 22, 1839). Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1864, p. 750. House of Refuge removed to 23d St. and First Ave. 1839.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1870, pp. 450-1.
- HOUSE OF REFUGE (second site).** 955-1, 1, 1
Site: Block bounded by First Ave., Ave. A, 23d and 24th Sts. Land granted 1837 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, IV: 234-5); came here from Madison Sq. 1839 (*ibid.*, VI: 12-13); permitted to sell land 1850 (*ibid.*, XVIII: 15); granted land on Randall's Island 1851 (*ibid.*, XIX: 394-5); removed to Randall's Island 1855-6.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1856, p. 329; *ibid.*, 1857, p. 337.
- HOUSE OF REFUGE.** See also under INSTITUTIONS, Fever Hospital.
- KINE-POCK INSTITUTION.** 101-3.
Site: Park Row, near Beekman St.—"End of Brick Church Yard," where it was erected 1802 (*M. C. C., MS.*, XIII: 397); demolished 1810.—*Ibid.*, XXII: 236.
- LEAKE & WATTS ORPHAN ASYLUM.** 1865-1
Site: In block bounded by Tenth Ave., Morning-side Ave., W. 110th and 113th Sts. Corner-stone 1838; completed 1843; removed to Ludlow 1892. Cathedral of St. John (*q. v.*) adjoins the site of the bldg., which is still standing. Cf. 21st *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 547-8. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 387.
- MASONIC TEMPLE (first site).** 825-2
Site: N. E. cor. Sixth Ave. and 23d St. Corner-stone 1870 (*N. Y. Herald*, June 9, 1870); dedicated 1875 (*N. Y. Times*, Mch. 26, 1911); demolished 1911.—*Ibid.* Shown in Appleton's *N. Y. Illustrated*, 58.
- MASONIC TEMPLE (present site).** 825-3
Site: 24th St., E. of Sixth Ave. Corner-stone 1909 (*N. Y. Times*, Mch. 26, 1911); completed 1912.—*Proceedings of Grand Lodge F. and A. M.*
- MORQUE, THE.** 958-3
Site: East River at 26th St. Erected 1866.—*Richmond's N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 388.
- MT. SINAI (THE JEWISH) HOSPITAL (first site).** 777-1
Site: Nos. 232-4 W. 28th St. Corner-stone 1853; dedicated 1855; removed to Lexington Ave. 1872.—*Jewish Encyc.*, IX: 275. Name changed from "The Jews' Hospital in the City of New York" to "The Mt. Sinai Hospital" 1866.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1866, Chap. 277. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 349.
- MT. SINAI (THE JEWISH) HOSPITAL (second site).** 1401-2
Site: 66th to 67th St., E. of Lexington Ave. Corner-stone 1870; dedicated 1872; removed to Fifth Ave. at 100th-101st Sts. 1904.—*Jewish Encyc.*, IX: 276, 285. Shown in Appleton's *N. Y. Illustrated*, 57.
- MT. SINAI (THE JEWISH) HOSPITAL (present site).** 1904-1
Site: Fifth to Madison Ave., 100th to 101st St. Corner-stone 1901.—Tablet on bldg.; dedicated 1904.—*Jewish Encyc.*, IX: 285.
- NEWSBOYS' LODGING HOUSE.** 119-3
Site: Intersection of Duane, William and New Chambers Sts. Begun 1872; opened 1874.—20th *Ann. Rep.*, Children's Aid Society.
- NEW YORK DISPENSARY (first site).** 122-4
Site: N. E. cor. City Hall Park. Erected c. 1807 (15th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 396); removed to cor. White and Centre Sts. 1828-9. Originally established 1791, cor. Nassau and Beekman Sts.—Chronology.
- NEW YORK DISPENSARY (second site).** 197-4
Site: N. W. cor. White and Centre Sts. Erected 1828-9 (*Liber Deeds*, CCXL: 138; *Liber E*, Compt. Office, 486); demolished 1868; rebuilt 1869 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, XXXVI: 355-6); demolished 1908.—*N. Y. Times*, June 8, 1913. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 318.
- NEW YORK DISPENSARY (third site).** 166-2
Site: 145 Worth St. Erected 1909—demolished 1913.—*N. Y. Times*, June 8, 1913.
- NEW YORK DISPENSARY (present site).** 480-1
Site: 34-36 Spring St. Erected 1913.—*N. Y. Times*, June 8, 1913.
- NEW YORK HOSPITAL (first site).** 151-1, 152-1
Site: W. side Broadway, bet. Duane and Worth Sts. Chartered 1771 (*Cal. Coun. Min.*, 554); corner-stone 1773; destroyed by fire 1775; rebuilt

- and finally opened 1791. Enlarged 1803, 1808, and 1841 (*An Account of the N. Y. Hospital*, 1811; John Shrady, M.D., in *Wilson's Mem. Hist. City of N. Y.*, 407-8); demolished 1860.—*N. Y. Times*, May 14, 1869. See Pls. 88, and A. 27-c, Vol. III. Shown in *Greator's Old N. Y.*, opp. p. 48 and 50; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1845, p. 256; Bancker survey (1772), in box B-F, folder "Broadway," MSS. Division, N. Y. Pub. Library. Hospital removed to 15th-16th Sts., near Fifth Ave.
- NEW YORK HOSPITAL (present site).** 817-1
Site: 15th to 16th St., W. of Fifth Ave. Cornerstone 1875; opened 1877.—John Shrady, M.D., in *Wilson's Mem. Hist. of City of N. Y.*, IV: 408. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1877), Vol. II, No. 64.
- NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.** 757-1
Site: 33d to 34th St., E. of Ninth Ave. Bldgs. on site leased 1833.—*1st Ann. Rep.* 1836. Cornerstone of new bldg. 1836; opened 1839.—*Richmond's N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 289 et seq. *Laws of N. Y.*, 1831, Chap. 214. Estab. at 47 Mercer St. 1832.—*Richmond, supra*. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 384; also, litho., by Autenrieth, pub. by Hoff, in possession of Edward W. C. Arnold.
- N. Y. INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.** 1285-2
Site: S. side 50th St., bet. Fourth and Madison Aves. Cornerstone 1827; occupied 1829; added to 1834, 1838, 1846 (Carlton & Phillips' *New York* [1853], 247-8); removed to Washington Hts. 1856.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1858, p. 631. Columbia College occupied this site 1857-1897. Asylum shown in *N. Y. Mirror* (1835), Vol. XIII, opp. p. 144; also in *Peabody Views of N. Y.*, opp. p. 41.
- N. Y. INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB (second site).** 2136-1
Site: W. of Fort Washington Ave. at 164th St. Erected 1856.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1858, p. 631. Shown in *ibid.*, 1868, p. 372.
- NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.** 2133-1
Site: Bet. Amsterdam and Eleventh Ave., 175th and 178th Sts. Appropriation to build 1853 (*Pro. Bds. Aid. and Ass'ts.*, XXI: 542-3); 23 acres purchased here 1854 (66th *Ann. Rep.*, 1918, N. Y. Juv. Asylum, 69); opened 1856 (*ibid.*); *Richmond's N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 328 et seq.). Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 397; *King's Handbook* (1893), 502. Institution moved to farm near Dobbs Ferry 1905; buildings on Amsterdam Ave. demolished 1906.—Records of the Asylum. Asylum incorporated 1851; opening first at foot of E. 55th St. April, 1853; and moving to 109 Bank St. July, 1853, succeeding to the property and work of the "Association of Ladies for an Asylum," which was established there 1851. House of Reception est. at 77 Grand St. 1853; removed to 61 W. 13th St. 1859; and to 27th St. near Sixth Ave. 1889.
- NEW YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM (first site).** 615-1
Site: N. side Bank St., near Waverly Pl. Cornerstone 1807 (*N. Y. Spectator*, July 11, 1807); sold 1836; removed to Bloomingdale 1840.—*Richmond's N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 299 et seq.
- NEW YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM (second site).** 1184-1
Site: Bet. 73d and 74th Sts., W. of West End Ave. Cornerstone 1836; occupied 1840; enlarged 1855; purchased site and removed to Hastings, N. Y., prior to 1871.—*Richmond's N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 299 et seq. Shown in *Man. Com.*
- Coun.*, 1868, p. 410. House of Charles M. Schwab now on this site.
- POOR HOUSE OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH (third site).** 26-5
Site: 37 Wall St. Erected c. 1701.—*Eccles. Rec.*, III: 1460-2; cf. *Liber Deeds*, XII: 121; XXIII: 45, 57, 59; XXXII: 100. See above, DEACONS' HOUSE FOR THE POOR for first and second sites.
- PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.** 1385-1
Site: Madison to Park Aves., 70th to 71st St. Opened for patients 1872.—*1st Ann. Rep.*, Presbyterian Hospital. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1897), VI: 532.
- ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM (first site).** 494-1
Site: S. W. cor. Prince and Mott Sts. Opened 1826.—*Goodrich's Picture of N. Y.*, 342. St. Patrick's School now on site.
- ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM (second site).** 1287-1, 2
Site: Fifth to Park Ave., 51st to 52d St. Earliest grant 1846 (*Pro. Bds. Aid. and Ass'ts.*, XIV: 59-60; cf. *Liber Deeds*, CCCCLXXXVII: 320); lease of easterly block 1857 (*Pro. Bds. Aid. and Ass'ts.*, XXV: 330); "Boys' Bldg." on Fifth Ave. erected 1851; "Girls' Bldg." begun 1866; finished 1868; Main Bldg. on Madison Ave. erected 1869 (*Richmond's N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 312 et seq.). Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 411. Permission to sell site granted (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1897, Chap. 662); institution removed to cor. Sedgwick Ave. and Kingsbridge Rd., The Bronx, where corner-stone was laid 1900. New bldg. on W. side of Madison Ave., betw. 51st and 52d Sts., completed 1893.—*King's Handbook*, 430.
- ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.** 1068-1
Site: Bet. Ninth and Tenth Aves., W. 58th to W. 59th St. Cornerstone 1869 (*N. Y. Herald*, Oct. 30, 1869); finished and dedicated 1871.—*N. Y. Herald*, Nov. 3, 1871. Shown in Appleton's *N. Y. Illustrated*, 56.
- ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.** 1569-1
Site: 80th St. to 90th St., W. of Ave. A. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 467. Founded 1858; incorporated 1859.—*King's Handbook*, 430.
- ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL (first site).** 1270-1
Site: Fifth Ave., W. side, 54th to 55th St. Granted to Anglo-Amer. Free Ch. of St. George the Martyr for Hospital 1847 (*Pro. Bds. Aid. and Ass'ts.*, XIV: 341-2; cf. *Liber Deeds*, XVII: 1; DCXXXI: 56); deeded to St. Luke's Hosp. 1852 (*Liber Deeds*, DCXXXI: 57); corner-stone 1854; opened for patients 1858 (*Richmond's N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 367 et seq.); leave to sell granted Oct., 1895.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1896, Chap. 40. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 347. Removed to Morningside Hts. 1896. University Club and Hotel Gotham now cover this site.
- ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL (present site).** 1866-1
Site: Amsterdam to Morningside Ave., 113th to 114th St. Ernest Flagg, architect. Cornerstone 1893 (*N. Y. Herald*, May 7, 1893); opened for patients 1896.—See Chronology. Shown, litho., by C. F. W. Mieltatz, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 2, No. 2.
- ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.** 607-1
Site: Seventh Ave. from 11th to 12th St. Erected 1857; added to 1882.—*King's Handbook*, 474. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 353.
- UNION HOME AND SCHOOL.** 1048-1
Site: S. side 58th St., W. of Eighth Ave. Shown

- in Drapp's Atlas, 1868; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 407.
- UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING. 878-2
Site: N. E. cor. Fourth Ave. and 22d St. Gift of John S. Kennedy; erected 1891-3, for occupation of Charity Organiz. Soc. (founded 1882), Assn. for Imp. the Cond. of the Poor (founded 1843), etc. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1892), II: 212.
- WOMAN'S HOSPITAL (first site). 1304-2
Site: E. side Fourth Ave., bet 49th and 50th Sts. Corner-stone 1866; opened for patients 1867.—*Richmond's N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 399 *et seq.* Pottersfield formerly on this site (q. v.).
- WOMAN'S HOSPITAL (second site).
Site: Amsterdam Ave. and 110th St.
- YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING. 851-1
Site: S. W. cor. Fourth Ave. and 23d St. Corner-stone 1868; dedicated 1869.—*17th Ann. Rep.* of Y. M. C. A. (1870). Shown and described in Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 608. Bldg. vacated 1903. Prior to the erection of its own bldg. the Association was organized in Mercer St. Presby. Church 1852; opened rooms at 659 Broadway (Stuyvesant Institute) 1852; moved to Clinton Hall, Astor Pl., 1854; to N. Y. University bldg., 32 Waverly Pl., 1856; to 817-9 Broadway, cor. 12th St., 1859; to 31 Bible House, Third Ave. and 9th St., 1860; to 161 Fifth Ave., cor. 22d St., 1864.—62d and 65th *Ann. Rep.* Y. M. C. A. of City of N. Y. (May, 1917), 181.
- YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING (present site).
Site: 215 W. 23d St. (Headquarters); dedicated 1904.—*Ann. Rep.*, Y. M. C. A., 1905, p. 4 and frontispiece.
- YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING (first site). 843-1
Site: 7 E. 15th St. Abandoned 1917. Shown on PL. 135, Vol. III; *Architectural Rec.* (1876), VI: 195; *Am. Architect* (1885), Vol. XVII, No. 494.
- YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING (present site). 1307-1
Site: S. W. cor. Lex. Ave. and 53d St., occupied June, 1917 (Headquarters).

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, ETC.

- ACADEMY OF MEDICINE. 1259-3
Site: 17 W. 43d St. Erected 1889.—*N. Y. Medical Journal*, July 22, 1911. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1892), Vol. XXXVI, No. 860.
- AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY. 1029-1
Site: 215 W. 57th St. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1895), Vol. XLVII, No. 998.
- AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (first site). 831-3
Site: 11 W. 29th St.; opened 1876. Society organised 1852; incorporated 1854.—See "Semi-centennial of the Am. Geog. Soc.," held Dec. 21, 1904, in *Bulletin of the Society*, XXXVII: 22 (1905); *Statement of the Object and Organization of the Am. Geog. Soc.* (1857).
- AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (second site). 1195-1
Site: 15 W. 81st St.; opened 1901.—See minutes of council meetings of the Soc. Howells & Stokes, architects.
- AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (present site). 2115-1
Site: B'way and 156th St.; occupied 1911.
- AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. 1130-1
Site: Central Park, W. to Columbus Ave., 77th to 81st St. Corner-stone 1874; first bldg. opened 1877.—*N. Y. Herald*, Dec. 23, 1877. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1897), VI: 535-6. The collections were moved here from the Arsenal at Fifth Ave. and 64th St.—*First Ann. Rep.*, Dep't of Pub. Parks (1871), 18-22.
- ASTOR LIBRARY. 544-2
Site: 425-437 Lafayette St. (Place). Opened 1854 *Wilson's Mem. Hist. City of N. Y.*, IV: 81; enlarged 1859 (*ibid.*, IV: 82); again enlarged 1881 (*ibid.*, IV: 83); collections removed to N. Y. Public Library.—*The Sun*, Feb. 17, 1911. Site formerly occupied by Sperry's Gardens and Delacroix's Vauxhall (q. v.). Library bldg. shown in *Gleason's Pictorial* (1854), VI: 124; *Am. Architect* (1880), Vol. VII, No. 230.
- ATHENÆUM READING ROOM. 47-2
Site: N. E. cor. Pine St. and Broadway c. 1824.—Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 130, 237. Equitable Bldg. covers site. See also N. Y. Athenæum, *infra*.
- CLINTON HALL (MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION) (first site). 90-3
Site: S. W. cor. Nassau and Beekman Sts. Corner-stone 1829 (*M. C. C., MS.*, LXIX: 23); dedicated 1830; sold 1853 and library removed to Astor Pl. 1854.—33d *Ann. Rep.*, The Mercantile Library Assn. (1854). Shown in Francis's *A Picture of N. Y.* (1846), 52; engraving by F. S. King from a water-colour by A. J. Davis, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 9, No. 3; drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series. Temple Court now here.
- CLINTON HALL (MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION) (present site). 545-1
Site: Cor. Astor Pl. and 8th St. Astor Place Opera House reconstructed and occupied by Mercantile Library 1854; demolished; new bldg. on same site begun 1890; completed 1891.—71st *Ann. Rep.*, Mercantile Library Assn. (1892). Old bldg. shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 470; shown in litho. by C. F. W. Mielatz, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 2, No. 4; eng. by F. S. King, from a water-colour by A. J. Davis, *ibid.*, Series 9, No. 3.
- COOPER INSTITUTE (COOPER UNION). 544-3
Site: Bet. Third and Fourth Aves., 7th and 8th Sts. Erected 1857.—*Haswell's Reminiscences*, 515; cf. Lamb's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, II: 782. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 475.
- HISPANIC SOCIETY BUILDING (HISPANIA HALL). 2134-2
Site: W. of B'way, bet. 155th and 156th Sts.; opened 1906.—See "The First Spanish Museum in Am.," by E. T. Lander, in *Appleton's Book-lovers Mag.* (1906), VII: 44. The building stands in Audubon Park, and is one of a notable group, including the buildings of the Am. Geographical Soc., the Am. Numismatic Soc., and the Spanish church of Our Lady of Hope, all given by Mr. Archer M. Huntington. Charles P. Huntington was the architect of this group of buildings.
- LINCOLN LIBRARY. 1385-2
Site: E. side Fifth Ave., 70th to 71st St. Richard M. Hunt, architect. Begun 1871; opened 1877 (*Bulletin N. Y. Public Library*, 1916, p. 690); collections removed to N. Y. Public Library 1911 (*ibid.*, 1912); demolished 1912.—Shown in *Am. Architect* (1876), Vol. XX, No. 557; *ibid.* (1877), Vol. XXII, No. 88. House of Mr. Henry C. Frick now covers site.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. See HALLS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. 1111-1
Site: Central Park, bet. 80th and 85th Sts. Architects, Richard M. Hunt, Hunt & Hunt, and McKim, Mead & White. Opened 1880 (Howe's *Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*); east wing opened 1902 (*Rep. Dept. of Parks* [1902], 27); north and central wings opened 1909. —*Mayor's Message* (1909), 96. Shown in Howe's *Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, 181, 197, 233, 267, 275, 277; *Am. Architect* (1900), Vol. LXX, No. 1299; *ibid.* (1905), Vol. 87, Nos. 1530, 1531. The Museum was founded 1869, and incorporated 1870; its paintings first exhibited 1872 in Dodworth Bldg., 681 Fifth Ave., in which year the Museum bldg. in Central Pk. was begun; in 1873, paintings transferred to Douglas mansion, 128 W. 14th St.; exhibition closed here 1879, and paintings placed in the Museum in Central Pk.—Howe's *Hist.*

MORGAN LIBRARY. 866-2
Site: 33 E. 36th St. Built 1903-6; McKim, Mead & White, architects. The first building in Am. constructed without mortar joints; one of Mr. McKim's masterpieces.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN (first site). 532-3
Site: On Mercer St., with entrance from 663 B'way; occupied 1850-55. This was the first building erected. The Academy was founded in 1825 as the "N. Y. Drawing Assn"; newly organized 1826 as the "Nat'l Acad. of the Arts of Design"; incorporated 1828 as the "Nat'l Acad. of Design." The Academy first met in the Almshouse in City Hall Park; in 1826 in a bldg. at the N. W. cor. B'way and Reade St.; in 1827-1830, inclusive, in the bldg. of the Arcade Baths, on Chambers St., midway bet. B'way and Centre St. (this bldg. becoming later Burton's Theatre and then the U. S. Marshal's Office); in 1831-40 in Clinton Hall, cor. Nassau and Beekman Sts.; and in 1841-9, in the Society Library bldg., cor. B'way and Leonard St. The bldg. erected on Mercer St. was occupied until 1855. In 1855-6, the Academy was in temporary quarters (following the sale of 663 B'way), "over the entrance to the Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, at 548 B'way"; in 1857, in the old rooms at 663 B'way; in 1858-61, in the Lane bldg., cor. Fourth Ave. and 10th St.; in 1862-4, in Derby's "Institute of Arts," 625 B'way.—*Historic Annals of the Nat'l Acad. of Design*, by Thos. S. Cummings (1865); *The Sun*, Dec. 3, 1916.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN (second site). 853-1
Site: N. W. cor. 23d St. and Fourth Ave. Corner-stone 1863; completed 1865 (*Ceremonies on laying the corner-stone* [pub. 1865], 39-48; Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, Appendix, 62-5; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, pp. 479-86); site now covered by bldg. of Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1894), Vol. XLVI, No. 987. Architect, P. B. Wight. Demolished 1899.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN (present site). 1864-1
Site: N. E. cor. Amsterdam Ave. and 109th St.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM (formerly Castle Clinton and Castle Garden). 3-2
Site: Battery Park. Opened 1896.—Andrews's *Iconography of the Battery*, 39. The bldg. is the same as Castle Garden (q. v.), much reconstructed. See Pls. 94-a, 94-b, 106-b, 128, 137, 164, 172; A. Pl. 24-b, Vol. III.

NEW YORK ATHENÆUM. 135-1
Site: Established at No. 108 Broadway, cor. Pine St., over Carroll's bookstore 1825; removed to Remsen Bldg., S. W. cor. Broadway and Chambers St. 1832; closed 1838, and soon absorbed by N. Y. Society Library.—Keep's *Hist. of N. Y. Society Library* (1908), 313 *et seq.*

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY (first site). 452-1
Site: S. E. cor. Second Ave. and 11th St. Corner-stone 1855; completed 1857.—Kelby's *The N. Y. Hist. Society* (1905). Removed to 170 Central Park West 1908.—*Ibid.* Bldg. now used as a home for boys. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 476. This was the first bldg. built by the Society, which was organized in 1804. The early locations were City Hall 1804-9; Government House, 1809-15; N. Y. Institution, 1816-32; Remsen Building, S. W. cor. Broadway and Chambers St., 1832-7; Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway, opp. Bond St., 1837-41; N. Y. University Building, 1841-57. All shown in Kelby's *The N. Y. Hist. Society*, opp. p. 50.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY (present site). 1129-1
Central Park West, bet. 76th and 77th Sts. Corner-stone 1903; opened 1908.—Kelby's *The N. Y. Hist. Society*. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1907), Vol. XCI, No. 1623. York & Sawyer, architects.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION. 122-1
Site: N. side City Hall Park. The second Almshouse in the Park was called the New York Institution from the year 1816, when the N. Y. Hist. Society, the Society Library, the American Academy of Fine Arts, Scudder's Museum, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Literary and Philosophical Society, the Lyceum of Natural History, the Board of Health, the Bank for Savings (later Bleeker St.), etc., were housed here, after the removal of the poor to Bellevue. See SECOND ALMSHOUSE, under PUBLIC BUILDINGS, for views.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. 1257-2
Site: Fifth Ave., 40th to 42d St. Corner-stone 1902 (*N. Y. Herald*, Nov. 11, 1902); opened 1911.—*Bulletin N. Y. Public Library*, 1912. Croton Distributing Reservoir formerly on this site. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1907), Vol. XCII, No. 1665; *ibid.* (1910), Vol. XCVIII, No. 1820; also on A. Pl. 30, Vol. III. Carrère & Hastings, architects.

NEW YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY (first site). 48-2
Site: 33 Nassau St. Begun 1793; opened 1795; removed to Broadway, cor. Leonard St., 1841.—Keep's *Hist. of the N. Y. Society Library*, 224-9; 443. Shown, *ibid.*, opp. p. 230. Bank of Commerce now covers site.

NEW YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY (second site). 170-1
Site: S. E. cor. Broadway and Leonard St. Corner-stone 1838; completed 1840; occupied 1841; removed to temporary quarters in the Bible House 1853.—Keep's *Hist. of the N. Y. Society Library*, 398, 398n, 399. Shown, *ibid.*, opp. p. 400, in reproduction of rare litho. by Day & Haghe, after drawing by G. Moore, owned by N. Y. Hist. Society. Bldg. destroyed by fire 1867.—*N. Y. Herald*, Feb. 13, 1867. Frederic Diaper, architect. N. Y. Life Ins. Co. bldg. now covers site.

NEW YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY (present site). 564-1
Site: 109 University Pl. Corner-stone 1854; completed 1856.—Keep's *Hist. of the N. Y. So-*

ciety Library, 443 et seq. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 477. T. Thomas & Son, architects.

MARKETS

BEAR, HUDSON, SOMETIMES CALLED "OSWEGO" MARKET.—*M. C. C.*, VII: 328. 83-1

Site: W. of Greenwich St., bet. Fulton and Vesey Sts. Erected 1771 (*M. C. C.*, VII: 302-4, 306, 308-9); Barracks during Revolution (De Voe's *Market Book*, 313); added to 1792, 1805 (*ibid.*, 322, 324); demolished 1812.—*Ibid.*, 407. Shown on Pl. 70, Vol. I, and on Bancker survey in box R-W, folder V-W, MSS. Division, N. Y. Pub. Library.

BROAD STREET ("EXCHANGE") MARKET. 7-7

Site: Intersection of Broad and Water Sts. Begun 1691 (*M. C. C.*, I: 231); opened 1692 (*ibid.*, I: 265); demolished c. 1746.—De Voe's *Market Book*, 85. Shown on Pls. 27, 27-b, 30 and 32, Vol. I.

BROADWAY SHAMBLES OR MEAT MARKET (BOWLING GREEN).

Site: Bowling Green. Erected 1684.—*M. C. C.*, I: 151; *Cal. Coun. Min.*, 38; cf. *M. C. C.*, I: 215-217. Rented 1694, 1702.—*Ibid.*, I: 362-63, 201; demolished 1707.—*Ibid.*, II: 337-38.

CATHARINE MARKET. 251-1

Site: Catharine, Cherry to Water, later to Front (South) Sts. Erected 1786 (*M. C. C.*, MS., VIII: 434); enlarged 1800, 1816; rebuilt 1830 (De Voe's *Market Book*, 341 et seq.); rebuilt in iron 1854 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assrs.*, XXI: 588; *Pro. Bds. of Ald. and Councilmen*, XXII: 234, 307); Fish Market added 1855.—*Ibid.*, XXIII: 77. Demolished bet. 1897 and 1909. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1857, p. 312.

CATTLE MARKET 13-5, 5, 5

Site: Beside the "Church Yard," Broadway, near Morris St.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 220-221; cf. Castello Plan, p. 345, Vol. II.

CENTRE MARKET. 472-1

Site: Grand, Broome, Centre Sts., Centre Market Place. Erected 1817 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XXXIV: 63) on site of Bayard's Mount; enlarged 1822 (De Voe's *Market Book*, 462); rebuilt 1838-9 (*Pro. Bds. of Ald. and Assrs.*, VI: 21); upper part used for armory and drill purposes 1839 (*ibid.*, VI: 106), 1856 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXIV: 218), 1859 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 285, 412), 1860 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assrs.*, XXVIII: 59, 325; see De Voe's *Market Book*, 460, et seq.). Shown, drawing by I. Schramke, litho. by Endicott, in possession of Edward W. C. Arnold. Police Hdqrs. built on this site 1909 (q. v.).

CLINTON MARKET. 595-1

Site: Canal to Spring, W. to Washington Sts. Erected 1829 (*M. C. C.*, MS., LIX: 318-322; LXIV: 74); enlarged 1834 (De Voe's *Market Book*, 530); the southern triangle leased to Hudson R. R. Co. 1849 (*ibid.*, 548); this part demolished 1860.—*N. Y. Tribune*, May 5, 1860. The northern triangle now the Dept. of Street Cleaning; southern triangle a public park.

COENTIES (OR THE GREAT FISH) MARKET. 30-2

Site: Coenties Slip at Pearl St. Estab. 1691 (*M. C. C.*, I: 217, 244); bldg. erected 1720 (*ibid.*, III: 245); enlarged 1763 (*ibid.*, VI: 324); again 1771 (*ibid.*, VII: 305, 354, 357); probably demol-

ished 1780.—De Voe's *Market Book*, 122-3. Shown on Pls. 27, 27-b, 30, 32, 33, 34, 41 and 42, Vol. I.

CROWN MARKET; ALSO CALLED THURMAN'S AND MESIER'S MARKET. 58-1

Site: N. of Liberty (Crown) St., near Washington. Erected 1771.—*M. C. C.*, VII: 341, 350-51. Destroyed in the Great Fire of 1776.—De Voe's *Market Book*, 329.

CUSTOM HOUSE BRIDGE MARKET. 8-6

Site: Cor. of Pearl and Moore Sts. Erected 1677 (*M. C. C.*, I: 40, 41, 76); abandoned for site before the Fort on Broadway 1684 (*ibid.*, I: 151; *Cal. Coun. Min.*, 38); a public warehouse 1686 (*ibid.*, I: 179, 194); leased to John Ellison 1691 (*ibid.*, I: 222, 349); restored to use as a market-house 1701 (*ibid.*, II: 146); declared a nuisance and demolished 1720.—*Ibid.*, III: 244-45. Shown on Pl. 17, Vol. I.

DUANE MARKET. 139-1

Site: Duane to Reade, W. of Washington St. Erected 1807 (De Voe's *Market Book*, 391); demolished 1830.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), LXXI: 352-3. Shown on Poppleton's Map (1817) in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855, opp. p. 298; Goodrich's Map (1828).

ESSEX MARKET. 408-3

Site: Grand St., bet. Ludlow and Essex Sts. Erected 1818 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XXXV: 398; XXXVI: 409); enlarged 1824; rebuilt 1837 (De Voe's *Market Book*, 479 et seq.; *Liber Deeds*, CLXXI: 295); rebuilt 1851 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assrs.*, XIX: 229); part used as an armory (*ibid.*, XXIV: 83; XXVII: 288, 319; XXVIII: 29, 352, 475); part occupied as Police Court, Justice's Court, Eastern Dispensary and Station House.—De Voe, *supra*. Demolished and Public School No. 137 now on site.

EXCHANGE MARKET (second). 7-9

Site: Broad St., bet. Water and Front Sts. Begun 1788 (*M. C. C.*, MS., IX: 144-5); finished 1789 (*ibid.*, IX: 229); demolished 1814.—*Ibid.*, XXVIII: 197-8. Shown on Pl. 70, Vol. I. For location of first Exchange Market, see under BROAD STREET.

FIRST MARKET. See WEST INDIA COMPANY'S STORE, *infra*.

FIRST MEAT MARKET. 10-11

Site: Whitehall and Bridge Sts. Erected 1659.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 177, 219. Removed to the water-side near the Bridge and Weigh-house 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 40, 41. See Pl. 25, Vol. I; and Key to Castello Plan, Vol. II.

FISH MARKET. See COENTIES MARKET, *supra*.

FLY MARKET. 39-2

Site: Maiden Lane at Pearl St. Erected, called Countess Key Market House 1706 (*M. C. C.*, II: 84, 302-3); known as Fly Market 1729; enlarged 1750 (*M. C. C.*, IV: 354); 1754 (*ibid.*, V: 455); and again 1784 (De Voe's *Market Book*, 125 et seq.); rebuilt 1796 (*ibid.*); demolished 1821.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XLIII: 183. Shown on Pls. 25, 26, 27, 27-a, 30, 32, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 64, 70, Vol. I; also in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1857, p. 543.

FRANKLIN MARKET. 32-1

Site: Old Slip, bet. Front and Water Sts. Erected 1821 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XLIII: 457-8); destroyed by fire 1835 (De Voe's *Market Book*, 520); rebuilt of brick 1837-8 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assrs.*, I: 108). Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1861, p. 324;

- drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views. Hook and Ladder House now on site.
- FULTON FISH MARKET.** 96-2
Site: On South St., opp. Fulton Market. Erected 1835 (De Voe's *Market Book*, 508); rebuilt 1847 (*ibid.*, 515). Shown in *Lestie's Weekly* (1866), XXI: 88.
- FULTON MARKET.** 96-1
Site: Block bounded by South, Front, Fulton and Beekman Sts. Begun 1816 (*M. C. C., MS., XXX: 200-7*); completed 1821.—*Ibid.*, XLII: 281. Finally abandoned as a city market in 1914. The bldg. is still (1917) standing. See Pl. 104-b, Vol. III; also in Peabody *Views of N. Y.*, opp. p. 58.
- GANSEVOORT MARKET ("FARMERS' MARKET").** 644-1
Site: Block bounded by Gansevoort, Little W. 12th, West and Washington Sts. Land under water ordered filled and a market place made on this site 1833 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, I: 417-8); "Farmers' Market" estab. here 1884 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1884, Chap. 525) and so designated (*M. C. C.*, LVI: 193-4); now known as Gansevoort Market or "Market Stand."
- GOVERNUR MARKET.** 243-1, 244-1
Site: Gouverneur Slip, E. of Water St. Erected 1812 (*M. C. C., MS., XXV: 258; XXVI: 335-6*); demolished and rebuilt 1826-7 (De Voe's *Market Book*, 404-5); demolished 1851 and rebuilt 1852.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XIX: 105, 132; XX: 424. Gouverneur Hospital now covers the site of the market.
- GRAND STREET MARKET.** 321-1
Site: Grand St. at Manging St. Erected 1814 (*M. C. C., MS., XXVIII: 247-8*); demolished 1828; rebuilt 1829; demolished 1836.—De Voe's *Market Book*, 455; 459, 460.
- GRAND STREET OR "CORLAER'S HOOK" MARKET.** 326-1
Site: Grand St. at Goerck St. Erected 1806 (*M. C. C., MS., XVI: 31-2*); sold and demolished 1819.—*Ibid.*, XXXVIII: 429, 458.
- GREENWICH MARKET.** 604-1
Site: Christopher St., bet. Greenwich and Washington Sts. Estab. 1812 (*M. C. C., MS., XXVI: 11-13*); completed 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVI: 255-6); enlarged 1828 (*ibid.*, LXIV: 272-3); demolished 1835.—De Voe's *Market Book*, 399 et seq.
- HARLEM MARKET.** 1769-1
Site: S. W. cor. Third Ave. and 121st St. Erected 1842 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, X: 135); market square fenced 1842 (*ibid.*, X: 85); demolished 1859.—*Ibid.*, XXVII: 481.
- INDIAN TRADING HOUSE.** 10-17
Site: "Before the house of Mr. Hans" (Kierstede). Erected 1661.—*Min. Orphans' Court*, II: 112. See Frontispieces, Vols. I and II.
- JEFFERSON MARKET.** 606-1
Site: Cor. Sixth and Greenwich Aves. Erected 1832; opened 1833 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, I: 265); Court and Prison added 1849 (*ibid.*, XVII: 239, 308); drill rooms for military purposes arranged at 1859-60 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 99, 146, 149; XXVIII: 412-3). Rebuilt 1883.—Inscription on building. Shown in Anna Alice Chapin's *Greenwich Village*, opp. p. 38.
- "MANHATTAN" MARKET.** 324-1
Site: In block bounded by Goerck, Rivington, Stanton and Manging Sts. Erected 1827 (*M. C. C., MS., LX: 167-8*); demolished 1835.—De Voe's *Market Book*, 526.
- MANHATTAN MARKET.** 680-1
Site: Block bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Aves., 34th and 35th Sts. Erected 1871.—*Richmond's N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 212-3.
- MARKET FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.** 10-7
Site: Pearl at Whitehall St.—"on the Strand near the house of Master Hans Kierstede." Estab. 1656 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 23); removed to Pearl and Moore Sts. 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 40. See Frontispieces, Vols. I and II.
- MARKET PLACE, THE** 363, 377-79, 390-92, 403, 435-437
Site: First Ave. to East River, Seventh to Tenth Sts. Laid out 1811 (Pl. 79, Vol. I); reduced in size 1815; ceases to be a market place 1824; no longer reserved for public uses, except streets and avenues to be cut through same.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1824, Chap. 10.
- MEAL MARKET.** 31-1
Site: Wall St. at Pearl St. Erected 1709 (*M. C. C.*, II: 385); demolished 1762.—*Ibid.*, VI: 287. Shown on Pls. 25, 26, 27, 27-a, 30, 32, 33, 34, Vol. I.
- MONROE MARKET.** 265-1
Site: Intersection of Grand, Monroe and Corlaers Sts. Erected 1836; demolished 1847.—De Voe's *Market Book*, 586 et seq.
- OLD SLIP MARKET.** 30-3
Site: Old Slip at Hanover Sq. Estab. 1691 (*M. C. C.*, I: 244); bldg. erected 1701 (*ibid.*, II: 147); enlarged 1736 (*ibid.*, IV: 354); demolished 1780.—De Voe's *Market Book*, 85 et seq. Shown on Pls. 25, 26, 27, 27-a, 30, 32, 34, 40, 41 and 42, Vol. I.
- OSWEGO MARKET (first site).** 62-1
Site: In Broadway, opp. Liberty St. Erected 1738 (*M. C. C.*, IV: 423); enlarged 1745 (*ibid.*, V: 164); again 1746 (*ibid.*, V: 172); demolished 1771 (*ibid.*, VII: 353). Shown on Pls. 32, 34, 40, 41 and 42, Vol. I.
- OSWEGO MARKET (second site).** 65-1
Site: In Maiden Lane, E. of Broadway. Erected 1772 (*M. C. C.*, VII: 351; *Liber Deeds*, XCVI: 424-5, 427, 429, 431; XCVIII: 110); demolished 1811.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXIII: 253. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- PECK'S SLIP MARKET.** 107-1
Site: Peck Slip at Water St. Erected 1763 (*M. C. C.*, VI: 324, 352); demolished 1793 (*M. C. C., MS.*, XI: 56). Shown on Pls. 40, 41 and 42, Vol. I.
- SPRING STREET MARKET.** 596-1
Site: Spring St., bet. Greenwich and Washington Sts. Erected 1800 (*Daily Advertiser*, Nov. 21, 1800); enlarged 1819, 1822 (De Voe's *Market Book*, 380); to be discontinued 1827 (*M. C. C., MS.*, LIX: 318-22); bldgs. sold and removed 1829.—*M. C. C., MS.*, LXIV: 74, De Voe's *Market Book*, 382.
- TOMPKINS MARKET.** 462-1
Site: Bet. Third Ave. and Hall Pl., 6th and 7th Sts. Erected 1830 (De Voe's *Market Book*, 550-1; see *Laws of N. Y.*, 1829, Chap. 267); addition to 1836 (De Voe, 552); demolished 1856 (*ibid.*, 555-6); iron market-house erected on site begun 1856 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXIII: 129, 322, 436; XXIV: 10, 535-6); finished 1859; opened 1860 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 483; cf. De

Voe, 556-7). Part of the market was used as an Armory for the 7th Regt., N. G. N. Y. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 258. Demolished 1911 and Abram Hewitt Memorial Annex to Cooper Union erected on site.

UNION MARKET. 371-1
Site: Intersection of Houston and Second Sts. and Ave. D. Erected 1835.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, II: 120, 182, 345, 385-6, 393; III: 86. Partly destroyed by fire and rebuilt 1836.—*De Voe's Market Book*, 582-3. Bell-tower added 1849 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XVI: 453-4); new market-house, station-house and bell-tower built on site 1854.—*Ibid.*, XXI: 562; XXII: 157.

WASHINGTON MARKET. 83-2
Site: Fulton to Vesey, Washington to West St. Corporation Dock filled in that market may be built 1812 (*M. C. C., MS., XXIV: 271-3*); market-house begun 1812 (*ibid.*, XXV: 153-4); completed 1813 (*De Voe's Market Book*, 416 *et seq.*); rebuilt 1834 (*Mayor's Message*, 1834, p. 175); new house on site planned 1850 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XVIII: 42); erected 1852 (*ibid.*, XIX: 582-3); damaged by fire 1867 (*The World*, Jan. 16, 1867); rebuilt repeatedly. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1859, p. 488; new market house shown litho. by C. F. Southard, in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.

"**WEEHAWKEN**" OR "GREENWICH" MARKET. 636-3
Site: West St., bet. Christopher and Tenth Sts. Land reserved for 1829 (*M. C. C., MS., LXVII: 270*); erected 1834; abandoned 1844.—*De Voe's Market Book*, 576 *et seq.*

WEST INDIA COMPANY'S STORE. See under WEST INDIA COMPANY'S BUILDINGS. This was "the first regularly appointed depot or market-place in New Amsterdam."—*De Voe's Market Book*, 15.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET (first site). 57-1, I
Site: W. of West, bet. Dey and Vesey Sts. Estab. 1858 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXVI: 59, 60; *Hoffman's Estates and Rights of the Corporation*, I: 393-4); removed to new site at Gansevoort St. and Thirteenth Ave. 1887.—*Pro. B'd. Ald., App'd by Mayor*, LV: 412.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET (second site). 651-1
Site: Block bounded by West St., Thirteenth Ave., Gansevoort and Bloomfield Sts. Erected 1887 to take the place of old West Washington Market, W. of Washington Market.—*Pro. Bd. Ald., App'd by Mayor*, LV: 412.

WHITEHALL SLIP MARKET. 10-10
Site: Whitehall St. at Pearl St. Erected 1746 (*M. C. C., V: 167*); demolished 1750.—*Ibid.*, V: 293; cf. *De Voe's Market Book*, 276 *et seq.*

MILE-STONES*

SERIES OF 1769

FIRST MILE-STONE. 202-3
Site: W. side Bowery, 100 ft. S. of Canal St. Erected 1769.—*M. C. C., VII: 178*. Shown on Pl. 50, Vol. I; *Colles's Survey of the Roads of the U. S.* (1789), eng'd by C. Tiebout; and in *Wilson's Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, III: 84.

*The first mile-stones were set up in 1769, starting from the second City Hall, at the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, and running along the Bowery Road and the Road to Kingsbridge. In 1801 a second series was run from the second City Hall along the Middle Road. The third series was erected in 1822-3 from the new (present) City Hall, along the Bowery and Third Avenue. In 1813 some of the old mile-stones of 1769 were re-located to gauge distances from the present City Hall.

SECOND MILE-STONE. 544-4
Site: S. W. cor. Astor Pl. and Fourth Ave. Erected 1769.—*M. C. C., VII: 178*. Shown on Pls. 50 and 79, Vol. I.

THIRD MILE-STONE. 856-2
Site: N. side 27th St., 150 ft. E. of Madison Ave. Erected 1769 (*M. C. C., VII: 178*); see Pls. 50 and 79, Vol. I. Stone now in N. Wall of Madison Square Garden.

FOURTH MILE-STONE. 1320-1
Site: N. side 46th St., W. of Third Ave. Erected 1769.—*M. C. C., VII: 178*. Shown on Pl. 50, Vol. I.

FIFTH MILE-STONE. 1417-1
Site: S. side 63d St., W. of Second Ave. Erected 1769.—*M. C. C., VII: 178*. Shown on Pl. 50, Vol. I.

SIXTH MILE-STONE. 1509-1
Site: In Lenox Ave., bet. 80th and 81st Sts. Erected 1769.—*M. C. C., VII: 178*. Shown on Pl. 50, Vol. I.

SEVENTH MILE-STONE. 1111-7
Site: In Central Park, W. of Fifth Ave., bet. 98th and 99th Sts. Erected 1769.—*M. C. C., VII: 178*. Shown on Pl. 50, Vol. I.

EIGHTH MILE-STONE. 1825-1
Site: In Seventh Ave., bet. 115th and 116th Sts. Erected 1769.—*M. C. C., VII: 178*. Shown on Pl. 50.

NINTH MILE-STONE. 1957-4
Site: In St. Nicholas Park, at St. Nicholas Ave., exactly W. of N. line of 133d St. Erected 1769.—*M. C. C., VII: 178*. Shown on Pls. 50 and 79, Vol. I.

TENTH MILE-STONE. 2067-1
Site: 153d St., bet. Amsterdam and St. Nicholas Aves. Erected 1769.—*M. C. C., VII: 178*. Shown on Pls. 50 and 79, Vol. I.

ELEVENTH MILE-STONE. 2142-1
Site: Broadway (Kingsbridge Rd.) at 171st St. Erected 1769.—*M. C. C., VII: 178*. Shown on Pls. 50 and 79, Vol. I. The original stone now in the churchyard of the Holyrood P. E. Church at Broadway and 181st St.—*Kelley's Hist. Guide to the City of N. Y.*

TWELFTH MILE-STONE. 2180-2
Site: W. side Kingsbridge Rd., 200 ft. N. of 190th St. Erected 1769.—*M. C. C., VII: 178*. Shown on Pls. 50 and 79, Vol. I. Stone now in retaining wall of Isham Park.—*N. Y. Times*, July 9, 1916.

THIRTEENTH MILE-STONE. 2241-1
Site: Kingsbridge Road, cor. Hawthorne St. Erected 1769.—*M. C. C., VII: 178*. Shown on Pl. 50, Vol. I.

FOURTEENTH MILE-STONE. 3402-9
Site: In the Ship Canal, near Kingsbridge Ave. Erected 1769.—*M. C. C., VII: 178*. Shown on Pls. 50 and 79, Vol. I.

SERIES OF 1801

FOURTH MILE-STONE. 1261-1
Site: S. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 46th St. Erected

1801.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XIII: 156. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I.

SIXTH MILE-STONE. 1111-10
Site: In Central Park, near Fifth Ave., S. of 86th St. Erected 1801.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XIII: 156. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I.

EIGHTH MILE-STONE. 1773-1
Site: 125th St., just W. of Third Ave. Erected 1801.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XIII: 156. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I.

SERIES OF 1813

Mile-stones of 1769 whose locations were altered in 1813

NINTH MILE-STONE. 2065-1
Site: S. W. cor. St. Nicholas Ave. and 151st St. Erected 1813.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXVI: 442. Shown on Colton's Topog. Map (1836), Pl. 124, Vol. III. This stone now in the garden of 473 W. 153d St.

TENTH MILE-STONE. 2138-1
Site: Kingsbridge Rd. at 169th St. C. 1813.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXVI: 442. Shown on Colton's Topog. Map (1836), Pl. 124, Vol. III.

ELEVENTH MILE-STONE. 2180-3
Site: W. side Kingsbridge Rd., opp. 188th St. Erected 1813.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXVI: 442. Shown on Colton's Topog. Map (1836), Pl. 124, Vol. III.

TWELFTH MILE-STONE. 2238-1
Site: Broadway at 207th St. (if prolonged). Erected 1813.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXVI: 442. Shown on Colton's Topog. Map (1836), Pl. 124, Vol. III.

THIRTEENTH MILE-STONE. 3402-8
Site: N. side 225th St., W. side Kingsbridge Rd. Erected 1813.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XLVI: 418. Shown on Colton's Topog. Map (1836), Pl. 124, Vol. III.

SERIES OF 1822-3

FIRST MILE-STONE. 492-1
Site: W. side Bowery, opp. Rivington St. Erected 1822-3.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XLVI: 418. Shown on Colton's Topog. Map (1836).—See Pl. 124, Vol. III.

SECOND MILE-STONE. 872-1
Site: W. side Third Ave., bet. 16th and 17th Sts. Erected 1822-3.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XLVI: 418. Cf. Kelley's *Hist. Guide of the City of N. Y.*, 91, 373; also in Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, III: 84.

THIRD MILE-STONE. 892-1
Site: Third Ave. at 37th St. Erected 1822-3.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XLVI: 418. Shown on Colton's Topog. Map (1836), Pl. 124, Vol. III; also in Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, III: 84.

FOURTH MILE-STONE. 1312-1
Site: Third Ave. at 57th St. Erected 1822-3.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XLVI: 418. Shown on Colton's Topog. Map (1836), Pl. 124, Vol. III.

FIFTH MILE-STONE. 1411-2
Site: Third Ave. at 77th St. Erected 1822-3.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XLVI: 418. Shown on Colton's Topog. Map (1836), Pl. 124, Vol. III; also in Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, III: 84.

SIXTH MILE-STONE. 1624-1
Site: Third Ave. at 96th St. Erected 1822-3.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XLVI: 418. Shown on Colton's Topog. Map (1836), Pl. 124, Vol. III.

SEVENTH MILE-STONE. 1644-1
Site: Third Ave. at 116th St. Erected 1822-3.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XLVI: 418. Shown on Colton's Topog. Map (1836), Pl. 124, Vol. III.

MILLS

BAYARD'S WIND-MILL. 203-1
Site: W. side Bowery, about 100 ft. N. of Canal St. Erected prior to 1755 (Pl. 34, Vol. I); standing later than July, 1776.—*N. Y. Gazette*, July 29, 1776; cf. *Liber Mortgages*, III: 97. Shown on Pls. 34, 36-a, 36-b, 40, 41 and 42, Vol. I.

BENSON'S MILL (first site). 1632-1
Site: S. of 105th St., near third Ave. Erected 1740 (Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 486, 591); destroyed by fire during Revolution.—*Ibid.*, 591.

BENSON'S MILL (second site). 1658-1
Site: In 108th St. and partly in block, bet. Second and Third Aves. Erected c. 1791 (Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 489); demolished 1827, when Harlem Canal was begun (*ibid.*, 591). Shown on *Map of the Third Avenue Tract*, in Spielman & Brush.

GRIST-MILL AT THE FORT. 14-1
Site: In Battery Pl. at Greenwich St. Probably erected prior to Aug. 8, 1628 (Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 131); described as almost in ruins on Nov. 2, 1662; stones and iron used for new Wind-mill on the Commons (q. v.), erected prior to Apr. 14, 1664. Shown on Frontispiece and Pl. 10, Vol. I; C. Pls. 41 and 42, Vol. II.

HORSE-MILL OF JACOB VAN COUWENHOVEN. 29-6
Site: Rear of 41 Stone St. Erected prior to 1656. (*Liber Deeds*, A: 83); demolished 1660.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., I: 650; cf. *Rec. N. Am.*, III: 230. See Key to Castello Plan, Vol. II: 308-9.

HORSE-MILL ON SLYCK STEEGH. 29-2
Site: 32-34 South William St. Erected on the site of the House of the Company's Negroes (q. v.) c. 1667.—*Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 114-16; cf. *ibid.*, 227-8; cf. *Liber Deeds*, B: 178, 200. Here in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 58. Referred to as "the Old Mill House" 1682.—Original deed in possession of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. See Key to Castello Plan, Vol. II: 297-8.

MESIER'S, PIETER JANSEN, WIND-MILL. 60-1
Site: W. of Church, bet. Liberty and Cortlandt Sts. Erected after 1682 and before 1686 (*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 202); sold to Jannetje van Imburgh 1719 (Deed P. J. Mesier to Jannetje, wife of Gysbert van Imburgh, in possession of the N. Y. Hist. Soc.); demolished 1788.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, IX: 82, 113. Shown on Pls. 22-a, 23-a, 25, 27, 30, Vol. I.

NESSEPT'S, JASPER, MILL AT KINGSBRIDGE. 3402-9
Site: Kingsbridge Ave., Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Erected 1700 by John Marsh; conveyed by the city to Jasper Nessept 1700 (*M. C. C.*, II: 98-9, 113, 127, 134; cf. *Liber Grants*, A: 388, *Compt. Office*; cf. *Cal. Coun. Min.*, 152; cf. Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 552n); site of Alexander Macomb's Mill erected 1800.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XIII: 116. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III; also litho. by J. Milbert, in possession of Harris D. Cole.

PETERSEN'S WATER-MILL AT THE OUTLET OF FRESH WATER. 251-2
Site: Water St., near James Slip. Erected c.

- 1658 (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 193, cf. p. 222); disappeared before 1693.—Pl. 22-a. Shown on Pls. 10 and 10-a, Vol. I.
- ROTARY WIND-MILL.** 599-1
Site: Centre of square bounded by West, Washington, King, and Hamersley (West Houston) Sts. Shown in water-colour view by J. W. Hill reproduced in *Pyne Catalogue*, and described under item No. 215 as "The Circular Mill, foot of King St. New York, 1833."
- RUTGERS WIND-MILL.** 279-3
Site: Near the cor. of Oliver St. and New Bowery. Erected prior to 1766.—Pl. 40, Vol. I. Shown also on Pls. 41, 42, Vol. I.
- SAW-MILL OF THE WEST INDIA COMPANY.** 9-8
Site: In State St., S. of Bridge St. Probably erected 1628 (Jameson's *Nar. N. Nath.*, 131); demolished prior to 1647.—*Liber GG*: 170, 221 (Albany). Shown on C. Pls. 41 and 42, Vol. II.
- TAN MILL OF ADRIAN VAN LAER.** 23-7
Site: N. W. cor. Exchange Pl. and Broad St. Erected c. 1668.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 201, 203; *Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, 1913, p. 12; *Liber Deeds*, XII: 27, 30; *M. C. C.*, I: 59.
- WIND-MILL ON THE COMMONS, "JASPER'S MILL,"**
THE "OLD GARRISON MILL." 122-15
Site: City Hall Park. Erected bet. Sept. 22, 1663, and Apl. 14, 1664.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 241; *Liber Deeds*, B: 34; cf. Walewyn van der Veen's *Register in Year Book of the Holland Soc.*, 1900, p. 158. Destroyed by lightning 1689; rebuilt 1695.—*MS.* Notes on Wind Mills by Dr. C. B. O'Callaghan in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.; cf. *Cal. Coun. Min.*, 104; demolished bet. 1714 (*M. C. C.*, III: 57) and 1723 (*ibid.*, III: 335). Shown on Pls. 10A, 17 and 22, Vol. I.
- WIND-MILL OF CAPT. NICHOLAS DE MEYER:** "The wind-mill on the edge of the hill." 159-3
Site: N. W. cor. of Park Row and Duane St. Erected 1677 (*Land Papers*, I: 131, Albany; *Liber Patents*, IV: 126, Albany); given by Henry Demeyer to Agnes Demeyer, his dau. by deed 1735; recorded 1739 (*Liber Deeds*, XIV: 42, Albany); demolished probably prior to 1742.—Pl. 32, Vol. I. Shown on Pls. 17 and 30, Vol. I.
- MISCELLANEOUS (SITES, STRUCTURES, ETC.)**
- ALLERTON, ISAAC; WAREHOUSE OF.** 98-1
Site: 10-12 Peck Slip. Erected c. 1647 (*Liber Patents*, IV: 92, Albany; cf. Innes's *New Amsterdam and Its People*, 335). Shown on Pls. 10, 10-a, Vol. I.
- ANCHORAGES, 1639.** See ROADSTEADS.
- ARCADE BATHS, NEW YORK BATHS, STOPPANI'S BATHS.** See THEATRES, BURTON'S THEATRE.
- BAYARD'S (NICHOLAS) SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.** 200-1
Site: N. E. cor. Bayard and Mulberry Sts. Erected 1750 (*De Voe's Market Book*, 297; *Liber Grants*, B: 425, Compt. Office); demolished 1784.—*M. C. C.* (*MS.*), VIII: 61, 86, 104 and 111. Shown on Pl. 36-b, Vol. I.
- BAYARD'S SUGAR-HOUSE.** 43-6
Site: Set back from the N. side of Wall St., midway bet. William and Nassau Sts. Erected 1729.—*N. Y. Gazette*, Aug. 17, 1730; Hill's *Story of a Street*, 29. See Pls. 26, 27, 32, 34, Vol. I.
- BEECKMAN'S (JOHANNES) SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.** 98-2
Site: Near Water St., E. of Beekman St. Erected c. 1697 (*M. C. C.*, I: 408); demolished 1721.—*Ibid.*, III: 249-51; *Liber Grants*, A: 374, B: 83, Compt. Office. Shown on Pl. 25, Vol. I.
- BONFIRES, PLACE OF.** Bowling Green
Before the Fort 1692-1732.—*M. C. C.*, I: 275, 374; II: 121, 234, 257; III: 5, 27, 55-6; other entries.
- BONFIRES, PLACE OF.** Near 89
"Without the Spring Garden," 1745.—*M. C. C.*, V: 151.
- BONFIRES, PLACE OF.** 122
"On the Commons near the work-house," 1732.—*M. C. C.*, IV: 163; V: 421.
- "CANVAS TOWN," or "TOPSAIL TOWN."** 8
Site: Near the Exchange, toward East River, bet. Broad and Whitehall Sts. So called from construction of houses after fire of 1776.—*Watson's Annals*, 172 (cited in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1856, p. 470). Mentioned in *N. Y. Gazetteer*, Aug. 26, 1785; *ibid.*, Aug. 16, 1786; *N. Y. Jour.*, Sept. 21, 1786; *Daily Adv.*, Oct. 14, 1791. Called "Topsail Town" 1797.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, July 3, 1797.
- DICKEL'S RIDING ACADEMY.** 869-1
Site: N. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 39th St.; opened here 1866.—*City Directory* 1866-7. Bldg. removed to make way for Union League Club building (q. v.) 1879.
- DUGDALE AND SEARLE'S ROPE-WALK.**
87-89, 122-3, 124, 134-5
Site: In Broadway, from Ann to Chambers Sts. Granted 1719 (*M. C. C.*, III: 193, 288); Van Pelt's rope-walk prior to 1742 (Pl. 32-a, Vol. I); shown on Pls. 26, 27 and 30, Vol. I.
- FLAG-STAFF AT THE BATTERY (first position).** 3-3
Site: Battery Park. Erected shortly after demolition of Fort in 1790, and prior to June, 1793.—See Pl. 59, Vol. I. Shed and awning erected about 1805 (*M. C. C.*, *MS.*, XV: 248); demolished 1809.—*Ibid.*, XVIII: 288, 376-7. Shown on Pls. 56, 59, Vol. I; Longworth's Map (1808).
- FLAG-STAFF AT THE BATTERY (second position).** 3-7
Site: Battery Park. Erected 1809 (*M. C. C.*, *MS.*, XX: 305-6, 349-50); demolished 1826.—*Ibid.*, LVI: 248-9. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I; Pls. 94-b, 95-a, Vol. III.
- FLAG-STAFF AT THE BATTERY (third position).** 3-13
Site: S. side of Battery Park. Erected 1834.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, II: 130. Struck by lightning 1908; replaced by steel pole 1909.—*Report of Dept. of Parks* (1909), 35. See Pl. 164-a, Vol. III.
- GAS WORKS OF THE NEW YORK GAS LIGHT CO. (the first in N. Y.)** 207-1
Site: S. E. cor. Centre and Hester Sts. Erected 1824.—*Goodrich's Picture of N. Y.*, 130, 421 et seq. and Map.
- GIDEON KERSTINE'S ROPE-WALK.** 79 to 89
Site: In Fair (Fulton) St., extending eastward. Permitted by Common Council 1717.—*M. C. C.*, III: 141.
- HALE, NATHAN, PLACE OF EXECUTION OF.** 1401-3
Site: Near the Dove Tavern (q. v.), which stood at N. W. cor. Third Ave. and 66th St. See records, maps, etc., cited by Prof. Henry P. Johnson in *Nathan Hale* (revised ed., 1914), 157-164. Tablet erected by D. A. R. at N. E. cor. First

- Ave. and 45th St. (see 21st Ann. Rep., Am. Scenic and Hist. Pres. Soc., 1916, p. 124 *et seq.*, citing Johnston's *Nathan Hale*, pub'd 1901) is evidently in error.
- HAND-BOARDS.**
Site: One on water-side, near City Tavern, and another on water-side near Smit's Vly. See Broadhead's *Hist. of the State of N. Y.*, I: 466-7, 490, 500.
- HAYRICK (1650-3).**
Site: Broadway and Wall St. Shown in Frontispiece, and Pl. 8-a, Vol. I.
- KELLY'S (JOHN) THREE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.** 109-2
Site: Water St., W. of Roosevelt St. Erected 1721.—*M. C. C.*, III: 241, 249-51; *Liber Grants*, B: 76 (Compt. Office).
- LATTING OBSERVATORY. THE "LATTING TOWER."** 1259-1
Site: N. side W. 43d St., 125 ft. W. of Fifth Ave. Erected 1853 (Francis's *Handbook*, 1853); destroyed by fire 1856.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Aug. 30, 1856. Century Club now on this site. Shown on Pl. 141-a, Vol. III.
- LEVY (ASSER) & GERRIT JANSEN ROOS'S SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.** 39-4
Site: E. side of Pearl St., N. of Wall St. Begun 1677; completed 1678 (*M. C. C.*, I: 46, 68); removed 1721.—*Liber Patents*, V: 34, 36 (Albany). Shown on Pl. 17, Vol. I.
- LIBERTY POLE (first site).** 122-16
Site: In City Hall Park. Erected 1766; destroyed by British soldiers and twice re-erected 1766; third pole destroyed 1767; fourth pole erected 1767; destroyed 1770 (15th Ann. Rep., Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 411-12); erected on second site 1770 (*q. v.*).—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855, pp. 444 *et seq.* The pole erected in 1767 and destroyed in 1770 is shown, in caricature, on A. Pl. 4-b, Vol. III.
- LIBERTY POLE (second site).** 122-14
Site: In City Hall Park, 100 ft. E. of Broadway. Erected 1770 (*M. C. C.*, VII: 203-4; *Liber Deeds*, XXXVIII: 407); plot conveyed to Corporation 1785.—*Liber Deeds*, CCLXXII: 549, 557, 574; *cf. Liber City Grants*, D: 1, Compt. Office; *M. C. C.* (MS.), VIII: 351. Location shown on Bancker plan, dated 1774, in folder "Broadway," box B-F of Bancker collection, N. Y. Pub. Library.
- LISPENARD'S BREWERY.** 225-1
Site: Behind 111-119 Watts St. Erected c. 1750. Filed Map 162 in Register's Office; *cf.* 4 Sandford's *Chancery Rep.*, 717. Shown on Pls. 41 and 42, Vol. I.
- LIVINGSTON'S SUGAR-HOUSE.** 45-2
Site: 28-36 Liberty St. Erected 1754 (*Liber Deeds*, XLII: 14); British military prison during Revolution; demolished 1840.—*Commercial Advertiser*, June 4, 1840. Shown on Pl. 34, Vol. I; and in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1858, p. 488. Site now covered by Mutual Life Ins. Bldg.
- PRINTING PRESS (BRADFORD'S).** 28-3
"At the Sign of the Bible." Site: Hanover Sq. Estab. 1693. First newspaper, *N. Y. Gazette*, Nov. 1, 1725.—*M. C. C.*, I: 374; 8th Ann. Rep., Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc. (map). See also *New York Gazette*, *Supra*.
- PROVOOST'S TOMB IN JONES'S WOOD.** 1482-1
Site: In the block bounded by 70th and 71st Sts., Ave. A and East River. Shown on Plate 86, Vol. III; Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 491; Greatorex's *Old New York*, opp. p. 166; orig. drawing, unsigned, of "Ready Money Provoost's Tomb," 1857, in N. Y. Hist. Soc.
- RED LION BREWERY.** 25-5
Site: 47-51 Beaver St. Erected prior to 1660 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 214, 253, 255); demolished 1675.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds* in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, 1913, pp. 56-7. See Key to Castello Plan, Block L, Lot 3, Vol. II.
- ROADSTEADS.**
Sites: Shown by anchors on Manatus Maps (1639), C. Pls. 41 and 42. Privately owned boats of all kinds, in 1647, anchored between Capske Point and the guide-board near City Tavern; large ships anchored between the City Tavern and 2d guide-board, near Smith's Valley. Private vessels, in 1656, anchored between Pier and City Gate (Wall St.) on East R., and near Beaver's path (Battery Pl.) on North R.—*Laws & Ord.*, N. Neth.
- NEW YORK GAZETTE (earliest newspaper).** 28-3
Site: 81 Pearl St. First copy of *N. Y. Gazette* published on this site, at the "Sign of the Bible," by William Bradford Nov. 1, 1725.—*The N. Y. Gaz.*, June 17-24, 1728. On this site Burger Jorissen built his second house 1657.—C. Pl. 82, and p. 331, Vol. II. N. Y. Cotton Exchange now covers this site; tablet on bldg.
- OLOFF STEVENS VAN CORTLANDT'S BREWERY.** II-6
Site: II-13 Stone St. Erected prior to 1656.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 234. Property partitioned 1684.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds* in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, 1913, p. 34. See Key to Castello Plan, Block D, No. 10, Vol. II.
- RHINELANDER'S SUGAR-HOUSE.** 120-2
Site: W. side Rose St., L on Duane St. Erected by Henry and Barend R. Cuyler 1763 (*Liber Mortgages*, III: 7; *cf.* tablet on site); conveyed to Robert Hoaksley prior to 1782 (*Liber Mortgages*, III: 302); property of William Rhinelanders c. 1789 (*Smith's N. Y. in 1789*, 37); demolished 1892 (*N. Y. Times*, June 5, 1892); Rhinelanders Bldg. erected on site 1893 (*Liber Deeds*, XLII, Sec. 1:365). A British military prison during the Revolution.—Booth's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 521-2. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1857, p. 257.
- SHED FOR THE FIRE-ENGINES.** 23-4
Site: Middle of Broad St., below the Watch house. "Contiguous to the Watchhouse in the Broad Street." Erected 1736.—*M. C. C.*, IV: 319, 332.
- VAN CORTLANDT'S SUGAR-HOUSE.** 49-2
Site: On line of Church St. S. of Thames, at the N. W. cor. of Trinity Churchyard. Erected prior to 1755 (Pl. 34, Vol. I); almost entirely destroyed by fire 1769 (*N.-Y. Chronicle*, Nov. 13, 1769); demolished 1852.—Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, III: 301n. Shown, *ibid.*, 301.
- WAREHOUSE, AUGUSTINE HERRMAN'S.** 10-13
Site: Part of 33-35 Pearl St. Erected prior to 1651.—See Key to Castello Plan, Block F, No. 7, Vol. II.
- WAREHOUSE, PAULUS LEENDERTSEN VAN DER GRIFT'S.** 10-14
Site: 31 Pearl St. Erected 1650.—*Liber Patents*, II: 73 (Albany); *ibid.*, III: 102. See Key to Castello Plan, Block F, No. 5, Vol. II.
- YOULE'S SHOT TOWER.** 1365-1
Site: N. of 53d St., W. of First Ave. Erected 1821 (*Liber Deeds*, CLIII: 449-54; *cf.* Haswell's

Reminiscences, 124); fell in same year (*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Oct. 8, 1821); rebuilt 1823 (*ibid.*, Mch. 14, 1823). Still standing (1918). Shown on Pl. 102-a, Vol. III.

MONUMENTS, STATUES, AND FOUNTAINS*

- BUST OF WASHINGTON IRVING.** 1257-3
Site: S. side Bryant Park. Heroic bronze by Friedrich Beer. Erected 1885.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y.*, 161. Shown, *ibid.*, 164.
- COLUMBUS MONUMENT AND COLUMN.** 1112-1
Site: Columbus Circle, Eighth Ave. at 59th St. Dedicated 1892.—Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, IV: 218. Designed by Gaetano Russo. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1894), Vol. XLVI, No. 988.
- FOUNTAIN IN BOWLING GREEN.** Bowling Green
Site: In centre of Bowling Green. Erected by Wm. E. Wilmerding et al. 1843.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, XI: 6-8; *Eve. Post*, June 30, 1843. Shown, litho, by N. Currier, in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc. Second fountain erected by city 1850.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, XVII: 517; XVIII: 97, 377.
- FOUNTAIN IN CITY HALL PARK.** 122-17
Site: Now covered by U. S. Post Office. Begun 1842; completed 1843.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, X: 47, 124; embellished 1847.—*ibid.*, XIV: 278. Shown on Pl. 126-a, Vol. III; Emmet Coll. No. 10907.
- FOUNTAIN IN CITY HALL PARK.** 122-11
Erected by the City 1872.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y.*, 108.
- FOUNTAIN IN CENTRE OF UNION SQUARE.** 845-1
Erected 1842.—King's *Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct* (1843), 226, 305. Shown on Pls. 135, 136, Vol. III.
- FOUNTAIN IN UNION SQUARE.** 845-4
Site: Union Sq., opp. 16th St. Heroic group in bronze by Karl Adolf Donndorf. Erected 1881.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y.*, 139.
- FOUNTAIN IN WASHINGTON SQUARE.** 549-1
Erected by Stephen Allen and others 1843.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, XI: 17.
- MAINE MONUMENT.**
Site: Columbus Circle. Unveiled 1913.
- OBELISK, OR CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.** 1111-2
Site: Central Park, near Fifth Ave. and E. 81st St. Presented to N. Y. by Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, 1877; erected in Park 1881.—*Chronology*, Feb. 2, 1881; Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, IV: 227-8. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1881), Vol. IX, No. 283.
- OBELISK ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL WOLFE AND OTHERS.** 738-1
Site: N. W. cor. Eighth Ave. and W. 14th St. Erected 1761 by Oliver de Lancey.—Survey by Maerschalck dated May 24, 1762, in the Collection of Francis W. Ford's Sons, 8 James St., New York City. Shown on Pls. 40, 41, 42, Vol. 1; and on Kitchen's Map, 1778.
- SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MEMORIAL.** 1254-1
Site: Riverside Park, bet. 80th and 90th Sts. Design by C. W. and A. A. Stoughton. Begun 1900; dedicated 1902.—Kelley's *Hist. Guide to the City of N. Y.*, 123; *Laws of N. Y.*, 1893, Chap. 522. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1900),

Vol. LXX, No. 1299; *Century Mag.* (1902), XLIV: 507.

- SOUTHWEST BASTION OF FORT GEORGE, MARBLE MONUMENT ON SITE OF.** 3-10
Site: E. side Battery Park, near Bridge St. Erected 1818.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXXVIII: 27.
- STATUE OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.** 1257-5
Site: In rear of Public Library, facing Bryant Park. By Herbert Adams; presented by the Century Assn. 1911.—*17th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 159-160.
- STATUE OF JOHN ERICSSON.** 3-14
Site: S. side of Battery Park. Erected 1892.—*Pro. Bd. Ald. App'd by Mayor*, LX: 227; cf. *Laws of N. Y.*, 1891, Chap. 251. Shown in *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y.* 130.
- STATUE OF ADMIRAL DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT.** 852-3
Site: In Madison Sq. Bronze by Augustus St. Gaudens; architecture by Stanford White. Erected 1881.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y.*, 141. Shown, *ibid.*, 158; also eng. by Francis S. King, in Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 13, No. 1.
- STATUE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (BRONZE).** 102-3
Site: Printing House Sq. Design by Ernest Plasmann. Unveiled 1872.—Stone's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 639. Shown in *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y.*, 134.
- STATUE OF GIUSEPPE GARIBOLDI.** 549-4
Site: In Washington Sq., S. of Fifth Ave. Bronze by Giovanni Turini. Erected 1888.—Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, IV: 217-8. Shown in *Leslie's Weekly* (1893), LXXVI: 356.
- STATUE OF KING GEORGE III.** Bowling Green
Site: Bowling Green. Leaden, equestrian, by English sculptor, Wilton. Erected 1770 (*M. C. C.*, VII: 212-3, 281); demolished 1776 (*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., III: 1058); pedestal removed 1820.—Dawson's *N. Y. in the Revolution*, 71n. Shown in *Scribner's Mag.* (1898), XXIII: 339.
- STATUE OF NATHAN HALE.** 122-10
Site: In City Hall Park. Erected by Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York and given to the City 1893; design by Fred. Wm. MacMonnies, N. A.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*. Shown, *ibid.*, 136.
- STATUE OF LAFAYETTE.** 845-5
Site: S. side Union Sq. Bronze by Frederic A. Bartholdi. Erected 1876.—Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, IV: 212, 213.
- STATUE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN (BRONZE).** 845-3
Site: S. W. cor. Union Sq. Design by Henry K. Brown. Erected 1868.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 137. Railing erected 1872-3.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, XL: 232; XLI: 14.
- STATUE OF WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM.** 26-2
Site: Middle of Wall St., W. of William St. Heroic marble, erected 1770 (*M. C. C.*, VII: 220); mutilated by British soldiers 1777.—*Chronology*. Removed 1788 (*ibid.*, MS., VIII: 540; IX: 103, 753); presented by the Corporation to the Academy of Fine Arts of the State of N. Y. 1811.—*ibid.*, XXIII: 391. Fragment now in possession of the N. Y. Hist. Soc.
- STATUE OF WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.** 1111-14
Site: Central Park Plaza at 59th St. Designed by Augustus St. Gaudens. Unveiled 1903.—

* For complete list of works of art belonging to the City, see *Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y.*, issued by the Art Commission in 1909.

- N. Y. Times*, May 31, 1903. Shown on Pl. 161, Vol. II, and in *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y.*, 166.
- STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON** 43-3
Site: Steps of U. S. Sub-Treasury, cor. Wall and Nassau Sts. Heroic bronze by J. Q. A. Ward. Erected 1883.—*N. Y. Herald*, Nov. 27, 1883. Shown on Pl. 166, Vol. III, and in *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y.*, 154.
- STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.** 845-2
Site: S. E. cor. Union Sq. Bronze equestrian by Henry K. Brown and J. Q. A. Ward. Erected 1855.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXIII: 369. Dedicated 1856.—*Wilson's Mem. Hist. City of N. Y.*, IV: 209-11. Shown in A. Pl. 27 B-a, Vol. III; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1857, p. 72; drawing by Charles C. Rosenberg, *Cat. of Nat. Acad. of Design* (1858), No. 4.
- TOMB OF ULYSSES S. GRANT.** 1897-1
Site: Riverside Drive at W. 122d St. Cornerstone 1892 (*N. Y. Herald*, Apr. 28, 1892); completed 1897.—*Kelley's Hist. Guide to the City of N. Y.*, 126. Shown in *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y.*, 200; *Century Mag.* (1902), LXIV: 506.
- VERRAZANO MONUMENT.**
Site: Battery Park, E. of Aquarium. Erected 1909.
- WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ARCH.** 549-2
Site: Lower end of Fifth Ave. Design by Stanford White. Cornerstone 1890 (*N. Y. Herald*, May 1, 31, 1890); dedicated 1895 (*ibid.*, May 5, 1895). Shown in *Am. Architect* (1890), Vol. LXV, No. 1239; *Century Mag.* (1902), LXIV: 498.
- WORTH MONUMENT.** 826-3
Site: Triangle bet. Broadway, Fifth Ave., 24th and 25th Sts. Design by James G. Batterson. Begun 1855 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXIII: 268, 275, 283, 298, 335, 446); completed 1857.—*Docs. Bd. of Ald.*, XXIV: Dec. 21. Shown on Pl. 148-a, Vol. III.
- ### NATURAL TOPOGRAPHY
- BAYARD'S MOUNT, BUNKER'S HILL.** 472-1
Intersection of Grand and Centre Sts.—*Cozen's Geol. Hist. of Manhattan or N. Y. Island*, 22-3; Pl. 41, Vol. I, and A. Pl. 6-a, Vol. III.
- BENSON'S POINT.** 1700-1
A projection into the Harlem River at 106th St. and Ave. A.—Pl. 86, Vol. III.
- BESTEVAER'S KRIPPELBUSH.** 104
Same as Beekman's Swamp. So-called as early as 1640.—*Liber GG*: 34 (Albany).
- BURNT MILL POINT.** 382-1
Site: E. 13th St. at Ave. D. Prior to 1680.—*Dankers and Sluyter's Journal*, 341. Shown on Poppleton's Plan (1817).
- CALCK HOOK.** 152
A hilly peninsula jutting into the Collect Pond. Calck, a corruption of old Dutch word Kolch, meaning small body of water.—See p. 540, *supra*.
- CAPSKE, CAPSKE ROCKS, THE LEDGE OF ROCKS, COPSIE, COPSEY, ETC.** 1, 2, 3
Site: Now part of Battery Park, and the waters surrounding the Battery. A ledge of rocks off the southernmost point of the island. See references to them in 1693 (*M. C. C.*, I: 335), and 1734 (*ibid.*, IV: 237). Shown on Pls. 26, 27, 27-a, Vol. I.
- CARTERET'S ISLAND.** 1738
A marsh or salt meadow on the shore of the Harlem River between 135th and 150th Sts. See Map in Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*.
- CATIEMUTS HILL; the WINDMILL HILL; the HILL NEAR FRESH WATER.** 159-4
Site: Bet. Park Row, City Hall Pl. and Duane St. Shown on Pls. 30, 32-a, Vol. I. See *Innes's New Amsterdam and Its People*, 41. *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855, p. 585.
- COALE KILL, ALSO CALLED DUFFORE'S MILL STREAM.** 1359
Fell into the East River at 47th St., Turtle Bay. See *Land Papers* (Albany), I: 129.
- COLD SPRING (OR THE "SPOUTING SPRING").** 2255-1
Site: Bet. Bolton Rd. and the Harlem Ship Canal.
- COLLECT POND (The Fresh Water. Dutch: Versch Water).** 169
Site: See Landmark Map. The pond and the surrounding meadows granted by the Crown to Anthony Rutgers 1733 (*Land Papers*, XI: 73); repurchased from his heirs by the Corporation 1791.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), X: 102, 163. Filled up 1803-11.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 654, 702-3, 706; XVI: 33, 449; XVII: 208; XVIII: many pp.; XXI: 250, 276, 294, 359, 426; XXII: 211; XXIII: 73, 307. Shown on Pls. 26, 27, 27-a, 30, 32-a, 34, 40, 41, 42, 50, 58-a, 58-b, 64, 70, Vol. I; C. Pls. 41, 42, Vol. II; Frontispiece II, Vol. III; Longworth's Map (1808); *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1860, p. 563. See also Little Collect Pond, *infra*.
- CONYKEEST (INDIAN).** 1639
Van Curler's Grant, called by the Dutch Oterispoor (q. v.). See Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 136.
- CORLAER'S HOOK OR CROWN POINT.** 264-3
A projection into the East River bet. Corlaer's and Water Sts. "Corlaer's plantation" mentioned 1643.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 200. Named for the settler, Jacobus van Corler or van Curler; no grant found of record.
- COW-FOOT HILL.** 114, 118, 119
Site: On line of Pearl and Duane Sts., from Cherry St. to Park Row.—Ratzer's Survey, Pl. 41, Vol. I.
- CROWN POINT.** Same as Corlaer's Hook (q. v.). See Pls. 40, 41 and 42, Vol. I.
- DOMINIE'S HOOK.** 138-1
A projection into the North River bet. Chambers and Warren Sts.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855, pp. 584-6.
- FLAT ROCK AT THE BATTERY.** 16-5
Site: In North River, S. W. of Battery Park. Shown on Pl. 30, Vol. I. See *Smith's N. Y. in 1789*, 22; cf. *M. C. C.* (MS.), VIII: 261.
- FOREST HILL.** 2179-2
Site: Vicinity of Fort Washington Ave. on line of 196th St. Site of Fort Tryon in Revolutionary days (q. v.).—*15th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 349.
- FORT WASHINGTON POINT.** See *JEFFREY'S HOOK*.
- FRESH WATER POND.** See *COLLECT POND*, *supra*.
- GALLOWS HILL.** 158-2
Site: City Hall Pl., bet. Pearl and Duane Sts.—*M. C. C.*, V: 23, 49; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855, pp. 584-6.
- GIANT TULIP TREE.** 2255-1
Site: Bet. Bolton Rd. and the Harlem Ship Canal.
- GLoudie's POINT (BUSSING'S POINT).** 2105-2
Site: Projected into Harlem River at 155th St.

- "Gloudie's" was a corruption of "Glaude's"—Glaude Le Maistre being alluded to and the name conferred in 1673.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 340, 340n, 341.
- GOLDEN HILL.** 76-1
Site: The high ground bet. William, John, Fulton and Cliff Sts. was so called. (Dutch: *Gouden Bergh*.) John St., E. of William, was called Golden Hill St. First blood of the Revolution shed on Golden Hill. See Chronology, Jan. 19, 1770.
- GRACIE'S POINT.** Same as HOORN'S HOOK, RHINELANDER'S POINT, OBSERVATION POINT.
- GREAT KILL.** 1702
Entered the Hudson River at 42d St.—Pl. 86, Vol. III. Note: the Harlem River was often, in Dutch times, spoken of as "the Great Kill."
- HARLEM CREEK (BENSON'S CREEK).** 1702
Entered the East River just S. of 108th St.—Pl. 86, Vol. III.
- HARLEM MILL POND.** 1612
Part of Harlem Creek.
- HARLEM PLAINS.**
Shown on Pl. 82-A, Vol. III; and in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1856, pp. 104, 236.
- "HOLLOW WAY, THE."** 1996-1, 1, 1
Site: Manhattan St., near Riverside Drive. Tablet on Viaduct of Riverside Drive.
- HOORN'S HOOK.** 1592-2
Projection into East River at 89th St. Carl Schurz Park now on site.
- HUGHSON'S POINT.** 250-2
Site: Projection near present cor. Cherry and Catharine Sts.—Pl. 32-a, Vol. I. Where Hughson was hanged after the Negro Plot 1741.—Chronology.
- INCLINBERG (MURRAY HILL).**
Variants: Inclanbergh, Inklaunbergh, etc.
Site: From Third Ave. to Broadway, from 34th St., to 42d St. Probably derived its name from Engelenberg, an eminence not far from Zutphen, in Holland. See Dezauche's Map of Holland, 1790, Folio 35, in Riker Collection, N. Y. Public Library.
- JEFFREY'S HOOK.** 2182-1
A projection into the Hudson River, now in Fort Washington Park, opp. W. 177th St. Same as Fort Washington Point. Shown on A. Pl. 15, Vol. III.
- JONES'S WOOD.**
Site: That part of the Provost Estate lying bet. 70th St. and 75th St. along the East River.—Dripp's *Atlas* of 1868; Kelley's *Hist. Guide to the City of N. Y.*, 134. Shown in litho. of "Great International Caledonian Games," by J. L. Giles, publ. by Kelly & Whitehall, in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.
- KIP'S BAY.** 939
Site: Indentation in the East River, from about 32d to 38th Sts.—Pls. 86 and 107, Vol. III.
- KONAANDE KONGH.** 1111
Indian name for vicinity of McGown's Pass.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 136.
- LAUREL HILL.** 2160-1
Site: Abt. Audubon Ave. at Fort George Ave. Called by the Dutch Ronde-Vly-Berg (Round Meadow Hill).—20th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 431.
- LISPENARD'S MEADOWS.**
Low and partly swampy land originally extending from Duane St. on the S. to Broome St. on the N., and bet. Church and Wooster Sts. and the North River. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1856, p. 442; *ibid.*, 1860, p. 566; Booth's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 223.
- LITTLE COLLECT POND.** 155-4
The southernmost portion of the Collect Pond, extending S. nearly to Reade St.
- "LOCUST TREES, THE."** 51-2
Site: Mentioned as "The Green Trees commonly called the Locust Trees near the English Church" 1723 (*M. C. C.*, III: 310-11, 319, 320); in 1729.—*Ibid.*, III: 486-7. See Pl. 30, Vol. I.
- McGOWN'S PASS.** 1111-8
Site: Central Park, opp. 107th St. See Pl. 82 Bb, and 82 Bc, Vol. III; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1856, pp. 89, 480, 489, 497, 592; *ibid.*, 1857, p. 132; *ibid.*, 1860, p. 620.
- "MANHATTAN ISLAND."** 357-1
Site: A knoll which at high tide became an island, bet. Houston, Third, and Lewis Sts.—*De Voe's Market Book*, 524; Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 6, 221. The surrounding neighbourhood received the same appellation (*ibid.*) even as far south as Delancey St.—Poppleton's Plan (1817).
- MARBLE HILL.** 3402
Site: Northernmost point of Manhattan Island, W. of Kingsbridge Rd. (Broadway), S. of 228th St., N. of Leyden St., approximately.
- MATJE DAVID'S FLY. MOERTJE DAVID'S FLY (MOTHER DAVID'S VALLEY).**
The depression bet. 129th and 132d Sts. from somewhat E. of the line of Riverside Drive to the Hudson River. See Map, in Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*.
- MINETTA STREAM, MINETTA WATER (same as MANETTA WATER); also known as Bestevaer's Killeetje or Rivulet; rose in the neighbourhood of Gramercy Square, and the outlet was (finally) at West Houston (Village) St.—M. C. C. (MS.), XVI: 35. See Pl. 41, Vol. I.**
- MONTAGNE'S KILL.** 1701
Outlet of Harlem Creek into East River just below 108th St.
- MONTAGNE'S POINT; BENSON'S POINT (Indian: Reche-wanes, Rechawanes, Rechcowanis, or "the Great Sands").** 1699-1
A projection opp. the Bay of Hellgate, bet. 105th and 106th Sts. First called Reche-wanes in a patent from Director Kieft to Johannes La Montagne 1647 (*Liber GG*: 216, Albany).—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 209, 287; map. Benson's Point on Pl. 86, Vol. III.
- MOUNT PITT (JONES'S HILL).** See HOMESTEADS, etc. 288-1
Site: Grand St. at East Broadway.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 14. Demolished 1794.—*Daily Advertiser*, Nov. 11, 1794. Shown on Bancker survey (1782), in box G-H, folder G, MSS. Division, N. Y. Pub. Library; and Pl. 62, Vol. I.
- MUSCOOTA, OR MONTAGNE'S FLAT.** 1829
Indian name of the region northwest of the present Central Park.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 136.
- NORTON'S COVE.**
Indentation foot of 42d St., North River.—Colton's Topog. Map (1836), Pl. 124, Vol. III.
- OBSERVATION POINT.** Same as HOORN'S HOOK.

OTTERSPOOR (Dutch: "the otter's track") OR **VAN KEULEN'S HOOK.** 1639

Site: Situated N. of the Mill Creek at 108th St., and extending from Harlem River to near Fifth Ave.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 141; see map following Appendix. Granted to Conraet van Ceulen or van Keulen, Aug. 22, 1639 (*Liber GG*: 31, Albany), where the land is recited as "formerly in the possession of Jacob van Corler."

PAPARINAMIN.

The rounded area, almost an island, bounded by Spuyten Duyvil Creek and forming the northern extremity of Manhattan Island.—*Liber GG*: 154 (Albany); *Lovelace Docs.*, edited by V. H. Paltsits, I: 223; Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 164, 387 et seq.

POINT OF ROCKS. 1953

Site: Convent Ave., near 126th St. Mentioned as the scene of engagement during the assault on Fort Washington Nov. 16, 1776.—*18th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 459.

POND AT THE BATTERY. 3-5

Filled up 1773.—*M. C. C.*, VII: 440-2, 454-5; VIII: 63. See Pls. 41, 42, Vol. I.

POTBAKER'S HILL (POTTER's, POT-BAKER's, POTTE-BACKER's HILL). 155-2

Site: Bet. Reade and Duane Sts., W. of Centre St.—Shown on Pl. 58-b, Vol. I. Cf. *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855, p. 584; Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 261n; *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 353.

RHINELANDER'S POINT. Same as HOORN's HOOK.

SAND HILLS, THE (Dutch: Sandtberg, Zandtberg). 548

Site: Stretched from the present Lafayette St. to the vicinity of Hudson and Vandam Sts.—*Historic New York*, I: 230. See also Chronology, June 1, 1694.

SAWMILL CREEK, THE. THE SAWKILL. 1486

Entered East River at 74th St. Mentioned 1683 in *M. C. C.*, I: 115.

SCHORAKAPOK (INDIAN).

The inlet afterward called Spuyten Duyvil.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 127.

SCHORAKIN. 1757

Indian name of the region on the East River S. of Carteret's Island.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 136.

SHEEP PASTURE (SCHAPEN WEYTIE). 23

Site: The land in the vicinity of the upper part of Broad St., eastward toward the Strand at Pearl St. So-called as early as 1654.—*Liber HH*-2: 6 (Albany).

SHERMAN'S CREEK.

Entered the Harlem River bet. Dyckman and Academy Sts.—Pl. 86, Vol. III.

SMITH'S HILL. 198

SNAKE HILL (SLANGBERG). 1719-1

An eminence now enclosed within the railing of Mt. Morris Park (q. v.). Fortified both by the Americans and Hessians during the Revolution.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK (Variants: SPITING DIVELL, SPITTING DUYVELL, etc.).

Site: A stream connecting Harlem River with the Hudson River, and forming the northern natural boundary of the Island of Manhattan. Shown on Pl. 87-b, Vol. III; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1866, p. 64.

STRIKER'S BAY.

Indentation on the Hudson River, bet. 96th and 99th Sts.—Pl. 86, Vol. III.

STUYVESANT'S PEAR TREE. 469-1

Site: N. E. cor. Third Ave. and E. 13th St.

Planted by Petrus Stuyvesant; removed 1867. Tablet. See Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 433. Shown in Greatorex's *Old N. Y.*, opp. p. 89; Emmet Collection, No. 12342.

SUN-FISH POND. 887-1

Site: 31st-33d Sts., including Fourth Ave. Filled in 1838.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assists.*, VI: 128. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I; Pl. 86, Vol. III.

"SWAMP, THE," BEEKMAN'S SWAMP, OR THE CRIPPEL-BUSH. 104

Site: N. of Cliff, S. of Gold, bet. Ferry and Frankfort Sts. Surveyed 1686 (*M. C. C.*, I: 181); granted to Jacobus Roosevelt 1728 (*ibid.*, III: 449); further grant to same 1734.—*Ibid.*, IV: 211; cf. *Liber Grants*, B: 151, Compt. Office. See Pl. 27, Vol. I.

TUBBY HOOK. 2257-1

A projection into the Hudson River at foot of Dyckman St. "T Ubrecht Hook" (Dutch); i. e. (Pieter) Ubrecht's Hook.—*16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 92.

TURTLE (DEUTEL) BAY. 1358-1

An indentation of the East River shore extending from 45th to 48th St.—See Pl. 86, Vol. III. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1858, p. 600; Emmet Collection, No. 12338.

"WADING PLACE, THE." 3402-4

Site: About 150 ft. W. of King's Bridge. Here in 1669 Vervelen established his ferry at Spuyten Duyvil; see FERRIES, Spuyten Duyvil.

OFFICE BUILDINGS, "SKY-SCRAPERS," ETC.

BANKERS' TRUST CO. BUILDING. 46-2

Site: N. W. cor. Wall and Nassau Sts. Architects, Trowbridge & Livingston. On site of Gillender Bldg. (demolished 1910).—See Pl. 166, Vol. III.

BOWLING GREEN BUILDING. 13-3

Site: 11 Broadway. Shown in *Am. Architect*, Vol. LXXIII, No. 1335. Opened 1898.

EQUITABLE BUILDING. 47

Site: Broadway front and most of the block bet. Broadway, Cedar, Pine and Nassau Sts. known as 120 Broadway. First bldg. erected on cor. Broadway and Cedar St. 1870; many additions; greatly enlarged and storeys added 1887; destroyed by fire 1912.—*The Equitable Building*, N. Y., 1912; and see Pl. 155-c, Vol. III. Rebuilt 1915, covering entire block.

"FLATIRON" (FULLER) BUILDING. 851-3

Site: Triangular block bet. Broadway and Fifth Ave., 22d and 23d Sts. Erected 1902. Shown on Pl. 168, Vol. III, and in litho. by Joseph Pennell, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 8, No. 9; *Am. Architect* (1902), Vol. LXXVII, No. 1396. D. H. Burnham & Co., architects.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING. 853-4

Site: N. E. cor. Madison Ave. and 23d St.; first section of bldg. erected 1890-3; entire bldg. (with tower), covering block, completed 1909; architect, Napoleon Le Brun.—*The Met. Life Bldg.*, pub. by the Company. Shown on Pl. 168, Vol. III, and in *Am. Architect* (1892), Vol. XXXVIII, No. 877; *ibid.* (1909), Vol. XC, No. 1763.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING. 45-1

Site: E. side Nassau St. from Cedar St. to Liberty St. Corner-stone laid 1883. Site of Middle

- Dutch Church (*q. v.*). Shown in *Am. Architect* (1887), Vol. XXI, No. 578.
- PULITZER OR WORLD BUILDING. 121-2
Site: Park Row, Frankfort St. to the Brooklyn Bridge entrance. Corner-stone 1889 (*The World*, Oct. 11, 1889); completed 1890.—*Ibid.*, Dec. 10, 1890. Shown in Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, III: 598. French's Hotel on N. E. cor. Park Row and Frankfort St. formerly on the site (*q. v.*). See Pl. 163, Vol. III.
- ST. PAUL BUILDING. 89-1
Site: S. E. cor. Broadway and Ann St. Erected 1897. Shown on Pl. 158-a, Vol. III. George B. Post, architect.
- SINGER BUILDING. 62-1
Site: N. W. cor. Broadway and Liberty St. Excavations begun June, 1906; bldg. completed May, 1908; Ernest Flagg, architect. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1897), VII: 464; *ibid.* (1906), XIX: 310. See Pl. 163, Vol. III.
- STEWART BUILDING (now Wanamaker's). 555-1
Site: Broadway, bet. 9th and 10th Sts. Occupied 1862, and enlarged later.—Jenkins's *Greatest Street in the World* (1911), 181; cf. Barrett's *The Old Merchants*, II: 197. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1891), I: 246.
- TIMES BUILDING (first site). 101-4
Site: Park Row, Nassau and Spruce Sts; erected 1857-8. Shown on Pl. 152-b, Vol. III, and in *Architectural Rec.* (1891), I: 23.
- TIMES BUILDING (present site). 995-1
Site: Intersection of Broadway, Seventh Ave., and 42d St. Cornerstone 1904; occupied 1905.—*N. Y. Times* (*Building Supp.*), Jan. 1, 1905. Shown in litho. by Joseph Pennell, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 8, No. 12; *Am. Architect* (1905), Vol. LXXXVII, No. 1536; etching by Pennell, *Century Mag.* (1905), LXIX: 785.
- TOWER BUILDING. 22-7
Site: 50 Broadway. Erected 1888-9. Shown in Pl. 159-a, Vol. III; *Architectural Rec.* (1891), I: 461. Architect, Bradford Lee Gilbert.
- TRIBUNE BUILDING. 102-2
Site: N. E. cor. Nassau and Spruce Sts. Erected 1874. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1895), V: 106; Pl. 163, Vol. III. Enlarged 1905-7. Richard M. Hunt, architect.
- TRINITY BUILDING. 49-5
Site: 111 Broadway. Opened 1905. Shown in Pl. 158-b, Vol. III; *Am. Architect* (1905), Vol. LXXXVIII, No. 1544; etching by Pennell, *Century Mag.* (1905), LXIX: 777. Francis S. Kimball, architect.
- WOOLWORTH BUILDING. 123-3
Site: W. side B'way, bet. Barclay St. and Park Pl.; begun 1910; completed 1913.—*The Master Builders, A record of the construction of the World's highest commercial structure* (1913); Dinner Given to Cass Gilbert by Frank W. Woolworth April 24, 1913. Cass Gilbert, architect.
- PARKS AND SQUARES
- ABINGDON SQUARE. 624
Site: Eighth Ave., Hudson and W. 12th Sts. Land acquired by City by condemnation 1831.—*Record of Real Estate Owned by the City of N. Y.*, by Wm. A. Prendergast (1914), 49. Enclosed as a public park 1836.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, III: 208. Shown in *Scribner's Mag.* (1892), XII: 112.
- ALEXANDER HAMILTON PARK. See CHELSEA PARK.
- BATTERY PARK—THE BATTERY. 3
Site: Southern end of Manhattan Island; included the "Schreyers Hoek" of Dutch times.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 387; Innes's *New Amsterdam and Its People*, 19. In front was the Capske or Capske Rocks ("Copsie, Copsie," etc.) *q. v.* Ground confirmed to City by Dongan Charter (1686) and Montgomery Charter (1730). Ordered kept clear of the houses from Whitehall St. to Ellis corner or slip (foot of Battery Pl.) 1734.—*M. C. C.*, IV: 237; enlarged 1775 (*ibid.*, VIII: 104); improved 1791-2 (*ibid.*, MS., X: 126, 215); 1793 (*ibid.*, X: 347); 1806 (*ibid.*, XVI: 55); 1810 (*ibid.*, XXII: 111); 1822 (*ibid.*, XLV: 268); 1825 (*ibid.*, LV: 104); parked 1816 (*ibid.*, XXX: 330-1); enlarged 1851.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XIX: 647-8. Shown on Pls. 40, 41, 42, 50, 56, 59, 64, 70 and 79, Vol. I. Pls. 98, 100A, 121, 137-a, 142-a, 164-a, Vol. III; also in *Brother Jonathan*, Vol. III, Frontispiece; litho. by C. F. W. Mielatz, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 2, No. 1; engraving in aquatint by C. F. W. Mielatz, *ibid.*, Series 7, No. 2; litho. by Joseph Pennell, *ibid.*, Series 8, No. 1; old houses facing Battery Park, photographure from monotype, by C. F. W. Mielatz, *ibid.*, Series 10, No. 5. *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1852, p. 128; *ibid.*, 1858, p. 633; *ibid.*, 1859, p. 396; *ibid.*, 1869, p. 748.
- BEACH ST. PARK. 190
Site: Beach St. and W. Broadway. Acquired by City 1810.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 49.
- BEDLOW PARK. See LOMBARDY PARK.
- BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE. 1044 to 1047
Site: Bet. Eighth and Ninth Aves., 53d and 57th Sts. Laid out on Comms' Map (Pl. 79, Vol. I); to be opened 1850 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XVIII: 483-4); legally closed and streets authorized to be cut through 1857.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1857, Chap. 73.
- BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE (second). 1878-1
See Straus Park, *infra*.
- BOULEVARD. 1112
Site: Broadway, 59th to 155th St. Acquired 1868.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51.
- BOWLING GREEN.
Site: S. end of Broadway. "The Parade" 1730.—Pls. 26, 27, 27-A, Vol. I. Leased as a "Bowling Green" 1733 (*M. C. C.*, IV: 174, 179, 221; V: 61); fenced 1770 (*ibid.*, VII: 244-5, 254); an iron railing placed around it 1772 (*ibid.*, VII: 281, 290, 346); laid out as a park 1786.—See Chronology. Shown as Bowling Green, Pls. 32, 34, 40, 41, 42, 46A, 64, 70, Vol. I; Pl. 98, Vol. III; also in *N. Y. Mirror* (1830), VII: 255; Peabody *Views of N. Y.*, Pl. 3; drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views; oil painting by David Johnson; wash drawing by August Will, both in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.
- BRYANT PARK ("RESERVOIR SQUARE"). 1257-1
Site: Sixth Ave., 40th to 42d Sts., to the area occupied by the Public Library and formerly occupied by the Reservoir. Enclosed as a public park 1846 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XIII: 302); City's title through Dongan Charter 1686, and purchase 1847 (*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51); set apart for a public park 1859 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 187, 541); name changed from Reservoir Square to Bryant Park 1884.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1884, Chap. 282. Pottersfield on this site 1823.
- CANAL ST. PARK. 595
Site: West and Canal Sts. City's title through Dongan and Montgomerie Charters; enlarged by

- purchases 1827.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 49.
- CARL SCHURZ PARK** 1591, 1592
Site: East End Ave. to East River, 84th to 90th Sts. Acquired by City by condemnation 1876 and 1891.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51. Authorised to be completed as East River Park (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1887, Chap. 575); now known as Carl Schurz Park. See also, under HOME-STEADS, etc., House of Archibald Gracie.
- CATHARINE ST. PARK.** 250
Site: Catharine Slip. City's title through Dongan and Montgomerie Charters.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 49.
- CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.** 1826
Site: 110th St., bet. Riverside Drive and Seventh Ave. Acquired 1892.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51.
- CENTRAL PARK.** 1111
Site: Fifth to Eighth Ave. (Central Park, W.) and 59th St. (Central Park, S.) to 110th St. Land acquired by City by purchases and condemnation proceedings 1811, 1823, 1846, 1847, 1849, 1852, 1856, 1857, and 1863.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51. Estab. N. to 106th St. 1853 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1853, Chap. 616); extended to 110th St. 1859 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1859, Chap. 101); work begun 1856 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXIV: 274-5); opened 1857.—*Ibid.*, XXV: 52, 65, 82, 235, 241, 370 and other pp. First trees planted, water let into the Park, and first skating on the new lake, 1858.—*16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 383 et seq. Shown on Pls. 98, 100A, 121, 137-a, 149, 151, 164-b, Vol. III; also in *Am. Architect* (1886), Vol. XX, No. 550; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1859, pp. 504, 516, 540, 572, 592, 595; *ibid.*, 1860, p. 100; *ibid.*, 1861, pp. 188, 204, 216, 228, 236; *ibid.*, 1862, pp. 408, 420, 452, 460, 672; *ibid.*, 1864, p. 72; *ibid.*, 1865, p. 196; *ibid.*, 1868, pp. 218, 236, 246.
- CENTRAL PARK PLAZA.** 1374
Site: Fifth Ave. and 59th St. Acquired by city 1857, 1861, 1870.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51.
- CHATHAM SQUARE.** See under STREETS.
- CHELSEA (ALEXANDER HAMILTON) PARK.** 725
Site: Bounded by Ninth and Tenth Aves., 27th and 28th Sts. Demolition of buildings on site begun 1906; opened 1907 (*Report*, Dept. of Parks, 1907, p. 56); temporary playground for children until 1909, when construction of park was begun; completed 1910.—*Ibid.*, 1909, p. 12. Many parcels of land purchased by City to form site 1904-6.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 49.
- CHRISTOPHER ST. PARK.** 591-1
Site: Christopher, W. 4th and Grove Sts. Acquired by City by condemnation 1837.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 49.
- CITY HALL PARK.** 122
Site: Broadway to Park Row, Chambers St. to Mail St. Earliest mention was The Flat (Vlaete); known as the Second Plains, the Common, the Fields, the Green, the Square, the Park.—*15th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Soc., 385 et seq. Improved and enclosed 1817 (*M. C. C., MS., XXXII*: 162; cf. *N. Y. Gazette and Gen. Advertiser*, June 19, 1817); posts and chains placed around grass-plots 1833.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, II: 57, 102; cf. *Hone's Diary*, I: 104. Shown on Pls. 95, 100, 150-a and 163-a, Vol. III; Bancker surveys (1770 and 1792), in box B-F, folder C, MSS. Division, N. Y. Pub. Library; and (1774), folder "Broadway," *ibid.*. Until erection of Post Office (1869-76), the Park included its site.
- COLUMBUS CIRCLE** 1049-1
Site: Broadway and 59th St. Acquired by City by condemnation 1868.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 49.
- COLUMBUS PARK.** See MULBERRY BEND PARK.
- COOPER PARK.** 544-6
Site: Bet. Third and Fourth Aves. at 7th St. Land acquired by City by grant from Charles Henry Hall 1828.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 49. Public square proposed 1850 (*Pro. Bds. of Ald. and Assts.*, XVII: 566); opened 1852 (*ibid.*, XX: 440) after acquiring additional land by condemnation (*Record of Real Estate*, *supra*, 49); appropriation for actually laying out 1855 (*ibid.*, XXIII: 81); at first known as Stuyvesant Square.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1857, p. 539.
- CORLEAR'S HOOK PARK.** 262
Site: Bounded by Cherry, Jackson and Corlears Sts. and the East River. Estab. 1884.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1884, Chap. 529. Land acquired by condemnation 1893 and 1906. *Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 49.
- DE LANCEY'S SQUARE.** 307 to 310, 408 and 413
Site: Bounded by Hester, Broome, Eldridge, and Essex Sts. Projected prior to 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); streets cut through subsequently and lots built upon.
- DE WITT CLINTON PARK.** 1100, 1101-1
Site: Eleventh Ave. to Hudson River, 52d to 54th Sts. Land acquired 1901; work begun 1901 (*Report*, Dept. of Parks, 1902, p. 37); formally opened to the public 1905.—*Ibid.*, 1906, p. 55.
- DUANE ST. PARK.** Bet. 141 and 143
Site: Intersection of Duane and Hudson Sts. Acquired from Trinity Church by the City 1797.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 49.
- DYCKMAN PARK.** 2241
Site: Broadway at Hawthorne St. Accepted by the City 1916.—*The Sun*, July 12, 1916.
- EAST RIVER PARK.** See CARL SCHURZ PARK.
- EMPIRE PARK (NORTH AND SOUTH).** 1116-1
Site: Intersection of Broadway and 63d St. Acquired 1870 and 1872.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51.
- FORT GEORGE PARK.** 2113, 2149
Site: Amsterdam Ave. at Washington Bridge (181st St.), and along The Speedway N. to Dyckman St. Acquired 1901-6.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51.
- FORT WASHINGTON PARK.** 2140, 2178
Site: Hudson River, Riverside Drive, 171st to 192d St. Acquired 1896, 1908, 1911.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51.
- GRAMERCY PARK.** 876
Site: Third to Fourth Aves., 20th to 21st Sts. Land formerly of James Duane; given to trustees by Samuel B. Ruggles 1831, for use of owners of adjacent lots.—*Liber Deeds*, CCLXXXIV: 138; *Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, I: 137; *N. Y. As Is Is* (1833), 181.
- GRAND ST. PARK** 288
Site: East Broadway, Grand and Scammel Sts. Acquired by condemnation 1825.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 49.

- GREELEY SQUARE.** 809-2
Site: 32d to 33d St., Broadway to Sixth Ave. Land acquired by City by condemnation 1826.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 49. Space designated Greeley Square 1894.—*Pro. Bd. Ald.*, *App'd by Mayor*, LXII: 51.
- GREENWICH PARK.** 592-1
Site: Triangle bounded by Grove, Fourth, and Christopher Sts., designated Greenwich Park 1856.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXIV: 12.
- HAMILTON FISH PARK.** 340-1, 1
Site: Bounded by Stanton and Houston, Pitt and Sheriff Sts. Opened 1901.—*Report*, Dept. of Parks (1902), 35-6.
- HAMILTON SQUARE.** 1381, 1382, 1401, 1402
Site: Bounded by Third and Fifth Aves., 66th to 68th St. (Pl. 79, Vol. I). Corporation lands known as the Dove Lots constituted a public park and called Hamilton Square 1807 (*M. C. C., MS.*, XVI: 356; XVII: 389); discontinued as to that part bet. Fourth and Fifth Aves., 66th and 68th Sts. 1867 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1867, Chap. 196); entirely closed and streets extended through 1869.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1869, Chap. 885. See Pl. 79, Vol. I; Pl. 86, Vol. III.
- HANCOCK SQUARE (OR PARK).** 1950-1
Site: Bet. St. Nicholas and Manhattan Aves. at 123d St. Acquired 1876.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51. Designated "Hancock Park" in honour of the memory of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, 1886.—*Pro. Bd. Ald.*, *App'd by Mayor*, LIV: 190. Improvement begun 1898; completed 1899.—*Ann. Reports*, Dept. of Parks, 1898, 1899.
- HARLEM LANE PARK.** 2039-1, 2040-2
Site: Bet. Seventh Ave. and Macomb's Pl., N. of 153d St. Confirmed 1893.
- HARLEM SQUARE.** 1902 to 1905
Site: Bounded by Lenox and Seventh Aves., 117th and 121st Sts. Projected 1811 (Pl. 79, Vol. I); streets cut through subsequently and lots built upon.
- HARRY HOWARD SQUARE.** 206-1
Site: Bounded by Canal, Mulberry and Baxter Sts. Reserved to the public 1833.—*Mayor's Message* (1833), 23.
- HERALD SQUARE.** 810
Site: Sixth Ave., Broadway and 35th St. Named from Herald Bldg. after 1893.—*The Greatest Street in the World*, by Jenkins, 255.
- HIGH BRIDGE PARK.** 2106, 2113
Site: Harlem River Driveway to Edgecomb Rd., 155th St. to Washington Bridge. Acquired 1849, 1869, 1876, 1899, 1902, 1905, 1906.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51.
- HUDSON PARK.** 582-1
Site: Hudson, Leroy and Clarkson Sts. Formerly Trinity Parish Cemetery.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Parks 1898, p. 19. Opened as a City Park 1898.—*Ibid.* See Drapp's *Atlas*, 1868. Cemetery shown in wash drawing by A. J. Davis, in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.
- HUDSON SQUARE.** See ST. JOHN'S PARK, *infra*.
- ISHAM, WILLIAM B., PARK.** 2243-1
Site: W. of Broadway, bet. 212th and 214th Sts. Given by Mrs. Henry Osborn Taylor 1911 and additional land given by Miss Flora B. Isham 1912.—*17th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 133-4.
- JACKSON SQUARE.** 616
Site: Bounded by Eighth and Greenwich Aves. and Horatio St. Land acquired by City by condemnation 1826.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 49. Reserved c. 1862.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, XXX: 258.
- JEANNETTE PARK.** 6
Site: Coenties Slip, Front-South Sts. Authorised and named 1884.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1884, Chap. 76. Shown in *Scribner's Mag.* (1892), XII: 109.
- JOHN JAY PARK.** 1488, 1489
Site: 76th to 78th St. near East River. Acquired 1902.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51.
- KILPATRICK SQUARE.** 1922-1
Site: St. Nicholas and Seventh Aves., 116th and 117th Sts. Acquired 1876.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51. Confirmed, June 18, 1896.
- KUYTER PARK.** 1794-1
Site: Third Ave., Harlem River, 129th to 130th Sts. Designated Kuyter Park by the Dept. of Public Parks 1912.—*18th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 176.
- LINCOLN SQUARE.** 1137-1
Site: Broadway at 66th St. Confirmed 1872.
- LOMBARDY (BEDLOW) PARK.** 254-1
Site: Intersection of Market, Hamilton and Monroe Sts. "Left open and reserved forever as a Park" 1809 (*M. C. C., MS.*, XX: 79-80, 178); appropriation for 1809.—*Ibid.*, XX: 313. See also *Chronology*, 1810.
- LONG ACRE SQUARE.** 998, 999, 1017 and 1018
Site: Broadway and Seventh Ave., 45th to 47th St. Name changed to Times Square 1904.—*18th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 180.
- MADISON SQUARE.** 852
Site: Broadway, intersection of Fifth Ave. Discontinued as Pottersfield 1797 (*M. C. C., MS.*, XII: 170); enclosed 1799 (*ibid.*, XII: 503); part of plot in front of arsenal declared a public place 1780 (*ibid.*, XVII: 360); sodded and planted with trees 1810 (*ibid.*, XXII: 269); the plot set aside as a public place 1836 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, III: 278; *Laws of N. Y.*, 1837, Chap. 177); added to by purchases and condemnation proceedings 1837, 1845, and 1847 (*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 49); Madison Square opened 1847.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, XIV: 333; *Laws of N. Y.*, 1847, Chap. 439. Shown on Pls. 148-a and 168, Vol. III. See also *THE PARADE*, *infra*.
- MANHATTAN SQUARE (OR PARK).** 1130
Site: Central Park West to Columbus Ave., 77th to 81st Sts. Projected 1811 by Commissioners (Pl. 79, Vol. I; Pl. 86, Vol. II); opened 1836 (*Pro. Bds., Ald. and Assis.*, III: 270); acquired by condemnation proceedings 1839 (*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51); further opened 1840 (*Pro.*, *supra*, VI: 179); annexed to Central Park 1864 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1864, Chap. 319; *Eighth Ann. Rep.*, *Comrs of Cent. Pk.*, 13, 65); site of American Museum of Natural History (q. v.).
- MONTEFIORE PARK.** 1988-1
Site: Bet. 136th and 138th Sts., Broadway and Hamilton Pl. Acquired 1906.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51.
- MORNINGSIDE PARK.** 1850
Site: Bet. Morningside Ave. West, Morningside Ave. East, and Columbus Ave., 110th and 123d Sts. Land acquired 1868-70 (*1st Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Public Parks; *21st Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 559 *et seq.*); author-

- ised to be completed 1887.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1887, Chap. 575. Shown in *Leslie's Weekly* (1889), LXIX: 153.
- MOUNT MORRIS PARK.** 1719
Site: Bounded by Mt. Morris Ave., Madison Ave., 120th to 124th Sts. Projected 1835 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Ass'ts.*, III: 96, 162); estab. 1836 (*ibid.*, IV: 95; *Laws of N. Y.*, 1836, Chap. 280); land acquired by condemnation 1839 (*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51); opened 1840 (20th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 194 *et seq.*); to be completed 1887.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1887, Chap. 575.
- MULBERRY BEND PARK (NOW COLUMBUS PARK).** 165
Site: Bounded by Bayard, Baxter, Mulberry and Park Sts. Commission appointed 1888; buildings demolished bet. 1888 and 1892; park accepted by Dept. of Parks 1894.—*N. Y. Times*, Jan. 28, 1917. Name changed to Columbus Park 1911.—17th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 177. Shown in *Architectural Record*, 1903, Vol. XIV: 55.
- OBSERVATORY PLACE.** 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505
Site: Fifth to Park Ave., 89th to 94th St. Laid out by the Commissioners 1811 (Pl. 79, Vol. I); abolished when 90th, 91st, 92d and 93d Sts. were extended through 1865.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1865, Chap. 135.
- "PARADE, THE."** See Bowling Green, *supra*.
- "PARADE, THE."** 852, *et al.*
Site: As laid out by the Commissioners 1811, Seventh to Third Ave., 23d to 34th St. Ceased to be reserved for public purposes when Fifth Avenue and streets were cut through 1829 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1829, Chap. 269), except for Madison Square (q. v.). See Pl. 79, Vol. I; Pl. 86, Vol. III.
- PARADISE PARK.** Bet. 160 and 166
Site: Intersection of Park, Worth Sts. and Mission Pl. "Five Points Triangle" fenced and sodded with grass 1833 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Ass'ts.*, II: 14); enclosed by an iron railing 1860.—*Ibid.*, XXVIII: 281. Then called "Mission Square"; now known as Paradise Park.
- PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE.** Bet. 101, 102, and 122
Site: Park Row, bet. Spruce and Frankfort Sts. Shown on Pl. 152-b, Vol. III.
- RIVERSIDE PARK.** 1897
Site: Riverside Drive, W. 96th to 129th St. Created 1867 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1867, Chap. 697); land acquired by condemnation 1872, 1891, 1896, 1899, 1901, 1902 (*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51); enlarged 1891, 1899, 1900 (*Report*, Dept. of Public Parks, 1902, pp. 10-11).
- ROGER MORRIS PARK.** 2109
Site: Jumel Terrace and W. 160th St. Acquired 1903.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51.
- RUTGERS PARK.** 247, 248
Site: Foot of Rutgers St., E. of Cherry St. Laid out 1891.
- ST. GABRIEL'S PARK.** 941-1
Site: Bounded by 35th and 36th Sts., First and Second Aves. Acquired 1903; construction and improvement begun 1904 and completed 1905.—*Report*, Dept. of Parks, 1906, p. 43.
- ST. JOHN'S PARK.** 213
Site: Bounded by Varick, Laight, Beach and Hudson Sts. Ceded by Trinity Church; ordered fenced and ornamented with trees 1804 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XIV: 580); freight station of N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. Co. begun upon site 1867 (*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*, Nov. 21, 1867); completed and a bronze pediment unveiled 1869.
- The World*, Nov. 11, 1869. Official designation, Hudson Square; shown as such on Pls. 64, 70, Vol. I; see Pl. 106-a, Vol. III; Freight station shown in Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, p. 599.
- ST. JOHN'S SQUARE.** 595-2
Site: West St. at Canal St. Designated St. John's Square 1865.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXXIII: 252. Shown in Janvier's *In Old N. Y.*, 195.
- ST. NICHOLAS PARK.** 1957-1, 1972-1, 2049-2, 2056-2
Site: Between St. Nicholas Ave., St. Nicholas Terrace, 130th and 141st Sts. Acquired 1885 to 1909 by condemnation proceedings.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51.
- SCHUYLER SQUARE.** 1878-1
Site: West End Ave., Broadway and W. 106th St. Acquired 1895.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51. See also Straus Park, *infra*.
- SEWARD, WILLIAM H., PARK.** 295 and 296
Site: Bounded by Hester, Suffolk, Division, Jefferson, Canal and Essex Sts. and East Broadway. Land acquired 1897; opened for public use 1902.—*Report*, Dept. of Parks, 1902, p. 38.
- SHERIDAN SQUARE.** 591-592
Site: Bounded by Barrow St., Grove St., W. Washington Pl. and W. Fourth St.
- SHERMAN SQUARE.** Bet. 1144 and 1164
Site: Broadway and Amsterdam Ave., 70th and 73d Sts. Acquired by City 1887.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51. Named Sherman Square 1891 for Gen. W. T. Sherman, who died that year.—*Pro. Bd. Ald., App'd by Mayor*, LIX: 22.
- STRAUS PARK.** 1878-1
Site: Broadway at N. end West End Ave., 106th to 107th Sts. Designated Bloomingdale Square 1907 (18th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 179); name changed to Straus Park 1912.—*Ibid.*, 178. See also Schuyler Sq., *supra*.
- STUYVESANT SQUARE.** 897-2, 922-1
Site: Both sides Second Ave., bet. 15th and 17th Sts. Land ceded by Peter G. Stuyvesant and accepted 1836 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1836, Chap. 361); enclosed with an iron railing 1846.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Ass'ts.*, XII: 310.
- THOMAS JEFFERSON PARK.** 1705, 1706, 1707, 1712 and 1713-1
Site: Bounded by First Ave. and Harlem River, 111th and 114th Sts. Estab. and named 1894 (*Pro. Bd. Ald., App'd by Mayor*, LXII: 175-6); land acquired 1900; partly opened 1902 (*Report*, Dept. of Parks, 1902, p. 37); completed 1904; playground completed 1905 (*ibid.*, 1906, p. 35); formally opened to the public 1905.—*Ibid.*, 1906, p. 55. See also *Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 51.
- TIMES SQUARE; see LONG ACRE SQUARE.**
- TOMPKINS SQUARE PARK.** 403
Site: Ave. A to Ave. B, Seventh to Tenth Sts. Estab. 1833 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1833, Chap. 130); named in honour of Governor Daniel D. Tompkins 1833 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Ass'ts.*, II: 32); opened 1834 (*ibid.*, II: 32, 183, 235, 241, 331); fenced with iron 1858.—*Ibid.*, XXVI: 139, 311.
- UNION SQUARE.** 845
Site: Broadway, Fourth Ave., 14th to 17th Sts. Projected as Union Place on Commissioners' Map (1811).—Pl. 79, Vol. I. Occupied at a former period as a portersfield.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 138. Discontinuance favourably considered 1812.

- M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXIV: 291, 320. Reduced in size by Legislature 1815.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1815, Chap. 151. Limits defined 1831.—*Ibid.*, 1831, Chap. 252. Enlarged to present size 1832.—*Ibid.*, 1832, Chap. 89. Parts acquired by City by condemnation 1833.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 49. Opened 1833.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assrs.*, I: 170, 406. Iron railing and other improvements 1835-6, and fountain 1842; iron fence removed 1871.—See Chronology. Shown on Pls. 135, 136, and A-27 B-a, Vol. III; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1849, p. 50; litho. by Joseph Pennell, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 8, No. 10; Emmet Collection, No. 11347.
- WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS PARK.** 2109
Site: Bet. Edgcomb Ave., Jumel Terrace, 160th and 162d Sts. Purchased by the city 1903.—*13th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 72.
- WASHINGTON SQUARE.** 549
Site: Bounded by Waverly Pl., W. Fourth, Macdougall and Wooster Sts. Pottersfield 1797 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XII: 144, 170, 259); enclosed 1799 (*ibid.*, XII: 439); levelled, named Washington Square or Parade Ground 1823 (Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 127); one-third of ground acquired by City by condemnation 1827 (*ibid.*, 439; *Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 49); enclosed 1827 (*M. C. C.*, MS., LXII: 157, 187); with iron railing 1847 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assrs.*, XIV: 331-2); a public park 1878.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1878, Chap. 380. Shown on Pl. 137, Vol. I; and in Emmet Collection, No. 12125.
- WORTH MONUMENT PARK.** 826-1
Site: Broadway, Fifth Ave., and 25th St. City's title to land through Dongan Charter.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Prendergast, 49. Shown on Pl. 148-a, Vol. III.
- ### PRISONS AND PLACES OF PUNISHMENT
- BRIDEWELL, THE.** 122-5
Site: W. side City Hall Park. Begun 1775; completed 1776 (*M. C. C.*, VIII: 64, 82, 99, 136); military prison used for American prisoners by the British during Revolution (see Chronology, Vol. IV); Debtors' Jail 1830 (*M. C. C.*, MS., LXIII: 7; LXVI: 82); demolished 1838 and stones used in building City Prison (Tombs).—Chronology. Shown at various periods in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855, p. 486; *ibid.*, 1859, p. 180; *ibid.*, 1860, p. 480; water-colour drawing by A. Anderson, in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.; Pl. 97, Vol. III. In 1767, prior to the construction of the Bridewell, rooms were appropriated for a bridewell in the "New Gaol."—Chronology.
- CAGE, PILLORY, STOCKS, AND WHIPPING-POST.** 26-4
Site: Wall St., E. of Nassau St., "before the City Hall." Built 1703 (*M. C. C.*, II: 244); removed to upper end of Broad St. 1710.—*Ibid.*, II: 425.
- CAGE, PILLORY, STOCKS, AND WHIPPING-POST.** 23-2
Site: Upper end of Broad St., near Wall St. Built 1710 (*M. C. C.*, II: 425); rebuilt 1720 (*ibid.*, III: 221, 227); again rebuilt 1731.—*Ibid.*, IV: 69, 144. See also Pillory, *infra*.
- DUCKING-STOOL.** 30-2
Site: Counties Slip, below Pearl St. Built 1692 (*M. C. C.*, I: 238, 253, 267); repaired 1695.—*Ibid.*, I: 384. See also Pillory, *infra*.
- ESSEX MARKET COURT AND JAIL.** 408-2
Site: Essex St., bet. Grand and Broome Sts. Begun 1845 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assrs.*, XIII: 231-2); completed 1846 (*ibid.*, XIII: 411); site of Essex Market further built upon for court and jail 1855.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXIII: 354.
- GALLOWES.** Near 166-1
Site: Intersection of Worth and Centre Sts. Erected 1725.—*M. C. C.*, III: 381, 385, 412, 414.
- GALLOWES.** 158-2
Site: City Hall Pl., bet. Pearl and Duane Sts. Erected 1741.—*M. C. C.*, V: 23; cf. *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855, p. 584-6. Removed 1756 to intersection of Pearl and Centre Sts.—*M. C. C.*, VI: 51.
- GALLOWES.** 155-3
Site: Intersection of Pearl and Centre Sts. Estab. here 1756.—*M. C. C.*, VI: 51.
- GALLOWES, WHIPPING-POST, AND STOCKS.** 122-19
Site: "Between and on a range with the Almshouse and Goal." (City Hall Park.) The building, "a Chinese Pagoda," called the "Execution House," erected 1784.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, VIII: 145, 147; cf. Smith's *N. Y. City in 1789*, 16.
- GEVANGEN HUYS (in the Fort).** 12-8
Site: N. side Bridge St., W. of Whitehall St. Erected prior to 1653 (Vol. I, p. 124); demolished before 1695 (Vol. I, p. 236). Shown on Frontispiece and Pls. 4-a, 4-b, 5, 6, 7-b, 7 A, 8-a, 8-b, 9, 13, 14-b, 15, 16 and 17, Vol. I.
- LUDLOW STREET JAIL.** 408-1
Site: Ludlow St., cor. Essex Market Pl. Completed and occupied 1862.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1870, p. 183. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1869, p. 214.
- NEW GAOL ("GOAL").** 122-8
Site: In City Hall Park. Begun 1757 (*M. C. C.*, VI: 84); completed 1759 (*ibid.*, VI: 181); British military prison in Revolution, known as "Provost" and later "Martyrs' Prison; later Debtors' Prison; reconstructed and fitted to receive public records 1830 (*M. C. C.*, MS., LXXII: 284-5); henceforth known as "Register's Office" or "Hall of Records." Demolished 1903.—*Real Estate Record & Guide*, Mch. 14, 1903. Shown on Pls. 40, 41, 42, 64, 70 and 79, Vol. I; Pls. 95-b, 127, Vol. III; *N. Y. Mirror* (1831), IX: 73, 81; *Watson's Annals*, 310; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1847, p. 54; Belden's *New-York Past, Present & Future*, 48.
- PILLORY, CAGE, AND DUCKING-STOOL.** 29-7
Site: Before City Hall, Pearl St. at Counties Alley. Erected 1692 (*M. C. C.*, I: 257); removed 1710.—*Ibid.*, II: 425 (when Stocks and Whipping-post are also mentioned.)
- PILLORY, CAGE, AND DUCKING-STOOL.** 30-2
Site: Counties Slip, E. of Pearl St. Built 1692.—*M. C. C.*, I: 253, 267. Removed to Wall St., 1703.—*Ibid.*, II: 81, 244. See Pl. 23-a, Vol. I.
- POLICE HEADQUARTERS (first site).** 521-1
Site: 300 Mulberry St. Erected 1862; occupied 1863-1909.—Drapp's *Atlas* (1868); *N. Y. Eve. Sun*, Nov. 24, 1909. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1863, p. 71.
- POLICE HEADQUARTERS (present site).** 472-1
Site: Centre, Grand to Broome Sts. Erected 1909.—*N. Y. Eve. Sun*, Nov. 24, 1909. Centre Market formerly on site.
- PUBLIC STOCKS.** 122-5
Site: In the Bridewell Yard, City Hall Park. Built 1808.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XVIII: 312.

STATE PRISON.

636-1

Site: Bounded by Washington and Christopher Sts. and a line parallel to and S. of Perry St. and North River. Begun 1796 (*M. C. C., MS., XII, 5*); opened for prisoners 1797 (*N. Y. Jour. & Patriotic Register*, Dec. 2, 1797); sold back to the City 1826 (*M. C. C., MS., LVIII, 152-4*); prisoners removed to Sing Sing 1829 (*Eddy's Account of the State Prison*, 16-20); lots but not bldgs. sold at auction 1829 (*Eve. Post*, Apl. 23, 1829); later Nash & Beadleson's brewery.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1853, p. 461. Shown on Pls. 70, 71, Vol. I; Poppleton's Plan (1817) in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855, p. 298; Goodrich's Map (1828); and in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1853, p. 460; plan and elevation by Joseph Mangin, Schuyler Coll., N. Y. Pub. Library.

TOMBS, THE (CITY PRISON—"HALLS OF JUSTICE").

169-1

Site: Block bounded by Leonard, Franklin, Lafayette and Centre Sts. Begun on the site of the Corporation Yard 1836; completed 1839 (*Disturnell's N. Y. Ar. & B. B.*, 1839, 24-7); demolished 1897 (*N. Y. Tribune*, May 25, 1897); present Tombs or City Prison begun on site; completed 1902.—*Ibid.*, Sept. 28, 1902. Old Tombs shown in Barber's *Hist. Collections of the State of N. Y.*, 187; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 244; new Tombs shown, eng. by Edwin D. French, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 1, No. 8.

WATCH-HOUSE.

23-3

Site: "In Broad St., before the City Hall." Erected 1731.—*M. C. C.*, IV: 57, 76-7. Pls. 32, 34, Vol. I.

WATCH-HOUSE.

26-3

Site: 1 Broad St. Begun 1793; finished 1794 (*M. C. C., MS., XI: 25, 45, 102*); demolished 1816 (*Liber Deeds*, CCLXXIV: 214); Drexel Bldg. erected on this site; demolished 1913; J. P. Morgan & Co. erected banking house covering site 1913-15 (architects, Trowbridge & Livingston).

WATCH-HOUSE.

281-1

Site: Chatham Sq. and Catharine St. Erected 1796 (*Goodrich's Picture of N. Y.*, 78); sold by the city 1827.—*Ibid.*, 135.

WHIPPING-POST.

122-5

Site: In the Bridewell Yard, City Hall Park. Built 1809.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XX: 11.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS (PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL).

ALMSHOUSE IN THE PARK (first); called also the House of Correction, Work-house, and Poor-house.

122-7

Site: In City Hall Park. Begun 1735 (*M. C. C.*, IV: 251); completed 1736 (*ibid.*, IV: 305, 307-11); demolished 1797.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XII: 181, 211; see also 15th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 388. Shown on "A Plan of the Ground contiguous to the Poor House," 1774, in Banker Collection, N. Y. Pub. Library; also on Pls. 40, 41, 42, Vol. I; and in Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, II: 219. City Hall now covers the site.

ALMSHOUSE IN THE PARK (second).

122-1

Site: N. side City Hall Park. Authorised 1795 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1795, Chap. 12); begun 1795 (*Daily Advertiser*, Nov. 2, 1795; *M. C. C., MS., XI: 379*); completed 1796 (*M. C. C., MS., XII: 155*; see also 15th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 395); poor removed to Bellevue 1816

(Blunt's *Strangers' Guide*, 1817, p. 92); devoted to the uses of the Academy of Arts, the Literary and Phil. Soc., the N. Y. Hist. Soc., the N. Y. Society Library, and John Scudder's Cabinet of Natural History, 1815 (*M. C. C., MS., XXIX: 271-9, 292*); devoted to court-rooms and offices and known as "New City Hall" 1849 (*Pro. Bds. Aid. and Assis.*, XVII: 6, 207, 458); destroyed by fire 1854.—*Pro. Bds. Aid. and Councilmen*, XXII: 13-4, 35, 354. This structure erected on the site of the Upper Barracks; site now covered by N. Y. County Court House (*g. v.*). Shown on Pls. 70, Vol. I, 95-b, Vol. III; orig. drawing by A. J. Davis, in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.

APPELLATE DIVISION, N. Y. SUPREME COURT.

855-2

Site: N. E. cor. Madison Ave. and 25th St. Erected 1900; James Brown Lord, architect. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1900), Vol. LXVIII, Nos. 1271, 1272, 1273; Vol. LXIX, No. 1281; *ibid.* (1901), Vol. LXXI, No. 1313; *Architectural Rec.* (1900), IX: 430-439. See Pl. 168, Vol. III.

BARGE OFFICE, THE (U. S. REVENUE OFFICE—THE SURVEYOR'S OFFICE).

3-9

Site: S. E. cor. Battery Park. Prior to 1830.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 41; cf. Colton's *Topog. Map* (1836). Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1870, p. 198; *Am. Architect* (1879), V: 159. Replaced with granite structure 1880; new Barge Office including Weather Bureau and Signal Service 1911.—Rider's *N. Y. City and Vicinity* (1916), 120; King's *How to See N. Y.* Shown on Pl. 172, Vol. III.

BOARD OF EDUCATION BUILDING.

473-5

Site: N. W. cor. Grand and Elm Sts. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1862, p. 236.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, HALL OF.

1294-1

Site: S. W. cor. Park Ave. and 59th St. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1900), Vol. LXVIII, No. 1278.

CITY COURT HOUSE.

122-18

Site: In City Hall Park, 32 Chambers St. Begun 1851 (*Pro. Bds. Aid. and Assis.*, XIX: 240-1); completed 1852 (inscription on bldg.); storey added 1904.—15th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 398. See Pl. 155-a, Vol. III.

CITY HALL (first).

29-1

Site: 71-73 Pearl St. Erected as Stadt Herbergh (Public Inn) 1642 (Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 212); became Stadt Huys (City Hall) 1653 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 49, 65, 219, 261); sold 1699 (*M. C. C.*, II: 78, 81-2); demolished 1700.—*Liber City Grants*, A: 254, 387, Compt. Office. Shown on Pls. 10, 10-a, 17, 20-b, 22-a, 23-a, Vol. I.

CITY HALL (second).

43-3

Site: Cor. Wall and Nassau Sts. See Banker survey (1774), in box R-W, folder V-W, MSS. Division, N. Y. Pub. Library. Begun 1699 (*M. C. C.*, II: 77-79, 86, 97); occupied Oct. 1703 (*ibid.*, II: 240); finished c. May, 1704 (summary in Chronology, Oct. 16, 1699); new cupola 1738 (*ibid.*, IV: 433); storey added 1763 (*ibid.*, VI: 331); called "State House" 1785 (Chronology); remodelled as Federal Hall 1788-9 (*M. C. C., MS., IX: 125, 136, 288, 321, 363, 379*); State Capitol 1790-7; demolished 1812 (*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mch. 31, 1812). Eastburn & Kirk erected store 1813-14; property sold to U. S. Government for Custom House Dec. 2, 1816. Demolished and construction of new Custom House on site begun 1834 (9th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 58); completed 1842 (*Diary of Philip Hone*, II: 138); cf. *Commercial Advertiser*, July 13, 1842. John Frazee, architect. Custom House remodelled for present Sub-

- Treasury 1863. Shown on Pls. 26, 27, 27-a, 30, 32, 32-b, 34, 40, 41, 42, 50, 57, 64, 67, 70 and 79, Vol. I; Frontispiece, Pl. 105, A. Pl. 4-a, Vol. III; *New York Mag.* (1790), 1: opp. 133; *Architectural Mag.*, London, Dec., 1835; *N. Y. Mirror* (1831), IX: 153; *ibid.* (1834), XII: 57; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855, p. 584; *ibid.*, 1856, p. 32; *ibid.*, 1862, p. 540; drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series; litho. drawn by Autenrieth, Borner-Hoff series, in possession of Edward W. C. Arnold.
- CITY HALL (present).** 122-7
Site: City Hall Park. Corner-stone 1803 (*Daily Advertiser*, May 26, 27 and 28); occupied by Common Council 1811 (*M. C. C., MS., XXIII:* 355); completed 1812.—Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 97. See Chronology under these several dates. See Pl. 75, Vol. I; Pls. 85, 97, 101-b, 127, 143-a, Vol. III; *N. Y. Mirror* (1824), Vol. I, Title page; *ibid.* (1828), V: 353; *Ladies' Wreath*, *N. Y.* (1848), Vol. II, No. 12; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1845, Frontispiece; *ibid.*, 1861, pp. 180, 152; *ibid.*, 1868, p. 102, 110, 225; *Am. Architect* (1880), Vol. VII, No. 233; *ibid.* (1902), Vol. LXXVIII, No. 1398; *ibid.* (1909), Vol. XCVI, No. 1750; Peabody *Views of N. Y.*, Pl. 25.
- COUNTY COURT HOUSE.** 122-6
Site: City Hall Park, facing Chambers St. Begun 1861; occupied 1867.—*15th Ann. Rep. Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc.*, 398-g. Kellum, architect, succeeded by Leopold Eidlitz. Second Almshouse formerly on this site (q. v.). Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 639; Pl. 163, Vol. III.
- CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING.** 169-2
Site: Block bounded by Centre, Lafayette, Franklin, and White Sts. Corner-stone 1890 (*Mayor's Message*, 1891, p. 18); completed 1893.—See Chronology. *N. Y. State Arsenal* formerly occupied this site (q. v.).
- CUSTOM HOUSE.** 8
Site: Dock St., facing Whitehall. Occupied old Pachyus of West India Co. (q. v.) 1664. Shown on Pls. 17, 26 and 27, Vol. I.
- CUSTOM HOUSE.** 13-2
Site: 3 Broadway. Occupied c. 1740 (Will of Archibald Kennedy, Sr., Mch. 13, 1745); after occupying sites on Wall St. and Whitehall for some years it apparently returned in 1776.—*Holland Plan, Man. Com. Coun.*, 1863, p. 532.
- CUSTOM HOUSE.** 29-3
Site: S. William St., opp. Mill Lane. Occupied 1790 (*N. Y. Daily Advertiser*, Mch. 10, 1790; cf. map annexed to *Liber Deeds*, LXXIII: 211). Westerly end of Delmonico Bldg. covers this site, which was "No. 5. Mill Street." Removed to Government House 1799.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, X: 147; occupied store erected by Eastburn & Kirk on site of Old City Hall 1816; new Custom House (present Sub-Treasury, q. v.) erected on same site 1834; architect, John Frazer; Merchants' Exchange remodelled and occupied as the Custom House 1863-1907.
- CUSTOM HOUSE.** 12
Site: State, Bridge and Whitehall Sts., the Bowling Green. Corner-stone 1902; completed 1907. Architect, Cass Gilbert.—Inscription on Bldg. Site of Fort Amsterdam and the Government House (q. v.). Shown on Pl. 165, Vol. III; also in *Architectural Rec.* (1906), XX: 4.
- CUSTOM HOUSE.** See also under City Hall (second); under Government House; and under West India Company's Buildings.
- FEDERAL HALL.** See under City Hall (second).
- GOVERNMENT HOUSE.** 12-1
Site: Lower end of Broadway, partly covering site of Ft. Amsterdam; now covered by the U. S. Custom House. Corner-stone 1790 (*Daily Advertiser*, June 28, Nov. 23, 1790); architect, probably James Robinson; completed 1791 (*M. C. C., MS.*, IX: 365-6); residence of Governors of N. Y. 1791-7 (see Chronology 1790); U. S. Custom House 1799 (*M. C. C., MS.*, X: 147); demolished and lots sold 1815 (*M. C. C., MS.*, XXIX: 255-6; *The Columbian*, June 1, 1815). Shown on Pls. 55-b, 56, 64, 66, 70 and 79, Vol. I.
- GOVERNOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.** 12-4
Site: West of Whitehall St., in block covered by U. S. Custom House. Erected prior to 1643 (*Jameson's Nar. N. Neth.*, 259); repaired and added to 1694 (*Cal. Coun. Min.*, 97); 1695 (*ibid.*, 107); 1700 (*ibid.*, 150); destroyed by fire 1741 (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VI: 195-6, 197-8); rebuilt; destroyed by fire 1773 (*M. C. C.*, VIII: 9-10, 11). Shown on Frontispiece, Pls. 4-a, 4-b, 5, 6, 7-a, 8, 10, 10Ab, 13, 14-b, 15, 16, 16-a, 17, 22-b, 23-b, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46-a, Vol. I.
- HALL OF RECORDS (first).** See under GAOL.
- HALL OF RECORDS (present).** 153-2
Site: N. W. cor. Chambers and Centre Sts. Corner-stone 1902.—Inscription on bldg. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1905), XVII: 384, A. Pl. 28-b and c, Vol. III. John R. Thomas, architect.
- MUNICIPAL BUILDING.** 121-1
Site: Block bounded by Duane St., Park Row, Tryon Row and Centre St. Begun 1909 (*Engineering Rec.*, Nov. 5, 1910); occupied 1914; McKim, Mead & White, architects. See A. Pl. 28-b and c, Vol. III.
- POST OFFICE.**
Established under Gov. Stuyvesant in 1660. For various sites and buildings occupied by the post office prior to 1800, see Index and Chronology.
- POST OFFICE.** 25-1
Site: S. W. cor. Exchange Pl. and William St. Occupied 1804 (Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, Appendix, 20); removed to Academy Building in Garden St. 1825, and to Merchants' Exchange 1827.—*N. Y. Directory* (1825), 50; *ibid.* (1827), 550; *Harper's New Monthly Mag.*, Oct., 1871. Lord's Court now on this site.
- POST OFFICE.** See under CHURCHES, Middle Dutch Church; also under Rotunda, *infra*.
- POST OFFICE (City Hall Branch).** 122-12
Site: Park Row-Broadway-Mail St. Land acquired from City 1867 (*Liber Deeds*, MXII: 142 *et seq.*); bldg. begun 1869; occupied 1878. Supervising architect, Mr. Mullett.—*A Hist. of Pub. Bldgs. under the Control of the Treas. Dept.* (1900). Shown in *Zell's Guide to N. Y.* (1868), 32; *Daily Graphic*, Dec. 23, 1873.
- POST OFFICE, General.** 755-1
Site: Eighth Ave., 31st to 33d St. Begun 1911; opened 1914.—*20th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 188. Architects, McKim, Mead & White. Shown in Brown's *The N. Y. of To-day*, 53.
- ROTUNDA.** 122-3
Site: In City Hall Park. Erected to exhibit panoramic views of Paris, Versailles, Mexico,

Waterloo, etc. Begun 1817; completed 1818 (Keep's *Hist. of the Society Library*, 300; Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 374); Sessions Court 1830 (*N. Y. Mirror*, Mch. 27, 1830); Marine Court 1830 (*M. C. C.*, MS., LXXIV: 175); fitted as Post Office 1836 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, III: 140); discontinued 1845 (Stone's *Hist. N. Y. City*, 516); demolished 1870.—*15th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., map and text opp. p. 416. Shown on Pl. 127, Vol. III; *N. Y. Mirror* (1830), VII: 353; litho., drawn by Autenrieth, pub. by Hoff & Bloede, in possession of Edward W. C. Arnold; wash drawing by A. J. Davis, in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, THE (first site). 12-3
Site: Inside the Fort, in block bounded by Whitehall, State, and Bridge Sts. and Bowling Green. Erected prior to 1658 (see Vol. I: 244); destroyed by fire 1741.—*M. C. C.*, V: 16. Rebuilt outside the Fort. Shown, Pls. 25, 27, 27-a, Vol. I. U. S. Custom House now covers site.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, THE (second site). 12-5
Site: Whitehall St. at Bowling Green. Erected 1741-2 (*M. C. C.*, V: 16; *ICONOGRAPHY*, I: 244); demolished 1790.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1790, Chap. 25; *Chronology*, 1790. Shown on Pls. 32, 34, 40, 41 and 42, Vol. I.

U. S. ARMY BUILDING. See New York Produce Exchange. 8-2

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE. 43-4
Site: 30-32 Wall St. Verplanck Mansion on site demolished and Branch of the (second) Bank of the U. S. (Phila.) erected 1822-24 (Hardenbrook's *Financial N. Y.*, 176-7); sold to and occupied by the Bank of the State of N. Y. 1836 (*Liber Deeds*, CCCLXXVII: 179); sold to U. S. Govt. 1854 (*ibid.*, DCLXXXIII: 363, 365) and occupied as the Assay Office until 1912; demolished 1915.—See Vol. I, p. 430. Architect, Martin E. Thompson. Shown in *N. Y. Mirror* (1830), VII: 353; *Architectural Rec.* (1914), XXXV: 580; drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views; Pl. 166, and A. Pl. 12-b, Vol. III.

U. S. SUB-TREASURY (first site). 43-4
Site: Occupied part of old bldg. of Second Branch Bank of U. S. (*q. v.*), Nos. 30-32 Wall St., 1846; jointly occupied bldg. with Assay Office (*q. v.*) 1854-1863.

U. S. SUB-TREASURY (present site). 43-3
Site: N. E. cor. Wall and Nassau Sts., formerly Custom House (*q. v.*), which was remodelled 1863 for Sub-Treasury. Supervising architect, Wm. A. Potter. See also under CITY HALL (second).

RAILROAD TERMINALS

GRAND CENTRAL DEPÔT OR STATION. 1280
Site: Vanderbilt Ave. to Dewep Pl., 42d St. to 45th St. Begun 1869; opened 1871; remodelled 1899; demolition begun 1910; present structure, erected without interruption to traffic, opened 1913; Reed & Stem and Warren & Wetmore, architects.—*The Eve. Post* (New Terminal Supp.), Feb. 1, 1913; see also *Chronology*. First bldg. shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1870, p. 603; Emmet Collection, No. 11852.

PENNSYLVANIA STATION. 781-1, 782-1
Site: Seventh to Eighth Aves., 31st to 33d Sts. Begun 1904; opened 1910.—*Papers and Discussions*, Am. Soc. of Civil Engineers, XXXVII:

No. 5, pp. 562-614. McKim, Mead & White, architects. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1910), Vol. XCVIII, No. 1815.

STATIONS OF HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Sites: Freight station erected by "Commodore" Vanderbilt on St. John's Park, bounded by Hudson, Varick, Laight, and Beach Sts., 1867 (*Ann. Reps.*, Supt. of Buildings, 1862-72, pp. 208-9, 300; see also bronze pediment on W. side of bldg., which is still standing, 1918). See also GRAND CENTRAL STATION, *supra*.

STATIONS OF N. Y. & HARLEM R. R.

Sites: Depot and ticket-office, and office of superintendent at 241 Bowery, opened Nov., 1832; depot, stables, machine-shop, and sup't's office erected on S. half of block on W. side Fourth Ave., bet. 26th and 27th Sts., 1837; stations also erected at Fourth Ave. and 42d St. and at Harlem 1837; dilapidated building, cor. Centre St. and Tryon Row, made over and fitted up as depot and principal office 1839; site now covered by Municipal Bldg.; steam terminal on W. side of Fourth Ave. at 32d St. completed 1846.—Records of the Company, by courtesy of Mr. D. W. Pardee, secretary. R. R. station at N. W. cor. Fourth Ave. and 42d St. shown on Dripps Map 1851 (Pl. 138). See also GRAND CENTRAL STATION, *supra*.

STATIONS OF N. Y. & NEW HAVEN R. R.

Sites: Depot, at S. E. cor. Broadway and Canal St., erected 1851 (the road turning into Canal St. from Center St. and The Bowery, from the Bowery division of the N. Y. & Harlem R. R., over whose tracks the New Haven line had right of way from 1848); passenger station erected on N. half of block on W. side of Fourth Ave. bet. 26th and 27th Sts., and station at Canal St. abandoned, 1857; their freight depot, at block bounded by Centre, Franklin, White, and Elm Sts., used since 1851, abandoned 1885.—Records of the Company, by courtesy of Mr. Pardee. See also GRAND CENTRAL STATION, *infra*.

RESERVOIRS, WELLS, AND WATER-WORKS

CROTON DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR. 1257-2
Site: Fifth Ave., 40th to 42d Sts. Begun 1837 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, V: 73); water let in 1842.—*Diary of Philip Hone*, II: 96, 137. Reservoir demolished 1899-1900. N. Y. Public Library now on this site. Shown on Pl. 145, Vol. III; *Am. Architect* (1907), Vol. XCII, No. 1665.

GRAND RESERVOIR, "MANHATTAN LAKE." 1111-12
Site: Middle of Central Park. Begun 1858 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXVI: 51); water let in 1862.—*16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 436-7. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1869, p. 176.

MANHATTAN COMPANY RESERVOIR. 153-6
Site: N. side Chambers St., bet. Broadway and Centre St. Erected c. 1800 (*20th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 208); demolished 1914. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855, p. 220; Pelle-treau's *Early N. Y. Houses*, Pl. 14.

MANHATTAN COMPANY TANK AND PUMP. 155-1
Site: N. W. cor. Reade and Centre Sts. Erected c. 1800; water used until 1842; demolished 1914.—*20th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 203 et seq.; *N. Y. Times*, July 9, 1914.

NEW YORK WATER WORKS (CHRISTOPHER COLLES'S SYSTEM). 172-1

Site: E. side Broadway, bet. Franklin and White Sts. Water-works, with engine and reservoir erected 1774-5 (*M. C. C.*, VIII: 40-1, 43, 47-9, 62-3, 67, 78, 93, 121; *cf. Liber Deeds*, XCVI: 411; XCVIII: 359); abandoned on the outbreak of the War of the Revolution 1776.—See Index and Chronology; Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 500; "An Outline Hist. of N. Y.'s Water Supply," in *Bulletin of N. Y. Hist. Soc.* (1917), 1: 63. Shown on Bancker survey (1774), in box B-F, folder "Broadway," MSS. Division, N. Y. Pub. Library.

PUBLIC RESERVOIR IN THIRTEENTH STREET. 558-1

Site: N. side 13th St., E. of Fourth Ave. Begun 1829 (*M. C. C.*, MS., LXX: 60-1); added to 1832 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, I: 161); further enlarged 1837.—*Ibid.*, IV: 258-9. Shown on Pl. 135, Vol. III; Colton's Topog. Map (1836); Peabody *Views of N. Y.*, Pl. 13; drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1853, p. 134.

RESERVOIR AT HIGH BRIDGE. 2113-2

Site: E. of Amsterdam Ave. at 174th St. Completed 1869. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1869, p. 124.

TEA-WATER PUMP. 161-1

Site: Park Row, E. of Baxter St. First referred to in 1748 by Peter Kalm in *Travels into North Am.* A reference to "tea water" occurred in the earlier *Itinerarium* of Alexander Hamilton, M.D.—See Chronology, July 9, 1744. See also *Liber Deeds*, CLXX: 7; 20th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 204. Shown on Pls. 40 and 58-b, Vol. I; A. Pl. 14-b, Vol. III.

WELL BEFORE HENDRICK VAN DYCK'S HOUSE. 20-3

Site: Broadway, S. of Exchange Alley. Excavated 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 46-7. Shown on Pl. 23-a, Vol. I.

YORKVILLE RESERVOIR. 1111-13

Site: In Central Park from 86th to 96th Sts. Begun 1838 (16th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 435); water let in 1842.—*Ibid.*; *cf. Diary of Philip Hone*, II: 135. Shown, litho. pub. by N. Currier, Pyne Cat., No. 351.

STREETS

The list of streets will be found printed at the end of the Reference Key.

TAVERNS, COFFEE HOUSES, AND HOTELS

ABBEY HOTEL. See HOMESTEADS, Ann Rogers house.

ACKLAND'S. 262-2

Site: N. side Water St., bet. Jackson and Corlears Sts. Erected prior to 1765 (recitals in *Liber Mortgages*, II: 381); Corlear's Hook Tavern 1772.—*N. Y. Gazette*, Apl. 27, 1772. Shown on Pls. 40, 41, 42 and 64, Vol. I.

ADELPHI HOTEL. 22-2

Site: N. E. cor. Broadway and Beaver St. Erected 1827 (Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 397); destroyed by fire 1845.—Costello's *Our Firemen*, 235-40.

ADMIRAL WARREN. 23-6

Site: Wall St., near Broadway, opp. Presby. Church. Kept prior to 1758 by George Burns (Bayles's *Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 191); it is mentioned as being kept by Walter Brock in 1763 (*N. Y. Gazette*, Nov. 17, 1763); Brock's Tavern (*N.-Y.*

Journal, or Gen'l Advertiser, June 1, 1766); Mrs. Brock's Tavern 1773 (*N.-Y. Gazette*; and *Weekly Mercury*, Mch. 4, 1773); no longer a tavern 1774.—*N.-Y. Journal, or Gen'l Advertiser*, June 30, 1774.

AMERICAN HOTEL. 123-1

Site: N. W. cor. Broadway and Barclay St. Erected c. 1826.—Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 397, and Map. Shown on Pl. 109, Vol. III; Peabody *Views of N. Y.*, Pl. 4; drawing by James Smillie, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views.

ASTOR HOUSE. 88-1

Site: Broadway, Barclay to Vesey St. Begun 1834; completed 1836; S. half demolished 1913. Isaiah Rogers, architect. On this site stood Adam Van Denberg's meadhouse, later theatre, c. 1735-1757; later houses (S. to N.) of Walter Rutherford, Wm. Axtell, Rufus King, David Lydig, and John G. Coster; Astor House Bldg. erected on Vesey St. cor. 1914-15.—*Liber Deeds*, CCCX: 484; CCCLVI: 437; Sanford's *Chancery Rep.*, IV: 690-96, 703; *N.-Y. Mercury*, Aug. 13, 1753; Hone's *Diary*, I: 99, 103-4; 19th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 142-3. Van Denberg's Meadhouse shown on Pls. 30, 32, Vol. I; Astor House on Pl. 133-a, Vol. III; also in *Leslie's Weekly* (1864), XIX: 200, 201.

ATLANTIC GARDEN. 13-3

Site: 9-11 Broadway. Double house erected by Augustus Jay 1730 (*M. C. C.*, IV: 13-14); property of Henry White 1815 (*Liber Deeds*, CCCLXIX: 529; CCCXCIII: 632). Together became the Atlantic Garden subsequent to 1836 (Lamb's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, I: 757n). Between 1852 and 1855 the brick bldg. was demolished and frame bldg. erected; same business and name retained (Perris's *Atlas*, 1852, 1855); demolished 1860 and freight depot N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. erected.—*N.-Y. Atlas*, Sept. 2, 1860; *cf. Liber Deeds*, DCCCXX: 107; freight depot demolished and rails and switches removed 1866.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXXIV: 317. On this site once stood the house of Domine Megapolensis; the Bowling Green Bldg. now covers the plot. Atlantic Garden shown in *Illuminated Pictorial Directory of N. Y.* (1848), pub. by Jones, Newman & Ewbank; Booth's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 415.

BANK COFFEE HOUSE. 43-2

Site: 43 William St. Opened by William Niblo 1814 (Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 124); Niblo removed from this house 1828 (*ibid.*, 230); remained the "Bank Coffee House" at least until 1832.—*Charter*, etc., of the *Friendly Sons of St. Patrick* (1899), 49.

BELVEDERE HOUSE. 258-1

Site: In block bounded by Cherry, Montgomery, Clinton, and Monroe Sts. Erected 1792 (*Liber Deeds*, LXXIII: 50, 52; *Daily Advertiser*, May 20, 1793); demolished subsequent to 1828.—Goodrich's Map of 1828; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1853, p. 452. Shown on Pls. 60-a, 64, Vol. I; Longworth's Map (1808).

BLACK HORSE INN. 202-4

Site: 52-54 Bowery. Opened by Samuel Oakley 1802 (*Liber Deeds*, XCIII: 175-7); remained here until 1811.—*City Directories*.

BLACK HORSE TAVERN. 25-3

Site: W. side William St., S. of Exchange Pl. C. 1735-1764.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXVIII: 93. See Chronology.

- BLUE BELL TAVERN.** 2180-1
Site: W. side Broadway, N. of 181st St. Erected prior to the Revolution (*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, 129; see also *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, VI: 299-300); standing until 1880 (John Austin Stevens in *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Nov. 3, 1881). Shown on Pl. 46, Vol. I; Pl. 86, 87-b, Vol. III; and in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1857, p. 208; also drawing by J. Milbert, litho. by Mlle. Formentin, "View of The Tavern On The Road To King's Bridge Near Fort Washington," in possession of Harris D. Colt.
- BLUE DOVE, THE.** 9-6
Site: 10-12 Pearl St. C. 1661.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 95. See Key to Castello Plan, Block J, No. 7, Vol. II.
- BRANNON'S GARDEN.** 594-1
Site: S. W. cor. Spring and Hudson Sts. Prior to Revolution (*Bayles's Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 367); New York Garden 1795 (*Daily Advertiser*, Apl. 9, 1795); by George Gray (*City Directory* 1795); the Washington Garden, or Tyler's Garden c. 1803-5 (*De Voe's Market Book*, 376); standing in 1862.—*Ibid.*
- BROADWAY HOUSE.** 473-4
Site: N. E. cor. Broadway and Grand St. Tavern erected by Abraham Davis c. 1796 (*Liber Deeds*, LIV: 329; cf. Pl. 64, Vol. I); Broadway House erected on site by Beekman & Battin 1815.—*City Directories*. Shown on Pl. 140, Vol. III, and in an oil painting by R. Bond, dated 1830, in possession of the author, and reproduced in 1907 by Soc. of Iconophiles.
- BUCK HORN TAVERN.** 850-2
Site: E. side Broadway near 22d St. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1864, p. 410.
- BULL'S HEAD TAVERN.** 202-1
Site: 46-48 Bowery. Erected prior to 1763 (*N. Y. Gazette*, Mch. 24, 1763); sold by Bayard to Ashdore 1785 (*Liber Deeds*, XLIII: 362); by Astor (Ashdore) to the N. Y. Association 1826 (*ibid.*, CCXV: 116-127); demolished and New York Theatre erected on site 1826.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, 100. See Bowery Theatre. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1861, p. 276.
- BUNKER'S MANSION HOUSE.** 20-1, 2
Site: Nos. 39-41 Broadway. Erected by Paulus Leendertsen van der Grift c. 1648 (Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 339); demolished and new house on site built by Francois Rombouts 1671 (*Liber Deeds*, B: 184); demolished and house erected by Alexander Macomb 1786-7 (*M. C. C.*, MS., IX: 4); residence of President Washington 1790 (*Diary of Washington*, ed. by Lossing, 86-7; *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, XXI: 107); opened as a hotel called the Mansion House by C. Bunker 1821 (*Haswell's Reminiscences* 121); legendary site of the earliest houses on Manhattan Island. See MISCELLANEOUS, Earliest Houses. Shown on Pl. 56, Vol. I; and Pl. 98, Vol. III; also in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855, p. 582; drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views.
- CATO'S.** 1346-1
Site: In bed of 54th St., 200 ft. E. of Second Ave. Kept by David Devore prior to 1768 (*Liber Mortgages*, II: 264); devised to his dau. 1780 (*Liber Wills*, XXXII: 260); called "Dean's" on map by Christopher Colles 1789; Cato Alexander's tavern c. 1805; demolished c. 1853 (*Liber Deeds*, CCCLI: 584; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1853, p. 498; cf. Drupp's Atlas, 1854). Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1853, p. 498.
- CITY TAVERN, CITY HOTEL.** 50-1
Site: 115 Broadway. Original building erected by Etienne De Lancey as dwelling-house c. 1700 (compare date of his marriage and occupancy, Scharf's *Hist. of Westchester County*, 1: 864; *Liber Deeds*, XXIII: 125; *M. C. C.*, II: 163; III: 44); property of John Peter De Lancey 1741 by devise (*Liber Wills*, XIV: 91); Edward Willett opened the Province Arms in this house 1754 (*N. Y. Gaz.*, or, the *Weekly Post-Boy*, June 10, 1754); George Burns's Province Arms 1763 (*N. Y. Gaz.*, May 16, 1763); also known as "New York Arms" (*N. Y. Merc.*, June 9, 1766); Bolton 1770 (*N. Y. Gaz. & Weekly Merc.*, May 7, 1770); Hull 1771 (*ibid.*, Nov. 11, 1771); as "Bunch of Grapes" by Hicks 1778-80 (*The Royal Gaz.*, Jan. 31, 1778); Roubalet during Revolution (*N. Y. Gaz. & Weekly Merc.*, Sept. 25, 1780; *The Royal Gaz.*, Oct. 22, 1783); John Cape as State Arms 1783-86 (*ibid.*; *N. Y. Packet*, Apl. 12, 1784); Joseph Corré City Tavern 1786-88 (*N. Y. Jour. & Weekly Register*, June 14, 1788); Edward Bardin City Tavern 1788-93 (*ibid.*); demolished 1793 (*Liber Deeds*, XLIX: 233); N. Y. Tontine Hotel, also called City Hotel, erected 1794-5. See Pl. 125, Vol. III, for further history. Astor owned and conveyed property to Sarah Borel 1842 (*Liber Deeds*, MCCLXXXVI: 62); demolished 1849 (*Commercial Adv.*, Apl. 17, 1849; cf. Perris's Atlas of 1852 showing stores built on site); Borel Bldg. erected on site 1878 (*Liber Deeds*, MCCLXXXVI: 62); demolished 1905 (*Record & Guide*, LXXVI: 898); U. S. Realty Bldg. then erected on site. City Hotel shown on Pl. 68-a, Vol. I, and Pl. 125, and A. Pl. 19-a, Vol. III; also in aquatint by C. F. W. Mielatz, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 7, No. 4; Peabody Views of N. Y. Pl. 10; drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series.
- CLAPP'S (JOHN) IN THE BOWERY.** See "REBECCA'S HOUSE."
- CLAREMONT INN.** 1897-2
Site: On Riverside Drive, nearly opp. 125th St. Erected by Michael Hogan c. 1804 (*Mail & Express*, Apl. 3, 1897); property of Joel Post 1821 (Mott's *N. Y. of Yesterday*, 27); prior to 1860 became a well-known roadhouse (*Haswell's Reminiscences*, 541); acquired by the City 1873 (Mott, *supra*, 317); leased and still run as an inn.—*Cf. Old Buildings of N. Y.* (pub. by Brentano, 1907). Apparently named from Hogan's birthplace.—*Bartlett's Old Merchants*, IV: 116; but see Kelley's *Dir. Guide* (1913), 127. Shown on Bridges Map (1811), and in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1861, p. 348; oil painting reproduced in Pyne Catalogue.
- COLUMBIAN GARDEN.** 9-9
Site: Near junction of State and Pearl Sts. Opened by Joseph Corré 1798 (*Daily Advertiser*, May 5, 1798); discontinued c. 1810.—*Directories*.
- CONTOIT'S NEW YORK GARDEN.** 174-2
Site: 353-355 Broadway. Estab. by John H. Contoit 1810 (*Mercantile Advertiser*, Apl. 18, 1810); discontinued 1848.—*N. Y. City Directories*. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1865, p. 600.
- CREGIER'S (MARTIN) TAVERN.** 13-2
Site: No. 3 Broadway. Erected 1659.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 177. Rebuilt 1664 (*Liber HH*[2]: 135 Albany); sold to Peter Bayard 1685.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 183.
- DELMONICO'S (first site).** 25-1
Site: 21-23 William St. Opened c. 1827; destroyed in great fire of 1835.—*Vanity Fair*, June, 1916; Hone's *Diary*, I: 25. Lord's Court now covers this site.

- DELMONICO's (second site).** 11-4
Site: 76 Broad St. Opened c. 1830; the business continuing at first site; burned 1845.—*Vanity Fair*, June, 1916.
- DELMONICO's (third site).** 29-12
Site: Intersection of S. William & Beaver Sts. Erected 1837.—*Vanity Fair*, June, 1916; Hone's *Diary*, II: 160. Shown on Pl. 118, Vol. III. Demolished, rebuilt, and now occupied by downtown branch. View of present building shown in *Am. Architect* (1893), Vol. XLII, No. 935.
- DELMONICO's (fourth site).** 13-4
Site: 21-27 Broadway 1846-55; later the Stevens House (q. v.).
- DELMONICO's (fifth site).** 135-1
Site: N. W. cor. Broadway and Chambers St. 1855-1876.—City Directories. Removed to Broadway N. of Pine St. 1876; for a short time there was also a Delmonico restaurant at Broadway and Worth St. (sixth and seventh sites)
- DELMONICO's (eighth site).** 842-1
Site: N. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 14th St. Mansion of Moses H. Grinnell; leased to the Delmonicos 1861; occupied by them till their removal to 26th St. 1876.—*Vanity Fair*, June, 1916; cf. *Fifth Avenue* (Pub. by Fifth Ave. Bank, 1915), 18. Demolished 1879.—*N. Y. Times*, March 23, 24, 1879. Shown on Drapp's Map, Pl. 138, and in Brown's *Book of Old N. Y.*, 160.
- DELMONICO's (ninth site).** 827-2
Site: S. side 26th St., bet. Broadway and Fifth Ave. Erected 1876; became Café Martin; demolished 1914.—*Vanity Fair*, June, 1916.
- DELMONICO's (present site).** 1279-1
Site: 531 Fifth Ave. Occupied c. 1900.
- DOVE TAVERN.** 1401-3
Site: N. W. cor. Third Ave. and 66th St. Pre-revolutionary (*N. Y. Mercury*, Oct. 12, 1767; cf. *16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 416); still existing 1798.—*M. C. C.*, MS., XII: 284. Near here Nathan Hale executed Sept. 22, 1776.—Johnston's *Nathan Hale* (ed. 1914), pp. 162-4. See under MISCELLANEOUS, Hale, Nathan.
- DREPER's (HANS) TAVERN.** 10-9
Site: Intersection of Pearl, Bridge and Broad Sts.; Bush Term. Bldg. now on site. Opened c. 1656.—*Rev. N. Am.*, II: 197. Discontinued 1667.—Valentine's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 86.
- EASTERN HOTEL.** 4-3
Site: 1 South St., cor. Whitehall St. Erected by Anthony Lispenard prior to 1790; became Eagle Hotel 1822; Eastern Hotel 1856.—*Historical Buildings* (pub. by Bank of Manhattan Co., 1914).
- EVERETT HOUSE.** 846-3
Site: N. W. cor. Fourth Ave. and 17th St. Shown on Pl. 136, Vol. III, and in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1857, p. 480.
- EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE.** 7-3
Site: N. E. cor. Broad and Water Sts. Erected prior to 1729 (*N. Y. Gazette*, Mch. 18-25, 1729); removed next-door (*N. Y. Gazette*, revived in *Weekly Post-Boy*, Dec. 18, 1749). Shown on Pl. 30, Vol. I.
- FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.** 825-1
Site: Fifth Ave., Broadway, 23d to 24th Sts. On this site Christopher Mildeberger built the first house, later occupied by Corporal Thompson as Madison Cottage—a road-house from 1845-6 to 1852 (shown, litho. in possession of Edward W. C. Arnold); demolished 1852. Erection begun of Franconi's Hippodrome; completed 1853 (Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 19-20); shown on Pl. 141-b, Vol. III. Erection of Fifth Avenue Hotel begun 1856; completed 1858 (*Harwell's Reminiscences*, 518); William Washburn, of Boston, architect; demolished 1908 (*The World*, Apl. 5, 1908). Shown on A. Pl. 22-b, Vol. III. Fifth Avenue Bldg. immediately erected on site; shown on Pl. 168, Vol. III.
- FRANCES TAVERN.** 7-1
Site: S. E. cor. Broad and Pearl Sts. Erected 1719 (*Liber Deeds*, XXIII: 147; *M. C. C.*, III: 199-200); heirs of Stephen De Lancey conveyed to Samuel Francis 1762 (*Liber Deeds*, XXXVI: 62), who opened here the Queen Charlotte or Queen's Head Tavern. Leased to John Jones 1765; to Bolton & Sigel 1766 as a tavern; here org. the Chamber of Commerce 1768; Francis or Frances resumed as host 1770 and again, after the Revolution in 1783; sold 1785; house partly burned 1832, 1852; Beaumeyer's Broad St. House 1852; two storeys added 1852; further altered 1890.—Chronology; Kelley's *Hist. Guide*. Bought by the Sons of the Revolution 1904 (*Liber Deeds*, LXXXIII: 478-80, Section 1); completely restored and dedicated by them 1907.—Kelley's *Hist. Guide*, 43-6. Now a club, museum and restaurant. Shown on Pl. 167-b, Vol. III; also in Pelletreau's *Early N. Y. Houses*, Pl. 25; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1854, p. 547; Lamb's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, I: 656, 759; eng. by Edwin D. French, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series I, No. 3; photographure from monotype, by C. F. W. Mielatz, *ibid.*, Ser. 10, No. 4.
- FIGHTING COCKS, THE.** 7-4
Site: 28 Water St. Erected prior to 1714 (*M. C. C.*, III: 66); destroyed by fire 1776.—"An Accurate and Interesting Account," etc., by John Joseph Henry, Phila., 1812, quoted in *N. Y. Sun*, Aug. 29, 1910. Cf. *Liber Deeds*, XXI: 269; XXXVI: 183; XLIV: 329.
- FRENCH'S HOTEL.** 121-2
Site: N. E. cor. Park Row and Frankfort St. Erected c. 1848 (*Liber Deeds*, CDXCIII: 355); demolished 1889. Pulitzer Bldg. now covers site. Shown in Brown's *N. Y. Pictorial Directory* (1853-4), 96. Pulitzer Bldg. shown on Pl. 163, Vol. III.
- FULLEWEYER's (GERRIT) TAVERN.** 22-5
Site: No. 26 Broadway. Standard Oil Bldg. now on site. c. 1647.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 38. See Castello Plan, Block B, No. 4, Appendix, III, Vol. II.
- GENERAL WOLFE, SIGN OF THE.** 102-2
Site: N. E. cor. Spruce St. and Park Row. c. 1767.—*N. Y. Mercury*, May 11, 1767.
- GILSEY HOUSE.** 831-4
Site: N. E. cor. Broadway and 29th St.; opened 1871.
- GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL; LAFARGE HOUSE.** See TRIPLER HALL.
- GRIM's (DAVID) TAVERN OR HESSIAN COFFEE HOUSE.** 77-3
Site: 138 William St. Erected c. 1778.—*Liber Deeds*, CCIV: 495; *N. Y. Gaz. & the Weekly Merc.*, Nov. 23, 1778; *Royal Gazette*, Nov. 3, 1779.
- HAMPDEN HALL.** 134-1
Site: S. W. cor. Broadway and Warren St. Estab. by Liberty Boys 1770.—*Liber Mortgages*, I: 268, 511; *N. Y. Gazette*, Feb. 17, 1770; Stone's *Life of Sir Wm. Johnson*, II: 332.
- HORSE AND CART TAVERN.** 78-2
Site: W. side William St., S. of Fulton St. Erected

- prior to 1732 (*N.-Y. Gazette*, Oct. 16, 1732); still here 1774.—*N.-Y. Gazette*; and *Weekly Merc.*, Mch. 31, 1774. Shown on Pl. 30, Vol. I.
- HOTEL ASTOR.** 1016-1
Site: W. side Broadway, bet. 44th and 45th Sts.; opened 1904; Clinton & Russell, architects.—*Architects' and Builders' Mag.*, XXXVII: 49.
- HOTEL BELMONT.** 1276-2
Site: S. W. cor. Park Ave. and 42d St.; Warren & Wetmore, architects; opened 1906.
- HOTEL BILTMORE.** 1278-2
Site: Bounded by Madison and Vanderbilt Aves., 43d and 44th Sts.; Warren & Wetmore, architects; opened 1913.
- HOTEL GOTHAM.** 1270-3
Site: S. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 55th St.; Hiss & Weeks, architects; opened 1905.
- HOTEL VANDERBILT.** 863-1
Site: S. W. cor. Park Ave. and 34th St.; Warren & Wetmore, architects; opened 1912. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1912), CI: 69; *Architecture* (1912), XXV: 22, 26; see also *Brickbuilder* (1912), XXI: 71; *N. Y. Architect* (1912), VI: 209.
- HUNT'S (OBADIAH) TAVERN.** 10-13
Site: 35 Pearl St. Prior to 1716 (*Liber Deeds*, XXVIII: 270, 275); Hunt rented the tavern to William English who conducted it from 1736 (*N.-Y. Gazette*, Jan. 13, 1735-6) until his death (*M. C. C.*, IV: 403, 455; V: 18); it being kept by his widow at least as late as 1742.—*Ibid.*, V: 68, 73.
- HYATT'S (CALEB); KNOWN AS THE KINGSBRIDGE INN.** 3402-5
Site: W. side Broadway, opp. Muscoota St. Erected 1773 (*Liber Deeds*, XLIV: 169; *Liber Mortgages*, XX: 119); demolished after 1819. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III.
- JANSEN (VREELAND'S), MICHAEL, TAVERN.** 9-3
Site: 12 State St. Erected 1656 (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 61; *Rec. N. Am.*, II: 194, 231); Jansen went to N. J. 1661.—*Laws & Ord.*, *N. Neth.*, 403-4. See Key to Castello Plan, Block J, Lot 14, Vol. II.
- KING'S ARMS TAVERN.** 10-12
Site: S. E. cor. Whitehall and Bridge Sts. Erected by Cornelis Steenwyck 1658. (See under HOME-STEADS.) Became the King's Arms Tavern prior to 1763; kept by Mrs. Steele (*N.-Y. Gazette*; or, the *Weekly Post-Boy*, Jan. 16, 1763) until 1768.—*N.-Y. Journal*, or *Gen'l Ado.*, Apl. 1, 1768. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1864, p. 650.
- KING'S HEAD.** 42-1
Site: S. W. cor. Pearl St. and Maiden Lane. Kept by Roger Baker c. 1694 (*M. C. C.*, I: 344; II: 139) until his removal to Smith's (William) Street in 1702.—*Ibid.*, II: 199. In 1702 he died.—*Bayles's Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 84.
- LITSCHOE'S (DANIEL) TAVERN.** 27-2
Site: 71 Wall St., cor. Pearl St. c. 1647.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 8; wife Anna kept tavern here until at least 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 50. Eagle Bldg. now on site. See Key to Castello Plan, Block Q, No. 9, Vol. II.
- LOVELACE'S (GOVERNOR) TAVERNOR "ORDINARY."** 29-8
Site: 65-67 Pearl St. Erected 1670.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 215. Shown on Pl. 17, Vol. I.
- MCGOWN'S TAVERN.** IIII-6
Site: In Central Park, near 105th St. Erected by J. Dyckman c. 1748.—*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 506. Sold as the Black Horse to Andrew McGown 1756.—James Riker's memo. from a deed in possession of the late Isaac Adriance; see also mtg., McGown to Benson 1757.—*Liber Mortgages*, I: 52. Also cf. adv. in *N. Y. Mercury*, Mch. 8, 1756. Later Legget's.—Colles's Map of 1789. Demolished 1790 and rebuilt (16th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 429); again rebuilt 1808; known as Odell's; occupied by Mt. St. Vincent Acad. and Convent 1847; enlarged 1847, 1848, 1850, 1855.—*Ibid.*, 431 et seq. Acad. removed to Mt. St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson 1858 (*ibid.*, 432); hosp. for soldiers in Civil War 1861-65 (*ibid.*, 432); became Stetson's Hotel 1866; Radford & Ryan's 1872; destroyed by fire 1881.—*Ibid.*, 433. Tavern rebuilt 1883 as McGown's Pass Tavern.—*Ibid.* Discontinued and fittings sold 1915.—20th *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 193.
- MANHATTAN HOTEL.** 1277-1
Site: N. W. cor. Madison Ave. and 42d St.; H. J. Hardenbergh, architect; opened 1896.
- MARRINER'S TAVERN.** 1813-1
Site: S. E. cor. First Ave. and 126th St. Erected by Capt. Benson prior to Revolution; then property of Peter R. Livingston; tavern by Capt. Wm. Marriner, sometimes called the Ferry House, c. 1784 (*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 191n.); called the Golden Ball and occupied by Joseph Woodworth 1808 (*N.-Y. Gaz. and Gen'l Ado.*, Sept. 15, 1808); later the Judah Mansion.—*Riker*, 191n. The "Old Ferry House" was demolished 1867.—*MS.* note by Mr. Riker.
- MARTLING'S TAVERN.** 101-2
Site: S. E. cor. Nassau and Spruce Sts. Erected as The Horse and Manger prior to 1748 (*Liber Deeds*, XV: 31, Albany); became The Coach House prior to 1786 (*Liber Deeds*, LV: 61); Abraham B. Martling's Tavern prior to 1796, including the "New Theatre" (*The Minerva, & Merc. Eve. Advertiser*, June 3, 1796); Martling's until subsequent to 1817.—*Liber Deeds*, CXIX: 545; CXXII: 297. Am. Tract Society Bldg. now on site. Shown in *Historic N. Y.*, II: opp. p. 33.
- MERCHANTS' COFFEE HOUSE (first site).** 39-1
Site: N. W. cor. Wall and Water Sts. Erected prior to 1738 (*N.-Y. Weekly Journal*, Jan. 30, 1737-8); abandoned as a tavern 1772 (*N.-Y. Gaz.*; and *Weekly Merc.*, May 25, 1772); demolished 1792 and Tontine Coffee House erected on site (*q. v.*)—*Goodrich's Picture of N. Y.*, 74. See also Pl. 69, Vol. I.
- MERCHANTS' COFFEE HOUSE (second site).** 33-1
Site: S. E. cor. Wall and Water Sts. Erected and opened 1772 (*N.-Y. Gaz.*; and *Weekly Merc.*, May 4, 1772); shown on Pl. 69, Vol. I; destroyed by fire 1804.—*N. Y. Herald*, Dec. 19, 1804. Phoenix Coffee House erected on site (*q. v.*).
- METROPOLITAN HOTEL.** 511-1
Site: N. E. cor. Broadway and Prince St. (Note: The Hotel did not occupy the exact site of Niblo's Garden, which it partly surrounded, the foyer of the theatre leading out to Broadway.) Opened 1852.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XX: 155; *N. Y. Herald*, Sept. 1, 1852. Property sold 1894 and demolished 1895.—*N. Y. Times*, Jan. 6, 1895. Shown in *Leslie's Weekly* (1864), XIX: 200, 201; litho. by Sarony & Major, in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.
- MONTAGNE'S (MONTAGNIE'S) TAVERN.** 134-3
Site: 253-254 Broadway. Bardin's King's Arms Tavern opened here 1766 (*Bayles's Old Taverns*

- of *N. Y.*, 221; Abraham Montagne opened here 1769 (*N. Y. Journal, or Gen'l Advertiser*, Apl. 20, 1769; cf. *Liber Deeds*, CCXX: 370); Henry Kennedy kept here The Sign of The Friendly Brothers after the Revolution (*N. Y. Packet*, June 23, 1785); Montagne again in 1792 (*N. Y. Journal and Patriotic Register*, Jan. 4, 1792); Peale's Museum erected on this site 1825.—Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 440.
- MOUNT VERNON GARDEN AND THEATRE.** 174-1
Site: N. side Leonard St., 175 ft. W. of Broadway. Opened by Joseph Coré 1800 (*Liber Deeds*, LXI: 286; cf. *ibid.*, LXXV: 231; cf. Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 70); garden discontinued 1806.—City Directories.
- MURRAY HILL HOTEL.** 1275-1
Site: W. side Park Ave., bet. 40th and 41st Sts.; Stephen D. Hatch, architect; opened 1884.
- NEW YORK HOTEL.** 547-2
Site: 715-727 Broadway. Shown in etching, from photograph, by Sidney L. Smith, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 11, No. 3; litho. by Hatch & Co., in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.
- "OLD TOM'S." 50-2
Site: Cor. Thames and Temple Sts. Famous 19th Cent. "chop-house." Shown in Greatorex's *Old New York*, opp. p. 37; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1857, p. 440.
- PHENIX COFFEE HOUSE.** 33-1
Site: S. E. cor. Wall and Water Sts. Erected 1805 (*The N. Y. Gas. & Gen'l Adv.*, Apl. 20, 1805); demolished 1821.—Records of Tide Guarantee & Trust Co. Merchants' Coffee House formerly on this site (q. v.). See Pl. 69, Vol. I.
- PIA'S (PIERRE) TAVERN.** II-7
Site: N. E. cor. Marketfield and New Sts. Pierre Pia 1660.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 213; Key to Dutch Grants; Key to Castello Plan, Vol. II, Block R, No. 5. Inn kept here by Samuel Davis "at ye Swan" 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 60.
- PIETERSEN'S (ABRAHAM) TAVERN.** 22-1
Site: 14-16 Broadway. Erected c. 1648.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 119-121; see Key to Castello Plan, Block B, Nos. 2, 3, Vol. II.
- PLOW AND HARROW.** 162-1
Site: Intersection of Doyers St. and the Bowery. Shown as a "tavin" on Pl. 30, Vol. I, c. 1735; mentioned as The Plow and Harrow kept by John Fowler as early as 1773 (*Rivington's N. Y. Gazetteer*, May 27, 1773); known as the Plow and Harrow 1792 (*Daily Advertiser*, Feb. 3, 1792); sometimes known as the Farmers' Tavern (*N. Y. Packet*, Jan. 25, 1776); house and plot purchased by Hendrick Doyer, distiller, 1793 (*Liber Deeds*, LV: 26), who had it surveyed and cut up into lots 1797 (Map 482, Register's Office); and Doyers Street cut through the site of the demolished house at this time.—Pl. 70, Vol. I; Bancker survey, in box B-F, folder C, MSS. Division, N. Y. Pub. Library.
- RANELAGH GARDEN.** See HOMESTEADS, Anthony Rutgers's house, etc.
- "REBECCA'S HOUSE." 544-4
Site: S. W. cor. Astor Pl. and Bowery (S. W. cor. Bowery Lane and Sand Hill Road). Erected c. 1680 (*M. C. C.*, I: 81) by Adrian Cornelissen (Van Schaick) and Rebecca, dau. of Teunis Ides. Kept by Rebecca Ides after the death of Adrian Cornelissen and known as "Rebecca's House."—*Doc. Hist. of N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., II: 191. The same house kept by John Clapp c. 1697.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1853, pp. 454 et seq.
- RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL.** 1282-1
Site: W. side Madison Ave., bet. 46th and 47th Sts.; Warren & Wetmore, architects; opened 1911. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1911), XCIX: 45; *N. Y. Architect* (1911), V: 1-2, 9-12.
- ROYAL OAK, THE.** 22-3
Site: 26 Broadway. Erected 1657 by Jacob Eldertsen.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 35, 89; tavern kept here by Abraham Corbett, sign of the Royal Oak, 1680-87 or later.—*M. C. C.*, I: 75, 80; *Liber Deeds*, XII: 23, 33; *ibid.*, XIII: 161; *ibid.*, XXVI: 377. Standard Oil Co. Bldg. now covers site. See Castello Plan, Block C, No. 5, Vol. II.
- RUTGERSEN'S (JAN) TAVERN.** 29-9
Site: 69 Broad St. Opened 1655 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 308); house sold 1663.—*ibid.*, IV: 104, 167, 182, 207. Mansion of James Alexander, Earl of Sterling, here 1734.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXII: 97. Consolidated Exchange now covers site. See Key to Castello Plan, Block M, No. 7, Vol. II.
- ST. REGIS HOTEL.** 1290-1
Site: S. E. cor. Fifth Ave. and 55th St. Trowbridge & Livingston, architects; opened 1904. Shown in *Architectural Rec.*, XV: 552.
- SHAKESPEARE TAVERN.** 79-2
Site: 136 Fulton St. Erected by John Leake prior to Revolution; enlarged and rebuilt 1822; demolished 1836. Tablet. Stone's *Hist. N. Y. City*, 487-90; Clark's *Hist. of 7th Regt. Cn.* Chronology, 1779, 1780, 1806, 1809, 1836. Shown in Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, III: 302.
- SIGN OF THE FORT ORANGE.** 10-16
Site: 16 Stone St. Kept c. 1666 by Lucas Dirksen.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 117; *Liber Patents*, II: 42 (Albany); cf. Key to Castello Plan, Block E, Lot 14, Vol. II.
- SIMMONS'S (JOHN) TAVERN.** 46-2
Site: N. W. cor. Wall and Nassau Sts. Erected c. 1774 (*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1857, p. 561; *N. Y. Gas. and Mercury*, Feb. 13, 1775); until at least 1796.—Bayles's *Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 340, 341. Bankers' Trust Co. Bldg. now covers site.
- SMITH'S (HENDRICK JANSEN) TAVERN.** 10-15
Site: 32 Bridge St. Erected c. 1647.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 128-9; *Rec. N. Am.*, V: 48, 64. See Key to Castello Plan, Block F, No. 11, Vol. II.
- SPRING GARDEN HOUSE.** 89-1
Site: S. E. cor. Broadway and Ann St. Erected prior to 1712 (*M. C. C.*, III: 20); kept by Thos. Scurluck 1739, and later by Eve Scurluck, his widow; Sign of the King of Prussia 1759; by John Elkin 1763 (Bayles's *Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 165); smith's shop of Andrew Hopper prior to 1771.—*M. C. C.*, VII: 294. Later Barnum's Museum. St. Paul Bldg. now covers site. Shown on Pls. 26, 27, 27-a, 30, 32-a, Vol. I.
- STEVENS HOUSE.** 13-4
Site: 21-27 Broadway, 1 Morris St. Erected by Gardiner G. Howland (*Liber Deeds*, CLXXXVIII: 397; CLXXXVII: 276; CCLXXXIV: 346, 350, 352; CCCXLIV: 562-4; CDLXXXI: 236) and opened by Joseph and Lorenzo Delmonico 1846.—*N. Y. City Directory*. Delmonico's lease terminated and opened as Stevens House 1856.—(*Liber Deeds*, DCLXIII: 113-15); James Phelan 1868 (*Liber Deeds*, MXLVIII: 659); Wm. H.

- Mairs 1891.—*Ibid.*, Sec. I, VI: 79. Shown in *Both Sides of Broadway*, 42.
- SWAN, YE. See PIERRE PIA'S TAVERN.
- TADENS (MICHAEL) TAVERN OF. 9-5
Site: 11 Pearl St. 1652.—*Liber HH: 1* (Albany) to 1663.—Key to Castello Plan, Block G, No. 3, Vol. II. Maritime Bldg. now covers site.
- THREE CORNISH DAWS. 26-6
Site: 47 Wall St. Erected c. 1699.—*Liber Willis*, V: 137; *Liber Deeds*, XXIII: 194-6; XXVI: 163. U. S. Trust Co. Bldg. covers site.
- TONTINE COFFEE HOUSE. 39-1
Site: N. W. cor. Wall and Water Sts. Cornerstone June 5, 1792 (*The Daily Adv.*, June 6, 1792); occupied 1793 (Bayles's *Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 356-8); completed 1794 (Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of City of N. Y.*, III: 522); name of bldg. changed to Tontine Bldg. 1843 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1843, Chap. 232); demolished 1855 (*Home Journal*, June 16, 1855). Tontine Bldg. erected on site 1855.—*N. Y. Times*, Jan. 12, 1881. Merchants' Coffee House formerly on this site (q. v.). Tontine Coffee House shown on Pl. 69, Vol. I; also in Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 320, 327.
- UNITED STATES HOTEL. 75-1
Site: Fulton St., Pearl St. to Water St. Begun 1827; completed 1829; known first as Holt's and later as the United States Hotel (*Liber Mortgages*, CXLIII: 562; *Liber Deeds*, CCCXIX: 623; DCLXXXVII: 496); demolished 1902.—Information furnished by Mr. Charles Lane, agent for No. 38 Fulton St. Shown in *Leslie's Weekly* (1864), XIX: 200, 201; Peabody *Views of N. Y.*, Pl. 18; drawing by A. J. Davis, litho. by Imbert, Pyne Cat., No. 373.
- VAN DEN BERG'S (ADAM) MEAD-HOUSE AND GARDEN. 88
Site: W. of Broadway, bet. Vesey and Barclay Sts. Prior to 1735 (Pl. 30, Vol. I); here in 1753 (*N.-Y. Mercury*, Aug. 13, 1753); gone before 1755.—Pl. 34, Vol. I. Site of the Astor House (q. v.).
- VAUXHALL GARDENS (first site). 47-3
Site: 112 Broadway. Opened by Joseph Delacroix 1797 (*N.-Y. Gazette and Gen'l Advertiser*, May 30, 1797); removed to Bayard Estate 1798; Union Garden opened on same site 1807 with an entrance at 27 Cedar St. (*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Aug. 19, 1807); National Hotel erected here 1825 (q. v.).
- VAUXHALL GARDENS (second site). 473-2
Site: In block bounded by Grand, Broome, Crosby, and Lafayette Sts. The Bayard Mansion and grounds (q. v.) occupied and opened as Vauxhall Garden by Joseph Delacroix 1798 (*Liber Deeds*, LIII: 437; cf. *Daily Advertiser*, May 4, 1798); amphitheatre erected here 1801 (*N.-Y. Gazette and Gen'l Advertiser*, July 2, 1801); removed to Fourth Ave., near Astor Pl., 1805.—City Directories.
- VAUXHALL GARDENS (third site). 544-1
Site: Fourth Ave. to Broadway, S. of Astor Pl. Sperry's Gardens as early as 1782 (*Royal Gazette*, Mch. 2, 1782); Sperry sold to John Jacob Astor and he in turn leased to Joseph Delacroix 1803 (*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1856, p. 470; cf. *Daily Advertiser*, Aug. 8, 1803), who in the same year opened the Vauxhall Gardens here; erected and opened the Vauxhall Theatre in these grounds 1806 (Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 172); this was destroyed by fire in 1807, but rebuilt;
- P. T. Barnum had the place 1840-1842; demolished 1855.—*Ibid.*, I: 172-4. Lafayette Pl. cut through the gardens and the Astor Library erected to cover the rest of the site. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1856, p. 470.
- VAUXHALL TAVERN AND GARDEN. 137-1
Site: W. part of block Greenwich, Chambers and Warren Sts. and West Broadway. The Bowling Green prior to 1730 (Pl. 26, Vol. I); residence of Major James and partially destroyed by Sons of Liberty 1765 (*Golden Papers*, in *Collection* N. Y. Hist. Soc., 1877, pp. 54, 65); opened by Sam Fraunces as Vauxhall 1765 (*N.-Y. Gaz.*; or *Weekly Post-Boy*, May 16, 1765); sold by him 1773 (*N.-Y. Gaz.*; and *Weekly Mercury*, June 14, 1773); opened as Mt. Pleasant by Erasmus Williams 1774 (*N.-Y. Gaz.*; and *Weekly Mercury*, June 6, 1774); Cupola Iron Furnace 1802.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Aug. 17, 1802. Shown on Pls. 26, 27, 30, 40, 41 and 42, Vol. I.
- VERVEELEN'S TAVERN AT THE HARLEM FERRY. 1811-2
Site: N. side 123d St., 300 ft. W. of Pleasant Ave. Erected 1667.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 268.
- VINCENT'S (ADRIAEN) TAVERN. 29-10
Site: N. E. cor. Broad and S. William Sts. c. 1655 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 403; II: 263); here later than 1673.—*Ibid.*, VII: 6, 29. See Key to Castello Plan, Block M, No. 1, Vol. II.
- WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL. 835-1
Site: W. side Fifth Ave., bet. 33d and 34th Sts. Hotel Waldorf, at 33d St. corner, opened 1893; H. J. Hardenbergh, architect. The Astoria, at 34th St. corner, opened 1897; same architect. The former stands on site of residence of John Jacob Astor; the latter on that of William Astor.—See Pl. 155 B, Vol. III.
- WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE. 173-1
Site: 343 Broadway. Erected 1767 by Crean Brush (*Liber Mortgages*, II: 350); also known as Belvoir House and Gardens 1777 (*N.-Y. Gazette*; and *Weekly Mercury*, Mch. 24, 1777); known as Ranelagh Gardens 1780 (*Royal Gazette*, July 15, 1780); White Conduit House 1799 (*Daily Advertiser*, July 30, 1799); discontinued before 1803.—*Liber Deeds*, CIV: 509. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1865, p. 599. See also descrip. of Pl. 83-b, Vol. III.
- WHITE LION. 43-1
Site: N. W. cor. William and Wall Sts. Estab. by Gabriel Thompson prior to 1700 (*M. C. C.*, II: 99; cf. *Liber Deeds*, XXX: 184); Thompson dead and estate sold 1720.—*The Colonial Laws of N. Y.*, II: 13. Bank of America now on this site.
- WOODEN HORSE (first site). 11-1
Site: N. side Stone St., just E. of Whitehall. By Jan Geraerdy. Begun 1640; completed 1642 (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 76, 78). Sold 1655 and the sign later removed one house eastward.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 110. Produce Exchange now covers site.
- WOODEN HORSE (second site). 11-8
Site: No. 8 Stone St. Sign brought here by Maria Polet (Geraerdy-De Vos) 1657 (*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 263; cf. *ibid.*, III: 327); discontinued 1668.—*Ibid.*, VI: 142, 150. See Castello Plan and description, Block D, No. 6, Vol. II. Site now covered by Produce Exchange.
- WOODLAWN (THE NICHOLAS JONES HOUSE). 1802-1
Site: Bet. 106th and 107th Sts., 300 ft. W. of West End Ave. Erected prior to 1764 (*Liber Deeds*, XLIII: 413); "famous in war annals" of

the Revolution (Mott's *N. Y. of Yesterday*, 47). Shown on this site on Bromley's Atlas of 1897. Not shown on Insurance Maps of 1909. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1856, p. 514.

THEATRES, CIRCUSES, HALLS, ETC.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE. 850-1
Site: 932 Broadway. Corner-stone 1873 (*N. Y. Times*, Oct. 31, 1882); opened 1874 (Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 191) by Dion Boucicault; became Abbey's New Park Theatre 1876 (*ibid.*, III: 194); destroyed by fire 1882.—*N. Y. Herald*, Oct. 31, 1882.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 870-1
Site: N. E. cor. E. 14th St. and Irving Pl. Opened 1854 (Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 24-25, 55, 102); destroyed by fire 1866 (*Ann. Rep. Supt. of Bldgs.*, 1862-69, p. 243); rebuilt and reopened 1867.—*The World*, Mch. 2, 1867. Shown in Booth's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 727.

AMERICAN (BARNUM'S) MUSEUM. 89-1
Site: S. E. cor. Broadway and Ann St. Spring Garden House prior to 1712 (*M. C. C.*, III: 20) (*q. v.*); smith's shop of Andrew Hopper prior to 1771 (*ibid.*, VII: 294); Scudder's American Museum 1830 (*Commercial Advertiser*, Mch. 26, 1830); P. T. Barnum's American Museum 1842 (Brown's *Hist. N. Y. Stage*, I: 70-9; Ireland's *Rec. N. Y. Stage*, II: 570); destroyed by fire 1865.—Costello's *Our Firemen*, 267. *N. Y. Herald Bldg.* 1866.—*Liber Deeds*, DCDXL: 608. Demolished and St. Paul Bldg. erected on this site 1896.—*Liber Deeds*, XXVII: 258, Sec. 1; XXIX: 90, Sec. 1 Barnum's Museum shown on Pls. 132, 133-a, Vol. III; St. Paul Bldg. shown on Pls. 158-a and 163, Vol. III, and in *Century Mag.* (1905), LXIX: 780.

ANTHONY STREET THEATRE. 173-1
Site: 79-85 Worth St. Opened 1814; demolished 1821; Christ's Episcopal Church erected on site 1822-3 (*q. v.*).—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 84; cf. Ireland's *Rec. of N. Y. Stage*, I: 300.

APOLLO HALL. See THEATRES, Fifth Avenue Theatre.

APOLLO HALL. 196-1
Site: 412 Broadway. Erected c. 1837 as Euterpean Hall; later Apollo Saloon and New York Theatre (Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 328); later the headquarters of the Apollo Hall (Wood) Democracy.—*Ibid.*, 417.

ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE. 545-1
Site: Cor. Astor Pl. and Eighth St. Opened 1847 (Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 413); sold to Mercantile Library Assn. 1850; remodelled, opened as Clinton Hall (*q. v.*) 1854.—*Ibid.*, I: 422; cf. 23d *Ann. Rep.*, Mercantile Library Assn. Opera House shown, litho. by N. Currier, Holden Cat., No. 1850; litho. by Henry Hoff, owned by Edward W. C. Arnold.

ATLANTIC GARDEN. 202-2
Site: Bowery, bet. Bayard and Canal Sts. Erected 1858; demolished 1916.—*The World*, June 25, 1916.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM. See DALY'S THEATRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM (second site). 498-1
Site: 537 Broadway. Occupied by Barnum 1865 after the fire at Ann St. (Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 72); destroyed by fire 1868.—*The World*, Mch. 4, 1868.

BECKMAN (CHAPEL) STREET THEATRE. 92-2
Site: Beekman St., E. of Nassau St. Erected 1761; continued as a play-house until 1766.—Ireland's *Rec. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 32, 40, 41.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 824-1
Site: S. E. cor. Sixth Ave. and 23d St. Corner-stone 1868 (*The World*, Apl. 9, 1868); opened 1869; sold and altered for retail stores 1883.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 95, 144. Shown in Stone's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, opp. p. 609.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE. 290-1
Site: 37-9 Bowery. Erected 1833 and opened with stage and ring 1835; menagerie 1849; circus 1852; rebuilt and reopened as Stadt Theatre 1854; converted into an armory 1865.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 236-40. Plaza of the Manhattan Bridge covers site.

BOWERY THEATRE. 202-1
Site: 46-48 Bowery. Erected on site of Bull's Head Tavern (*q. v.*) as New York Theatre 1826; destroyed by fire, rebuilt and reopened 1828; destroyed by fire 1836; rebuilt and reopened 1837; destroyed by fire 1838; rebuilt and reopened 1839; destroyed by fire 1845; rebuilt and reopened 1845; became Thalia Theatre (drama in German) 1879; Hebrew performances began 1892 (Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 100-172); sold at auction 1911.—*N. Y. Times*, Apl. 9, 1911. Performances given until 1915; building altered and used for Italian vaudeville. Shown on Pl. 102-b, Vol. III; also in *N. Y. Mirror* (1828), VI: 49; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1863, p. 154; drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 157-1
Site: 326-330 Broadway. Erected 1846-7; opened 1847; demolished 1859.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 368-412. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1865, p. 588; also litho. in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 993-1
Site: S. W. cor. Broadway and 41st St. Erected 1887; opened 1888.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 396. Shown in *Both Sides of Broadway*, 392.

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM. 474-1
Site: 485 Broadway. Erected and opened 1850; became Wallack's Lyceum 1852; N. Y. Athenæum, Mary Provost's Theatre, George L. Fox's Olympic 1862; N. Y. Theatre, Broadway Amphitheatre 1864; Broadway Theatre 1865; demolished 1869 and dry-goods store erected on site.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 472-523. Shown in *Scribner's Mag.* (1888), IV: 590.

BUCKLEY'S HALL. 512-1
Site: 585 Broadway. Opened by Buckley's Minstrels 1856; New Olympic Theatre 1857; Metropolitan Music Hall 1858; German Theatre 1860; Canterbury Hall, later Palace of Mirrors 1860; Broadway Theatre 1863; St. Nicholas Hall; then San Francisco Minstrels 1865; White's Athenæum 1872; Metropolitan Theatre 1873; altered into stores 1883.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 115-22.

BURTON'S THEATRE. 153-5
Site: 39-41 Chambers St. Public Baths erected c. 1802 (Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 424-5); New York Baths for a time; Stoppani's Arcade Baths erected 1826-7 (*ibid.*); National Academy of Design occupied upper part (*ibid.*); became

- Palmo's Opera House 1844 (Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 337); became Burton's Theatre 1848 (*ibid.*, I: 342); Burton withdrew to Burton's New Theatre 1856 (*ibid.*, I: 359); soon afterward, bldg. rented for Federal Courts; demolished and American News Co. Bldg. erected on site 1876.—*Ibid.*, I: 361. Shown in *Scribner's Mag.* (1888), IV: 589; Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, IV: 175. Arcade Baths shown, drawn by A. J. Davis, litho. by Imbert, owned by Edward W. C. Arnold.
- BURTON'S NEW THEATRE. See TRIFLER HALL.
- CARNEGIE HALL OR LYCEUM. 1009-1
Site: Seventh Ave., W. 56th-W. 57th Sts. Corner-stone 1890; opened 1891.—*N. Y. Herald*, May 14, 1890; *The World*, May 6, 1891; see Chronology.
- CASINO. 814-1
Site: S. E. cor. Broadway and 39th St. Opened 1882.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*. Shown in *Both Sides of Broadway*, 387; *Daily Graphic*, Oct. 21, 1882, pp. 791, 793. Architects, Kimball & Wisedell.
- CASTLE GARDEN. 3-2
Site: Battery Park. Erected by U. S. Govt. as fortification called Southwest Battery; begun 1807 (M. C. C., MS., XVI: 262-4; XVII: 360); completed 1811 (Report to Congress cited in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868: 882-3); re-named Castle Clinton in honour of De Witt Clinton 1815 (8th Ann. Rep., Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 116); ceded by Congress to the Corporation 1822 (*Acts of Congress*, 1822, Chap. 17); vacated by U. S. Army and turned over to City 1823 (M. C. C., MS., XLVIII: 209); leased as a place of entertainment and called Castle Garden 1824 (Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 130; M. C. C., MS., XLIV: 386; *ibid.*, XLVI: 527; *ibid.*, LI: 73, 196); Lafayette received here 1824. President Jackson 1832, President Tyler 1843, Jenny Lind 1850, Louis Kossuth 1851 (see Chronology); U. S. Immigration Bureau 1855 (Booth's *Hist. of the City N. Y.*, 758); burned 1870 and 1876 (*N. Y. Herald*, July 10, 1876); abandoned as an Immigration Bureau 1890; opened as public aquarium 1896 (*Ann. Rep. Dept. of Parks*, 1896, p. 15). Shown on Pls. 106-b, 121, 123-a, 128, 137-a, Vol. III; Gleason's *Pictorial* (1851), I: 40-1; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1852, p. 128; *Appleton's Journal* (1869), I: No. 4 (Art Supplement, p. 1, and Frontispiece No. 7); *Daily Graphic*, May 13, 1873; quavit by C. F. W. Mielatz, Soc. of Iconophiles, Series 7, No. 8. See also BATTERY PARK.
- CENTURY THEATRE. See NEW THEATRE.
- CHATHAM GARDEN AND THEATRE. 159-1
Site: Chatham St. (Park Row), bet. Duane and Pearl Sts., running through to Augustus St. (City Hall Pl.). Opened 1822; bldg. of brick erected 1824.—Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 383-4 and Map. Hackett's American Opera House May-Sept., 1829 (Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 240); Chatham again (*ibid.*, 241); Blanchard's Amphitheatre 1830 (*ibid.*, 244); Chatham Garden Theatre 1831 (*ibid.*, 254). Converted into Second Free Presb. Ch. known as "Chatham St. Chapel" 1832.—Greenleaf's *Hist. of the Churches*, 174-5. Cf. Brown's *Hist. of N. Y. Stage*, I: 84; Ireland's *Rec. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 32.
- CHATHAM THEATRE (PURDY'S NEW NATIONAL). 117-1
Site: 201-205 Chatham St. (Park Row). Erected and opened 1839 (Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 344); same year reopened as Purdy's National Theatre (*ibid.*, 345); Chatham Theatre 1843 (*ibid.*, 405); Chatham Amphitheatre 1860; National Music Hall 1861; demolished 1862; B. M. Cowperthwaite & Co. cover site.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 297-337; Ireland's *Rec. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 533-700.
- CHICKERING HALL. 820-1
Site: N. W. cor. Fifth Ave. and 18th St. Opened 1875; architect, Richard M. Hunt. Shown in *Select N. Y. . . . 100 Albertype Illustrations* (1889-90). Altered for business purposes 1893.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 591-2. Demolished 1902.
- CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS. 232-2
Site: 446-448 Broadway. Broadway Circus 1816 (Blunt's *Stranger's Guide to N. Y.*); West's Circus 1810; leased by Park Theatre Co. 1822; known as the Broadway Theatre 1827; later Tattersall's Stables (Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 103, 136, 219); City Assembly Rooms 1850; Fellows's Opera House and Hall of Lyrics 1850; American, Henry Wood's Minstrels 1851; Christy & Wood's Minstrel Hall 1853; destroyed by fire with the adjoining Olympic 1854; rebuilt and reopened; Nagle's 1858; Buckley's 1858; Hooley's 1859; Butler's American 1860; destroyed by fire 1866.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 468-72. Shown on Pl. 113, Vol. III (1836).
- CRYSTAL PALACE. 1257-1
Site: Bryant Park. Erected 1853.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, XX: 10-11; *N. Y. Crystal Palace*, by Carstensen & Gildemeister, the architects (1854); *Official Catalogue of N. Y. Exhibition* (1853). Destroyed by fire 1858.—*N. Y. Herald*, Oct. 6, 1858. Shown on Pls. 141-a, 145, Vol. III; Gleason's *Pictorial*, VI: 68-9, 72-3, 80; *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1861, p. 170.
- DALY'S THEATRE. 831-1
Site: W. side Broadway bet. 29th and 30th St. Erected 1867 and opened as Banvard's Museum or the Museum of New York; became Daly's Theatre 1879.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 522. Shown in *Both Sides of Broadway*, 362.
- EARLIEST THEATRE. 39-3
Site: S. E. cor. Pearl St. and Maiden Lane (?) (premises belonging to Van Dam). Occupied c. 1732 as a theatre.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 1, quoting *N.-Y. Gazette*, Oct. 8, 1734. See however Pl. 30, Vol. I, showing a theatre on Broadway in 1732-5; see also corresponding description for discussion regarding early playhouses.
- EDEN MUSÉE. 825-5
Site: 55 W. 23d St. Opened 1884 for exhibitions of waxworks.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 532. Demolished 1916.
- FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. 825-4
Site: S. side 24th St., W. of Fifth Ave. Erected by Amos R. Eno and occupied as an evening Stock Exchange 1862; Christy's Minstrels 1865; Fifth Avenue Theatre 1867; rebuilt and opened as Brougham's Theatre 1868-9; Fifth Avenue Theatre again 1869; destroyed by fire 1873; rebuilt 1877 and reopened as the Fifth Avenue Hall 1878; remodelled and opened as Madison Square Theatre 1879; Hoyt's Theatre 1891.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 399-415. Fifth Avenue Bldg. now covers site.
- FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. 830-2
Site: Originally a few doors W. of Broadway, on N. side 28th St.; now N. W. cor. Broadway and 28th St. Opened as Apollo Hall 1868; Newcomb's Hall

- 1871; transformed into a theatre in 1873 by the Gilsey Estate, opened by Augustin Daly as the New Fifth Avenue Theatre 1873 (Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III, 1-3); subsequently Haverly's, Stetson's and Miner's Fifth Avenue Theatre (*ibid.*, III, 29-61); destroyed by fire 1891; new building begun 1891; opened 1892 as Miner's Fifth Avenue Theatre (*ibid.*, III, 61); became Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre 1900 (*ibid.*, III, 80). Gilsey mansion formerly on this site.
- FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.** 790-1
Site: 105-109 W. 14th St. Opened partly on site of Palace Garden as the Théâtre Français (sometimes called the "French Theatre") 1866; Fourteenth St. Theatre 1870; demolished 1871. Rebuilt, called the Lyceum and reopened 1871; Haverly's Theatre 1879; Fourteenth St. Theatre again 1885.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II, 447-93.
- FRANCONI'S HIPPODROME.** 825-1
Site: N. W. cor. Broadway and 23d St. Erected 1853; demolished and Fifth Ave. Hotel begun on site 1856. Shown on Pl. 141-b, Vol. III.
- FRANKLIN THEATRE.** 279-3
Site: E. side Park Row, near James St. (formerly 175 Chatham St.). Opened 1835; Franklin Museum 1848; closed 1854 and bldg. used for other purposes.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, 240-262. See Colton's Topog. Map (1836), Pl. 124, Vol. III.
- GARRICK THEATRE.** See HARRIGAN'S THEATRE.
- GRAND OPERA HOUSE.** 747-1
Site: N. W. cor. Eighth Ave. and 23d St. Cornerstone 1864; opened as Pike's Opera House 1868; re-named Grand Opera House 1869.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II, 599, et seq. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1868, p. 696.
- HARRIGAN & HART'S NEW THEATRE COMIQUE.** 545-3
Site: 728-730 Broadway. Bldg. of the Church of the Messiah bought by A. T. Stewart, altered and opened by J. H. Hackett as the Broadway Athenæum 1865 (Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II, 377); Lucy Rushton's Theatre 1865, N. Y. Theatre, 1866 (*ibid.*, II, 379); Worrell Sisters' Theatre 1867 (p. 383); New York Theatre 1868 (p. 386); Globe Theatre 1870 (p. 388); Nixon's Amphitheatre 1871; Daly's Fifth Ave. Theatre 1873 (p. 390); Fox's Broadway Theatre 1874 (p. 393); later in that year the Globe again; Bryant's Opera House; the National Theatre 1875 (p. 394); Globe 1878 (p. 396); New Theatre Comique (Harrigan & Hart) 1881 (p. 397); destroyed by fire 1884 (*N. Y. Times*, Dec. 24, 1884); "Ye Olde London Streets" erected 1887.—*Liber Deeds*, MMLXIII, 129; *Pro. Bd. Aid.*, App'd by Mayor, LIV, 454; later Bunnell's Museum, &c.; demolished 1902.—Brown (*supra*), II, 398. Shown in Jenkins's *Greatest Street in the World*, 215.
- HARRIGAN'S THEATRE.** 837-1
Site: 63-67 W. 35th St. Erected 1890 (*N. Y. Times*, Dec. 5, 1890); opened 1890 by Edward Harrigan (*ibid.*, Dec. 30, 1890); opened as the Garrick by Richard Mansfield 1895.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III, 565-6.
- HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.** 811-2
Site: N. W. cor. Broadway and 35th St. Erected as Colosseum 1873 and opened 1874 with panorama; bldg. taken down and re-erected in Philadelphia 1876; N. Y. Aquarium erected on site 1876; circus 1880; Criterion Theatre 1882; New Park Theatre 1883; Harrigan's Park 1885; Hyde & Behman 1880; A. M. Palmer's 1890; Herald Square 1894.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III, 371-85.
- HIPPODROME, THE.** 1259-7
Site: E. side Sixth Ave. bet. 43d and 44th Sts.; opened 1905. See *Engineering Rec.* (1905), LII, 228.
- IRVING HALL.** 870-5
Site: S. W. cor. Irving Pl. and 15th St. Erected 1860; demolished 1888; Amberg Theatre erected on site and opened 1888; became the Irving Place Theatre 1893.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II, 222-234. Shown in *Leshie's Weekly* (1902), XCIV, 232.
- ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE (DA PONTE'S).** 177-3
Site: N. W. cor. Church and Leonard Sts. Erected 1833 (*N.-Y. As It Is* [1833], 172); National Theatre 1836 (Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I, 240-257); destroyed by fire 1839 (Costello's *Our Firemen*, 231); rebuilt 1840 and reopened (Knickerbocker *Mag.*, XIV, 381); destroyed by fire 1843.—Costello, 233, Brown, I, 257.
- JOHN STREET THEATRE.** 79-1
Site: 15-21 John St. Erected and opened 1767; closed 1774; conducted as Theatre Royal by British officers 1777-81; reopened as National Theatre 1785; demolished 1789; rebuilt and reopened 1791; last performance 1798. Alley bet. Nos. 15 and 19 still marks approach to lot on which theatre stood.—Ireland's *Rec. of N. Y. Stage*, I, 42, 64-5, 117. See Chronology; and Pls. 41, 64, Vol. I.
- LA FAYETTE THEATRE.** 227-1
Site: 308-310 West Broadway. Opened as a circus and riding-school 1824 (Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 383); altered and opened as the La Fayette Theatre 1826 (Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I, 100); destroyed by fire 1829.—Costello's *Our Firemen*, 267. Shown in *N. Y. Mirror* (1827), V, 97; also, drawing by A. J. Davis, litho. by Imbert, in N. Y. Pub. Library (Emmet Coll., No. 11289). St. Alphonsus Church now on site. Church shown, litho. by Hatch & Co., in possession of Edward W. C. Arnold.
- LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.** 522-1
Site: 624 Broadway. Opened 1856 (Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II, 123); Jane English's Theatre, then (Mrs. John Wood's) Olympic 1863 (*ibid.*, II, 143-6) to 1866, when continued as the Olympic (*ibid.*, II, 154); closed 1880 (*ibid.*, II, 168); demolished 1880.—*N. Y. Sun*, Jan. 16, 1915.
- LYCEUM THEATRE.** 853-2
Site: 312-16 Fourth Ave. Begun 1884; opened 1885 (Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III, 419-20). Shown in *Select New York . . . Albertype Illustrations* (1889-90). Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. Bldg. now on site.
- MADISON SQUARE GARDEN (first).** 856-1
Site: Madison to Fourth Ave., 26th to 27th St. The N. Y. and Harlem R. R. erected a depot on S. half of block 1837; N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. erected passenger station on N. half of block 1857; abandoned for Grand Central Station 1871; circus, menagerie, etc.; Gilmore's Garden 1875; bldg. collapsed Apr. 21, 1880; P. T. Barnum and others formed stock company

- July, 1880, to build coliseum, etc., on site (*Harp. Weekly*, May 8 and July 17, 1880); Madison Square Garden opened 1879; demolished 1889.—*Chronology*; Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 88-9. New Madison Square Garden erected on site (q. v.).
- MADISON SQUARE GARDEN (present).** 856-1
Site: Block bounded by Madison and Fourth Aves., 26th and 27th Sts. Erected 1890 (Mrs. Burton Harrison's *Hist. City of N. Y.*, 854); McKim, Mead & White, architects; sold 1916.—*N. Y. Times*, Dec. 9, 1916. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1891), Vol. XXXIV, No. 833; *ibid.* (1892), Vol. XXXVII: 864; Pl. 168, Vol. III.
- MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.** See FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, *supra*.
- MASONIC HALL ("GOTHIC HALL").** 156-1
Site: 314-316 Broadway. Corner-stone 1826 (Orig. MSS. Minutes of Grand Lodge of the State of N. Y.); dedicated 1827.—*N. Y. Spy*, Nov. 3, 1827. Architect, Hugh Reinagle. Demolished 1841.—*N. Y. City Directory*. Shown in *N. Y. Mirror* (1830), VII: 353; Peabody *Views of N. Y.*, opp. p. 41; drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views; drawing by A. J. Davis, litho. by Imbert, in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc.
- MECHANICS' HALL (first site).** 124-1
Site: N. W. cor. Broadway and Park Pl. Corner-stone 1802 (*Annals of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen*, 40-2); opened 1803 (*N.-Y. Gaz. and Gen. Adv.*, Jan. 5, 1803); demolished 1870.—*Annals*, etc. (*supra*), pp. 167-8. The bldg. of the Security Ins. Co. was then erected, but the Varick Bldg. now covers the site. Shown in the *Annals* (*supra*), opp. p. 36; also on Bancker Survey (1798), showing sketch of lots including corner lot named "Mechanic Hall," in box B-F, folder "Broadway," MSS. Division, N. Y. Pub. Library.
- MECHANICS' HALL (second site).** 473-3
Site: 472 Broadway. Building purchased 1845 (*Annals of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen*, 108); greatly improved and altered 1850 (*ibid.*, 116); removed to 18 E. 16th St. 1878.—*ibid.*, 201. The 16th St. bldg. is shown in the *Annals* (*supra*), opp. pp. 169 and 192. Shown in the *Annals*, opp. pp. 80 and 101.
- MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL.** 993-2
Site: 119 W. 40th St. Shown in *Architectural Rec.* (1896), VI: 199.
- METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.** 815-1
Site: Bounded by Broadway, Seventh Ave., 39th and 40th Sts. Opened 1883 (Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 442); destroyed by fire 1892 (*The World*, Aug. 28, 1892); rebuilt; reopened 1893.—Brown (*supra*), III: 454. Shown in *Am. Architect* (1884), Vol. XV; No. 425-6. J. C. Cady, architect.
- MITCHELL'S OLYMPIC.** 232-3
Site: 442-444 Broadway. Opened 1837; continued Mitchell's Olympic until 1848; opened by Burton 1850; destroyed by fire when the adjoining City Assembly Rooms burned 1854.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 264-88.
- MT. PITT CIRCUS.** 331-1
Site: N. side Grand St., bet. Sheriff and Columbia Sts. Erected 1826; destroyed by fire 1829. Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 174-5; Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 385 and Map.
- MT. VERNON THEATRE.** 174-1
Site: N. W. cor. Broadway and Leonard Sts. Opened in the Mt. Vernon Gardens 1800.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 70.
- NASSAU STREET THEATRE.** 67-1
Site: 64-66 Nassau St. Old Brewery occupied 1750 by "company of comedians from Philadelphia" (Ireland's *Rec. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 2); rebuilt 1753 by Lewis Hallam (*N.-Y. Mercury*, Sept. 17, 1753); converted 1758 into a church by German Reformed congr. (q. v.).
- NEW GREENWICH THEATRE.** See under HOME-STEADS, Richmond Hill.
- NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.** 1013-1
Site: No. 214 W. 42d St.; Herts and Tallant, architects. See "The Steel Framing of the New Amsterdam Theatre" in *Engineering Record* (1904), L: 608, 622, 649. Opened 1903.
- NEW THEATRE.** 1115-1
Site: Cent. Pk. W. bet. 62d and 63d Sts. Opened 1909.—*The Sun*, Nov. 7, 1909. Architects, Carrère & Hastings. See *A Competition for the selection of an architect for the New Theatre* (1906). Shown in *Architects' and Builders' Mag.* (1909), XLII: 81.
- NIBLO'S GARDEN.** 511-1
Site: N. E. cor. Broadway and Prince St. Stadium c. 1800; Columbian Gardens 1823, later Niblo's Garden; Sans Souci Theatre 1827; destroyed by fire 1846; rebuilt and reopened 1849; destroyed by fire 1872 and rebuilt.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 175 *et seq.*; cf. Costello's *Our Firemen*, 240-1. Bldg. demolished 1895.—*N. Y. Times*, Jan. 6, 1895. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1865, pp. 631-2.
- "OLDE LONDON STREETES, YE." See HARRIGAN & HART'S NEW THEATRE COMIQUE.
- PALACE GARDEN.** 790-2
Site: 109-111 W. 14th St. Opened 1858; premises enlarged, called Cremorne Gardens 1862; demolished and Sanitary Commission built on site 1864; 9th Regt. Armory and Fourteenth St. Theatre now cover site.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 187-9.
- PARK THEATRE.** 90-1
Site: 21-25 Park Row. Corner-stone 1795 (Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 76); opened 1798 (*ibid.*, 377); destroyed by fire 1820 (*ibid.*, 120); rebuilt and reopened 1821 (*ibid.*, 378); destroyed by fire 1848.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 444. Shown on Pl. 100, Vol. III; interior shown, Pl. 91, Vol. III; Fay's *Views of N. Y.*, Pl. 16; drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views.
- PASTOR'S (TONY) NEW FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.** 870-4
Site: N. side 14th St., bet. Irving Pl. and Third Ave. Opened as Bryant's Minstrel Hall 1868; Germania Theatre 1874; Tony Pastor's 1881.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 81. Now known as Olympic Theatre.
- PEALE'S MUSEUM.** 134-3
Site: 253-254 Broadway. Erected on the site of Montagne's Tavern 1825.—Westervelt MSS. in N. Y. Pub. Library; cf. Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.*, 440.
- PLAY-HOUSE ON BROADWAY.** 22-1
Site: Part of 12-14 Broadway. In existence c. 1735.—Pl. 30, Vol. I; *N.-Y. Weekly Journal*, Feb. 2, 1740-41.

RICHMOND HILL. See under HOMESTEADS, Richmond Hill.

RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE. 20-4
Site: S. W. cor. Broadway and Exchange Alley. Estab. 1795.—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour., & Pat. Reg.*, Jan. 1, 1795. Removed to Greenwich St. 1797. See below.

RICKETTS'S NEW AMPHITHEATRE. 18-1
Site: 82-84 Greenwich St., extending to Washington St. Estab. 1797.—*Greenwood's The Circus*, 82-3. Shown on Bancker survey (1799), in box G-H, folder G, MSS. Division, N. Y. Pub. Library; and on survey by Joseph F. Mangin, Jan. 10, 1803. Occupied later as Wignell & Reinagle's Greenwich St. Summer Theatre.—*Wilson's Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, IV: 469. And see Chronology.

ST. JOHN'S (MASONIC) HALL. 121-5
Site: 8 Frankfort St. Corner-stone 1802; consecrated 1803; demolished 1847 (*Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York*, 1908, pp. 74-5; cf. *Liber Deeds*, LXIII: 391; CXXXIII: 382); sold 1818 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1817, Chap. 133; *Liber Deeds*, CXXXIII: 498); French's Hotel erected on this and adjoining lots 1848; site subsequently covered by Pulitzer Bldg. See FRENCH'S HOTEL; PULITZER BLDG.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 830-1
Site: In Gilsey Bldg., W. side Broadway, bet. 28th and 29th Sts. Reconstructed billiard hall became home of San Francisco Minstrels 1874; Haverly's Comedy Theatre 1884; Dockstader's Minstrel Hall 1886; New Gaiety Theatre 1890; Herrmann's 1890; St. James Hall 1894; Gaiety Theatre 1895; Savoy Theatre 1896; Sam Jack's 1898; Theatre Comique 1899; the Princess 1902.—*Brown's Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 208-223. Princess Bldg. now on site.

SCUDDER'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. 90-5
Site: 21 Park Row. Estab. 1810 (Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 82-3); removed to rooms in old Almshouse (the New York Institution) 1816.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXXI: 63, 78, 311.

STEINWAY HALL. 870-1
Site: Rear 109 E. 14th St., extending to 15th St. Opened 1866 (*Brown's Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 516); demolished 1916.—*The World*, July 9, 1916.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE. 532-2
Site: 659 Broadway. Begun 1837; completed 1838; Medical School of N. Y. University founded here 1841.—*Bulletin of N. Y. Univ.* (1911). Shown in Francis's *A Picture of N. Y.* (1846), 55.

TAMMANY HALL. See CLUBS.

THEATRE ON MR. CRUGER'S WHARF. 32-2
Site: Below Water St., bet. Cuyler's Alley and Old Slip. Erected 1758.—*Brown's Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 6; *N. Y. Mercury*, Jan. 29, 1759.

TIVOLI GARDEN. See under HOMESTEADS, Richmond Hill.

TRIPLER HALL. 532-1
Site: 667-677 Broadway. Erected and opened 1850; became Metropolitan Hall 1851; destroyed by fire, rebuilt and reopened as the New York Theatre and Metropolitan Opera House 1854; Laura Keane's Varieties 1855; Burton's New Theatre 1856; the New Metropolitan 1859; altered, enlarged, and opened as The Winter Garden

1859; destroyed by fire 1867; rebuilt and became the Grand Central Hotel, now the Broadway Central—*Brown's Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 425-68. Shown in Jenkins's *Greatest Street in the World*, 206.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. 565-2
Site: Union Sq., bet. Broadway and Fourth Ave. Erected in centre of Union Place Hotel; opened 1871 (*Brown's Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 145); destroyed by fire 1888 (*N. Y. World*, Feb. 29, 1888); rebuilt and became Keith's Union Square Theatre 1893.—*Brown (supra)*, III: 190.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. 565-1
Site: 844 Broadway, above N. E. cor. 13th St. Erected 1861; Germania Theatre 1881; Star Theatre 1883; demolished 1901.—*Brown's Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 244-5, 303, 343. Shown in Jenkins's *Greatest Street in the World*, 209.

WASHINGTON HALL. 153-4
Site: N. E. cor. Broadway and Reade St. Corner-stone 1809.—*N. Y. Spectator*, July 8, 1809. Completed 1812.—*Com. Adv.*, Dec. 28, 1812. Destroyed by fire; site sold to A. T. Stewart 1845.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 245. Stewart Bldg. covers site. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1853, p. 480; eng. by N. & S. S. Jocelyn after drawing by E. W. Bridges.

WOOD'S MARBLE HALL. 498-2
Site: 561-563 Broadway. Opened Wood & Christy's Minstrels 1857; closed, premises altered and became the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank 1859; demolished 1877.—*Brown's Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 169-170.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL. 483-2
Site: 514 Broadway. Formerly a Synagogue; turned into Wood's Minstrels 1862; German Thalia Theatre 1866; Wood's Theatre Comique 1867; Lingard's Theatre and once more Comique 1867; partially destroyed by fire 1868; rebuilt and reopened 1869; Harrigan & Hart's 1876; demolished 1881.—*Brown's Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 344-52.

VILLAGES*

BLOOMINGDALE (Bloemendael, i. e., Vale of Flowers). 729-1863

Site: West side, 23d St. N. to Harlem line. So-called as early as 1680 (*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 443); so-called 1701 in conveyance quoted in Tuttle's *Abstracts of Title*, III: 542.

BOWERY (OR STUYVESANT) VILLAGE. 560
Site: Stuyvesant Bowery, vicinity present Bowery and Second Ave. Settlement formed 1660.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 210. Name Bowery Village bestowed beginning XIXth Century.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1862, p. 692; cf. *ibid.*, 1866, p. 580.

CARMANSVILLE. 2076
Site: Along the Bloomingdale Rd., bet. the present 142d and 158th Sts.—*18th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 460-1.

CHELSEA. 716
Site: Part of the city bet. Eighth Ave. and Hudson River, 19th to 24th Sts.; called so from the homestead of Captain Clarke, afterward the home of Bishop and Clement C. Moore. See under HOMESTEADS, Chelsea House.

* The reference numbers here given indicate the particular subdivisions of the Landmark Map (Pls. 174-180), where the names of the villages begin.

- GREENWICH.** 597
Site: From Christopher St. to 21st St.; from the Bowery and Fourth Ave. to the Hudson River.—Pl. 41, Vol. I. So-called 1734 on Bradford's Map of New York Harbour.—Pl. 29, Vol. I. Covers site of Sapokanickan (q. v.).
- HARLEM (NIEUW HAERLEM).** 1784
Organized 1658 (*Laws and Ordinances of N. Neth.*, 335-7); division line bet. city and Harlem run 1727 (*M. C. C.*, III: 409-10, 411-12, 431, 470); division line settled 1775 (*ibid.*, VIII: 93); boundary line established marked by four square stones on which were written the words "New York" on one side and "Harlem" on the other 1806.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XV: 544. See A. Pl. 9-a and b, Vol. III.
- HARSENVILLE.** 1162
Site: 59th to 87th Sts., Central Park, W. to Hudson River. A local appellation, taking its name from the Harsen family which came to live there in 1763.—Mott's *The New York of Yesterday*, 81, and map facing p. 84. Shown in Greatorex' *Old N. Y.*, 145.
- LANCASTER.**
The name under which Governor Nicolls patented Harlem.—*Liber Patents*, I: 57 (Albany).
- MANHATTANVILLE.** 1995
Came into existence c. 1806.—*Spectator*, July 9, 1806. See Pl. 112, Vol. III; shown also in Emmet Collection, No. 12369, in N. Y. Pub. Library. See Pl. 112, Vol. III.
- NORTHWYCK (NORTHWYCK, NORTHTOWN).**
Same as Sapokanickan (q. v.). So-called by the Dutch prior to 1671.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 185.
- SAPOKANICKAN (INDIAN).** 712
Site: About S. of Little West Twelfth St. to Gansevoort St., Eighth Ave. to the Hudson River. First mention 1629.—Report of Jacob Goelet to Oliver de Lancey 1762 with De Lancey papers, in N. Y. Hist. Soc.; cf. *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 3, 13, 19. Cf. Ruttenber's *Indian Geographical Names in Proceedings*, N. Y. State Hist. Assn., 1906.
- STUYVESANT VILLAGE.** See BOWERY VILLAGE.
- WERPOES.** 171, 194
"Beyond Fresh Water."—*Liber Patents*, III: 77 (Albany).
- YORKVILLE.** 1447
Site: E. of Third Ave. to the East River, bet. 69th and 90th Sts.—Colton's *Topog. Map*, 1836. Cf. Map of estate of heirs of Samuel Waldron, by John Ewen, 1835.—Tuttle's *Abstracts of Title*, II: 145.
- WEST INDIA COMPANY'S BUILDINGS**
- BAKERY OF THE COMPANY.** 9-2
Site: S. E. cor. Pearl and State Sts. Erected prior to 1633.—*Dutch MSS.*, I: 81 (Albany).
- BREW-HOUSE OF THE COMPANY.** 10-6
Site: S. side Stone St., bet. Whitehall and Broad Sts. Erected prior to 1646 (*Liber GG*: 159, Albany); demolished prior to 1651.—*Dutch MSS.*, III: 75 (Albany).
- COUNTING-HOUSE, OLD PACK-HOUSE OR STORE-HOUSE OF THE COMPANY.** 10-10
Site: In Whitehall St., N. of Pearl St. Erected prior to 1626; destroyed prior to 1638.—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 83; see Chronology, 1626.
- FIVE HOUSES OF THE COMPANY.** 10-5
Site: 19-21 Bridge St., 2-4 Stone St. ("On the Winkelstraet."—De Sille's List of 1660). Erected prior to 1638.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 16; N. Y. Hist. Soc. *Collections*, 1841, p. 279. Demolished prior to 1680.—*Liber Patents*, V: 5, 8, 9 (Albany); *Land Papers*, I: 179, 213 (Albany). See Key to Map of Dutch Grants, Block E, Lot 6, Vol. II; Key to Castello Plan, Block E, No. 6, Vol. II.
- HOSPITAL ("THE GAST HUYS").** 10-8
Site: 25 Bridge St. Erected by the West India Co. 1659-60.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 162, 204; *N. Neth. Reg.*, 128; *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 216. Key to Castello Plan, Block E, No. 23, Vol. II.
- HOUSE OF THE COMPANY'S NEGROES.** 29-2
Site: 32-34 South William St. Prior to 1643 (*Liber GG*: 67, Albany); demolished c. 1662.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 3; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.) 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 292-3. Horse-mill erected on site prior to 1667.—*Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 114-16; *Liber Deeds*, B: 178, 200; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 227-8. Here in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 58. Referred to as "the Old Mill House" 1682.—Orig. deed in possession of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. See Key to Castello Plan, Block M, Lot 10, Vol. II.
- PACK-HOUSE ("PACHUYS") OF THE COMPANY. THE EARLIEST ENGLISH CUSTOM HOUSE.** 10-2
Site: Now covered by 33 Pearl St. Erected 1649 (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 105); cf. *Liber Patents*, II: 73; III: 102, Albany; confiscated 1665 and became the Custom House (*ibid.*, I: 99); ruinous and granted to Archibald Kennedy 1752.—*Land Papers*, XIV: 171 (Albany) and map annexed; cf. *Cal. Land Papers*, 266. Shown on Pls. 4, 6, 13 and 14, Vol. I; Castello Plan (Block F, No. 6), Vol. II.
- WEIGH-HOUSE (CUSTOM-HOUSE).** 8-4
Site: S. E. cor. Pearl and Moore Sts. Built 1654. U. S. Army Bldg. now on site.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 56, 195, 246; *Laws & Ord. N. Neth.*, 174-77. Pls. 10, 10-a, 13, 14, 14-a, 15, 16, 16-a, 17, 23, Vol. I.
- WHARVES, PIERS, AND SLIPS**
- ABEEL'S WHARF.** 7-5
Site: W. side of Coenties Dock. Constructed 1750.—*M. C. C.*, V: 293.
- ABEEL'S WHARF.** 110-1
Site: E. side of James Slip, East River.—Post's *Old Streets*, 3.
- ACKERLY'S WHARF.** 248-1
Site: E. of Water St., midway bet. Pike and Rutgers Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 3. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I, and Longworth's Map of 1808.
- ALBANY BASIN, LATER COENTIES SLIP.** 6
Site: Basin at the end of Coenties Slip; Albany Pier to southward, shown on Pl. 41 (1767); a new pier completed 1811 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XXIII); the Basin to be hereafter known and designated by the name of the Old Albany Basin 1809.—*Ibid.*, XX: 112. The other Albany Basin was and had been since c. 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I) on the North River bet. Cedar and Thames Sts.
- ALBANY BASIN (new).** 16-1
Site: Thames to Cedar St., on North River side. Piers constructed 1791 (*M. C. C.*, MS., X: 87, 94); slip completed 1796 (*ibid.*, XII: 50); partly

- filled in 1813.—*Ibid.*, XXVII: 271. Shown on Pls. 64 and 70, Vol. I; Longworth's Map (1808); Goodrich's Map (1828).
- ALBANY PIER.** 7-5 to 2-2
Site: W. side Coenties Slip at abt. Front St. Prior to 1767; extended 1767 (*M. C. C.*, VII: 77, 124). *Cf.* Pls. 41, 42, 64, Vol. I. Longworth's Map (1808); Poppleton's Plan (1817)* where it becomes and is still Pier 6, East River. See on modern atlases.
- BARDEN'S WHARF.** 57-4
Site: Foot of Liberty St.—Post's *Old Streets*, 5. Called Lindsey's Wharf before 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- BEACH'S WHARF.**
Site: East River, bet. Old Slip and Gouverneur's Wharf.—Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- BEDLOW'S WHARF.**
Site: East River S. of Charlotte St. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- BEEKMAN (BEECKMAN'S) SLIP.** 96-2, 2
Site: Fulton St. from Pearl St. to East River. Constructed by Gerard Beekman 1703 (*M. C. C.*, II: 220, 237); filled up 1772 (*ibid.*, VII: 341-2, 363); further filled 1807 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XVI: 336); pier built at 1811 (*ibid.*, XXIII: 249); shown on Pls. 26, 27, 27A, and 64, Vol. I.
- BEEKMAN'S (BEECKMAN'S) SLIP (later).** 73-2
Site: East River, Fulton to Beekman Sts.
- BEEKMAN'S WHARF.**
Site: S. of George (now Market) St., at Water St. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- BENSALL'S DOCK.**
Site: Foot of Dey St. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- BOWN'S WHARF**
Site: East River, bet. Burling and Beekman Slips. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- BROAD STREET WHARF AND SLIP.** 7-7, 8, 9
Wharf built 1695 (*M. C. C.*, I: 393); slip commenced 1697 (*ibid.*, II: 11, 12); completed 1698.—*Ibid.*, II: 68.
- BROWNJOHN'S WHARF.** 38-3, 38-1
Site: Pine St., below Water St. Constructed 1770.—*M. C. C.*, VII: 201, 267. Extended eastward c. 1774.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 85.
- BRUCE'S DOCK.** 600-1
Site: Opp. W. Houston St. at Greenwich St.—Post's *Old Streets*, 8.
- BRUCE'S WHARF.**
Site: East River, foot of Pine St.—Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- BUCHANAN'S DOCK.** 248-2
Site: Part of block bet. Rutgers, Pike, Water and South Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 8. See Longworth's Map (1808).
- BURLING SLIP.** 70, 71, 72, 74
Site: John St., from Pearl St. to East River. Van Clyff's Slip prior to 1692 (*M. C. C.*, I: 279); Lyons Slip c. 1730 (Pls. 26, 27, 27A, and 64, Vol. I); Rodman's Slip c. 1736 (*M. C. C.*, IV: 323); Burling's Slip prior to 1743 (*ibid.*, V: 113, 168; *cf. ibid.*, IV: 322-3, 373-6); Lyons Slip prior to 1755 (Pl. 34, Vol. I); filled in 1761 (*ibid.*, VI: 258-9); but shown as Burling Slip 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I).
- BURNET'S KEY.** 37 to 38
Site: Blocks bounded by South, Water and Front Sts., Wall St. and Maiden Lane. Constructed prior to 1730.—Pls. 26, 27 and 27-a, Vol. I.
- BYVANCK'S WHARF.** 73-5
Site: Bet. Beekman St. and Peck's Slip.—Post's *Old Streets*, 9. See Longworth's Map (1808).
- CANAL STREET BASIN.** 655-4, 4, 4, 4
Site: From N. line of Broome St. to S. line of Spring St., N. R.—Poppleton's Plan (1817). Built 1810.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XXII: 215-6, 242.
- CANNON'S DOCK.** 322-1
Site: Part of Broome St., bet. Goerck and Tompkins Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 9.
- CANNON'S WHARF.** 96-5
Site: Bet. Fulton and Beekman Sts. at Front St. Constructed prior to 1730.—Pls. 26, 27 and 27A, Vol. I.
- CAREENING PLACE.**
Site: Above Col. Rutgers's house, East River. Shown on A. Pl. 7-a, Vol. III.
- CAREENING PLACE.** 1357-1
Site: At Turtle Bay, N. side 45th St., at the East River. Granted 1734.—*M. C. C.*, IV: 166-7, 172, 209, 212-13.
- CARLISLE STREET WHARF.** 55-1
Site: Part of Carlisle St., bet. Washington and West Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 9; see Longworth's Map (1808).
- CARMAN'S WHARF.** 17-1
Site: Part of block bounded by Morris, Rector, Washington and West Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 9.
- CATHERINE SLIP.**
Site: East River, foot of Catherine St. at Water St. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- CATHARINE STREET PIER.** 240-2
Site: South St. at Catharine Slip. Constructed 1814.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XXVIII: 308.
- CHARLOTTE PIER.** 248 to 249
Site: Pike St., bet. Cherry and South Sts. Same as Pike Slip. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- CHARLOTTE STREET PIER.** 240-3
Site: South St. at Pike Slip. Constructed 1806.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XVI: 110.
- CHELSEA IMPROVEMENT (CHELSEA PIERS).** 662 to 663
Site: Hudson River Front, from 14th to 23d St. Completed 1909.—*Mayor's Message* (1909), 66.
- CLARK'S WHARF.** 108-1
Site: Part of block bounded by Dover, Roosevelt, Front and South Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 10; see Longworth's Map (1808).
- CLARKE'S WHARF.** 73-1
Site: Slightly S. of James Slip at Water St. Constructed prior to 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- CLAWSON'S (CLASON'S) WHARF.** 241-1
Site: East River, N. line of Pike St. Constructed prior to 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- COENTIES SLIP** 30-2
Site: Foot of Coenties Lane. Commenced 1696 (*M. C. C.*, I: 404); estab. as a public slip forever 1699.—*Ibid.*, II: 81.
- COFFEE HOUSE BRIDGE.** 38-2
Site: Foot of Wall St., below Water St. Constructed prior to 1770 (*M. C. C.*, VII: 218, 247, 314); new bridge ordered built 1786.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), VIII: 436-7.
- COFFEE HOUSE SLIP (FORMERLY CLARK'S SLIP).** 31-2
Site: Foot of Wall St. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- COFFEE HOUSE SLIP.** 33-2, 39-2
Site: Foot of Wall St., from (first) Pearl—(later)

* This important plan is the first on which the house numbers are given. The only copy known to the author is in the N. Y. Pub. Library. (Reproduced, but without house numbers, in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855.)

- Front St. The Meal Market Slip 1735 (Pl. 30, Vol. I). The Coffee House Slip 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I) and until later than 1858 (Map Frontispiece *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1858). Shown in Peabody *Views of N. Y.*, Pl. 16.
- COMFORT'S DOCK.**
Site: North River, near foot of Stone St. (Thames St.); prior to 1730. Shown on Pls. 26, 27, 30, Vol. I. Apparently same as the later Swartwout's Wharf (q. v.), shown on Taylor-Roberts Map (Pl. 64, Vol. I), at foot of Albany St.
- CONSTABLE'S WHARF.**
Site: East River, S. of Cruger's Wharf. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- CORPORATION BASIN ON THE NORTH RIVER.** 83-2
Site: From Washington St., bet. Fulton and Vesey Sts. Constructed 1806-7 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XVI: 67, 252); filled in and land used for (Washington) market purposes 1812.—*Ibid.*, XXIV: 271-3.
- CORPORATION DOCK.** 85-1
Site: Foot of Fulton St. at Greenwich St. Constructed 1771-1775.—*M. C. C.*, VII: 319, 345, 352-3; VIII: 62, 65, 91, 109. See Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- CORTLANDT STREET SLIP, PIER AT.** 57-6
Constructed for use of Fulton's steamboats 1811.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XXIII: 341-2.
- COUNTNESS KEY SLIP.** See FLY MARKET SLIP.
- CRANE'S WHARF.** 73-6
Site: East River, line of Beekman St. Built but not named prior to 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); called Crane's Wharf prior to 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- CRUGER'S WHARF (PIER).** 32-3, 3, 3
Site: Now part of the block bounded by Water, Front Sts., Coenties and Old Slips.—Post's *Old Streets*, 13. Prior to 1754.—*M. C. C.*, V: 449, 455-6. Shown on Pls. 34, 41, 42, 64, Vol. I.
- CUSTOM HOUSE BRIDGE.** 8-5
Site: Pearl St., head of Moore St. Erected 1659 (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 219, 219n); extended 1661 (*ibid.*, VII: 262-3); and again extended 1700.—*M. C. C.*, II: 11-12, 30, 104. Shown on Pls. 10, 10-a, 13, 15, 16-a, 17, 22, 22-a, and 23-a, Vol. I.
- DEAN'S DOCK.** 109-4
Site: Water St., bet. Dover and Roosevelt Sts. Erected prior to 1730.—Pls. 27, 27A, Vol. I.
- DEAN'S DOCK.** 130-2
Site: Foot of Murray St., North River.—Post's *Old Streets*, 13. Shown on Longworth's Map (1808).
- DELAFIELD'S WHARF.** 2-4
Site: Bet. Broad St. and Coenties Slip.—Post's *Old Streets*, 13. N. side Broad St.—Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- DE PEYSTER'S WHARF.** 73-7
Site: S. line of James St., East River. Shown on Longworth's Map (1808).
- DEY'S DOCK.** 59-1
Site: S. side Dey St. at Washington St. Constructed by Dirick Dey 1743.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XIII: 200. Shown on Pl. 34, Vol. I.
- DOCK BETWEEN BATTEAU AND MESIER'S SLIPS.** 57-5
Site: North River, bet. Dey and Cortlandt Sts. Constructed c. 1787.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), VIII: 552.
- DONALDSON'S DOCK.** 217-1
Site: Foot of Hubert St., North River.—Post's *Old Streets*, 14.
- DOVER STREET PIER.** 73-8
Site: Foot of Dover St. Ordered built 1806.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XV.
- DRY DOCK, THE.** 367-1
Site: Foot of E. Tenth St. Erected prior to 1828.—Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.* and Map.
- DUANE STREET BASIN.** 130-4
Site: Foot of Duane and Reade Sts. Basin consisted of space between two piers ordered to be erected 1805 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XV: 282-3, 299-300); again ordered built 1807 (*ibid.*, XVI: 353); payment for 1810 (*ibid.*, XXIII: 32, 41); to be completed by spring, 1811.—*Ibid.*, XXII: 333-4.
- DUNLAP & GRANT'S WHARF.** 249-1
Site: Part of block bounded by Pike, Market, Water and South Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 14-15; constructed 1806.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XV: 444.
- DUNNING'S BASIN.** 130-1
Site: North River, bet. Warren and Murray Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 15.
- EARLIEST WHARF.** 8-7
Site: Whitehall St., S. of Pearl St. Erected (at Schreyer's Hook) by Director Stuyvesant 1648-9.—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 330. Shown on Frontispiece, Vol. I.
- EDGAR'S BASIN AND WHARF.** 17
Site: Part of block bounded by Morris, Rector, Washington and West Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 16.
- ELL'S (ELDE'S) CORNER OR SLIP.** 13-7
Site: Battery Pl., W. of Broadway. Mentioned 1734 (*M. C. C.*, IV: 237); one of the boundaries of the Battery.
- ELLISON'S WHARF.** 16-4
Site: N. of Cedar St. at West St. Constructed prior to 1730.—Pls. 26, 27, 27A, Vol. I.
- EXCHANGE SLIP.** 5-1
Site: Broad St., bet. Front and South Sts. Ordered filled up 1819.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XXXIX: 122-3. See Pl. 64, Vol. I; Longworth's Map (1808).
- FARMER'S WHARF.** 73-10
Site: S. line of Ferry St. at South St. See Longworth's Map (1808).
- FITCH'S (FITCHE'S) WHARF.** 73-8
Site: North River, bet. Dover and Roosevelt Sts. (1797).—Pl. 64, Vol. I. Cf. Longworth's Map (1808).
- FLY MARKET SLIP.** 39-5, 38-2, 77-2*
Site: Foot of Maiden Lane. Prior to 1692, "Maiden Slip" (*M. C. C.*, I: 279); "Countess Key Slip" (after Lady Bellomont) 1698 (*ibid.*, II: 84); Fly Market Slip prior to 1730 (Pl. 27-a, Vol. I); enlarged 1737 (*M. C. C.*, IV: 403); known as Fly Market Slip until as late as 1828 (Goodrich's Map, 1828).
- FRANKLIN'S WHARF.** 73-11
Site: Bet. James Slip and Roosevelt St.—Post's *Old Streets*, 19; Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- FUNNEL & BRUCE'S DOCK.** 110 to 251
Site: James Slip. Constructed prior to 1730.—Pls. 27 and 27A, Vol. I.
- GARDNER'S DOCK.** 264-1
Site: Foot of East St. at Water St. Constructed prior to 1808.—Longworth's Map (1808).
- GEORGE'S SLIP (NOW MARKET SLIP).** 249 to 250
Site: Market St., bet. Cherry and South Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 20. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.

* At various periods as the shore-line changed.

- GOVERNUR'S WHARF. 36-3
Foot of Gouverneur's Lane.—Post's *Old Streets*, 20;
see Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- GREAT DOCK. See NEW DOCK, *infra*.
- HALLETT'S WHARF.
Site: East River, bet. Gouverneur's Wharf and
Coffee House Slip. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- HICKS and TITUS'S WHARF. 249-2
Site: Part of block bounded by Market, Pike,
Water and South Sts. Constructed prior to
1808.—Longworth's Map (1808).
- HUNTER'S KEY (ROTTEN ROW). 31-4, 4, 4
Site: Water St., from Old Slip to Wall St. Con-
structed prior to 1730 (Pls. 26, 27, 27A, Vol. I);
Rotten Row 1755 (Pl. 34); called Hunter's Key
or Rotten Row 1766.—*M. C. C.*, VII: 13, 38, 79,
80, 81.
- JACKSON'S WHARF. 73-12
Site: Bet. Maiden Lane and Fletcher St.—
Post's *Old Streets*, 24. In 1797 foot of Fletcher
St.—Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- JAMES SLIP. Bet. 110 and 251
Site: Foot of James St.; shown (1797) on Pl. 64,
Vol. I. Piers built out by 1809 (*M. C. C.*, MS.,
XX: 334-5); bulkhead and piers bet. Roosevelt
St. and James Slip appropriated to public uses as
a slip or basin 1818.—*Ibid.*, XXXVII: 27.
- JONES'S WHARF. 36-4
Site: Foot of Wall St., W. side.—Post's *Old
Streets*, 25. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- KERLEY'S WHARF.
Site: East River, S. of Roosevelt St. Shown on
Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- KING STREET WHARF. 39-6
Site: Pine St. at Pearl St. Built 1692.—*M. C. C.*,
I: 279.
- KING'S WHARF. 59-2
Site: Bet. Cortlandt and Dey Sts. Prior to
1767.—Pl. 42; see also Pl. 44 and p. 347, Vol. I.
- LAKE'S WHARF.
Site: Foot of Cedar St., North River. Shown on
Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- LAURENCE'S WHARF.
Site: East River, foot of Dover St. Shown on
Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- LENT'S BASIN. 2-6
Site: Bet. Broad St. and Coenties Lane.—Good-
rich's Map (1828).
- LINDSEY'S WHARF.
Site: North River, foot of Liberty St.—Shown on
Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- LIVINGSTON'S WHARF. 96-3
Site: Bet. Fulton and Beekman Sts. at Front.
Constructed prior to 1730.—Pls. 26, 27 and 27A,
Vol. I.
- LOW'S WHARF. 36-5
Site: E. side of Old Slip.—Post's *Old Streets*, 28;
see Longworth's Map (1808).
- LUPTON'S WHARF. 73-13
Site: S. side of Burling Slip. Constructed prior
to 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- LYNCH & SLOUGHTON'S WHARF.
Site: East River, bet. Coenties Slip and Old Slip.
Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- MCCREA'S WHARF. 246-1
Site: Foot of Jefferson St.—Shown on Long-
worth's Map (1808).
- MAIDEN SLIP. See FLY MARKET SLIP.
- MALCOM'S WHARF. 97-1
Site: Bet. Beekman St. and Peck Slip.—Post's
Old Streets, 29; see on Longworth's Map (1808).
- MARKET SLIP. 249-250
Site: Market St., bet. Cherry and South Sts.—
Post's *Old Streets*, 30; modern atlases.
- MESIER'S SLIP. 59-2
Site: Cortlandt St. at Washington St. Here the
ferry to Powles Hook started; name changed to
Cortlandt's Slip 1788.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), IX:
47-8.
- MILLER'S WHARF. 110-1
Site: Foot of Roosevelt St.—Longworth's Map
(1808).
- MOORE'S WHARF. 2-3
Site: Foot of Moore St.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), IX:
119.
- MOORE'S WHARF. 97-2
Site: Bet. Beekman St. and Peck's Slip.—Post's
Old Streets, 32; Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- MURRAY'S WHARF. 36-1
Site: Foot of Wall St., projecting from abt. line
of present Front St. C. 1766.—*M. C. C.*, VII: 38.
Shown on Pls. 41, 42, and 64, Vol. I.
- NEW, THE (GREAT) DOCK; LATER THE W. DOCK AND
E. DOCK. 4, 5, 7, 8-a, a, a, a
Site: From abt. Water St., stretching in two
arms, from Whitehall Slip to Coenties Slip; the
entrance in front of Broad St. Begun 1676;
completed 1679.—*M. C. C.*, I: 9, 10, 18, 25-6,
29-31, 37, 73. Shown on Pls. 17, 22, 23-a, 25, 26,
27 and 27A, Vol. I.
- OLD SLIP. 174-34
Site: From Hanover Sq. to East River. The
"Slip att Burgers path" 1696.—*M. C. C.*, I: 420.
Shown but not named, at foot of King St., on Pl.
23 (1695); shown as Old Slip on Lyne Survey, Pl.
27 (1730), Vol. I.
- OSWEGO LANDING. 52-1
Foot of Crown (Liberty) St. C. 1741.—De Voe's
Market Book, 271.
- PEARSALL'S DOCK. 250-1
Site: Part of block bounded by Catharine Slip,
Market, Water and South Sts.—Post's *Old
Streets*, 35.
- PECK'S SLIP. 107-1
Site: Foot of Ferry St. Constructed prior to 1755
(Pl. 34, Vol. I); ordered filled up 1772 (*M. C. C.*,
VII: 366); but still remaining in 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol.
I). Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1857, p. 392.
- PECK'S WHARF. 107-1
Site: Peck's Slip. Constructed prior to 1730.—
Pls. 26, 27, 27A, Vol. I.
- PIER FOOT OF BARCLAY STREET. 57-3
Site: Barclay St. at West St. Constructed 1819.
—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XXXVIII: 229-34.
- PIER FOOT OF BEACH STREET. 184-3
Constructed 1835.—*Mayor's Message* (1835), 55.
- PIER FOOT OF CLARKSON STREET. 656-1
Constructed 1849.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*,
XVII: 397, 495.
- PIER FOOT OF CLINTON STREET. 241-2
Constructed 1831.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, I: 64.
- PIER FOOT OF JAY STREET. 130-6
Constructed 1808.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XVIII: 415,
442.
- PIER FOOT OF OLIVER STREET. 240-4
Constructed 1818.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XXXV: 13.

- PIER FOOT OF PARTITION STREET (FULTON STREET). 57-7
 Site: Fulton St. at West St. Constructed 1808.
 —*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XVII: 47; XVIII: 276, 334.
- PIER FOOT OF PARTITION (FULTON) STREET. 82-1
 Site: Fulton St. at Washington St. Constructed 1785.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, VIII: 211.
- PIER FOOT OF READE STREET. 130-5
 Constructed 1805.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XV: 344.
- PIER NO. 1, NORTH RIVER.
 Site: Opp. Battery Pl.
- POLLOCK'S WHARF. 55-1
 Site: Part of the block bounded by Washington, West, Albany, and Rector Sts. Constructed prior to 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- RECTOR STREET WHARF. 55-2
 Site: Part of Rector St., bet. Washington and West Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 37.
- RHINELANDER'S BASIN. 129-1
 Site: Part of block bounded by Park Pl., Murray, Washington and West Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 38.
 Constructed prior to 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- RHINELANDER'S DOCK. 182-1
 Site: Bet. Harrison and Jay Sts. at Washington St. Constructed prior to 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- RHINELANDER'S WHARF. 129-2
 Site: Part of Park Pl., bet. Washington and West Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 38. Constructed prior to 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- RILEY'S WHARF.
 Site: East River, bet. Charlotte (now Pike) and George (now Market) Sts. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- ROMAINE'S WHARF.
 Site: East River, foot of Montgomery St. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- ROOSEVELT'S WHARF. 107-2
 Site: Peck Slip at Front St. Constructed prior to 1730.—Pls. 26, 27 and 27A, Vol. I.
- ROSE'S WHARF. 73-9
 Site: Bet. Peck Slip and Dover St.—*Post's Old Streets*, 39. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- RUTGERS SLIP. 247 to 248
 Foot of Rutgers St., bet. Cherry and South Sts. Piers on both sides constructed 1816.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXXI: 294. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- RUTGER'S WHARF.
 Site: East River, N. of George Slip. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- SCHERMERHORN'S WHARF. 96-4
 Site: Bet. Beekman and Burling's Slip. Constructed prior to 1730.—Pls. 26, 27, 27A, and 64, Vol. I.
- STATE PRISON DOCK. 657-2
 Site: Foot of Christopher St.—*Post's Old Streets*, 42.
- STEVENS'S WHARF.
 Site: East River, bet. Crane Wharf and Peck Slip. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- SWARTWOUT'S DOCK. 55-2
 Site: Foot of Albany St.—*Post's Old Streets*, 44; Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- TAYLOR'S WHARF.
 Site: East River, near foot of DePeyster St. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- TENBROOK'S DOCK.
 Site: Bet. Chambers and Warren Sts., North River. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- TEN EYCK'S WHARF.
 Site: East River, foot of Cuyler's Alley. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- THEOBALD'S SLIP. 31-1
 Site: S. side Wall St. at Pearl St. Constructed prior to 1707.—*M. C. C.*, II: 325.
- THURMAN'S SLIP. 58-3
 Site: Bet. Liberty and Cortlandt Sts. Constructed prior to 1733.—*M. C. C.*, IV: 178-9.
- TOWNSEND'S WHARF. 249-3
 Site: Part of the block bounded by Catharine Slip, Market, Water and South Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 46. See Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- VALLEAU'S WHARF. 264-2
 Site: Foot of Corlears St.—*Post's Old Streets*, 47. See Longworth's Map (1808).
- VAN ZANT'S WHARF.
 Site: East River, bet. Gouverneur's Wharf and Coffee House Slip. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- WALTON'S WHARF. 73-14
 Site: Bet. Peck Slip and Dover St.—*Post's Old Streets*, 48. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- WARD'S WHARF.
 Site: East River, S. of Peck Slip. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.
- WHITEHALL SLIP. 4-2
 Site: Foot Whitehall St. A recently constructed basin here mentioned 1662 (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 233); Whitehall Slip mentioned 1753 (*M. C. C.*, V: 393); filled up 1772 (*ibid.*, VII: 389); again 1774 (*ibid.*, VIII: 27-8); see also FERRIES.
- WILLET'S WHARF. 322-2
 Site: Part of block bounded by Broome, Delancy, Mangin and Tompkins Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 49. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.

STREETS*

Abingdon Place. Former name of p. o. West Twelfth Street, bet. Greenwich and Eighth Aves.—Post's *Old Streets*, 3. [Pl. 175: 615-625]

Abingdon Road. Formerly ran from Eighth Ave., bet. 21st and 22d Sts., easterly bet. 21st and 22d Sts. to Broadway at 21st St.; then north-easterly to 23d St. and Third Ave.—Post's *Old Streets*, 3. Named for the Earl of Abingdon. [Pl. 175: 771-878]

ACADEMY STREET. [Pl. 180: 2183-2239]

Adams Place. Formerly p. o. West Broadway bet. Spring and Prince Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 3. [Pl. 175: 501]

Albany Avenue. Formerly ran from 26th St., bet. Fifth and Madison Aves., north-westerly, crossing Fifth Ave., bet. 29th and 30th Sts. to the cor. of Sixth Ave. and 42d St.; then northerly on the present line of the Sixth Ave. to 93d St.—Post's *Old Streets*, 3. Opened 1810.—M. C. C. (MS.), XVIII: 435; XX: 290-2; XXI: 292; XXII: 313. [Pl. 175: 856—Pl. 177: 1111]

ALBANY STREET. Laid out but not named prior to 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I. Extended from Greenwich St. to New Church St. (Trinity Pl.) 1852.—Post's *Old Streets*, 69. Shown, litho. by Ferd. Meyer & Co., in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc. [Pl. 174: 54-56]

Albion Place. Formerly p. o. Fourth Street, bet. The Bowery and Second Ave.—Dripp's Atlas of 1868. [Pl. 175: 460]

ALLEN STREET. Formerly *Fourth Street* (q. v.). [Pl. 175: 293-417]

Amity Lane. Formerly ran from Broadway to Macdougall St.—Holmes's Map of the Haring Farm. [Pl. 175: 535-541]

Amity Street. Ordered laid out and opened 1806, and *Amity Street*, which ran diagonally to the south, closed.—M. C. C. (MS.), XV: 481; XVI: 112. Name changed to West Third Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 4. Shown on Pl. 70, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 535-552]

Amos Street. Named for Richard Amos, who ceded the street to the city 1809 (M. C. C., MS., XXI: 60); opened 1815 (*ibid.*, XXIX: 162); regulated 1817

(*ibid.*, XXXIII: 302-3); name changed to West Tenth Street 1857.—Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen, XXV: 157. [Pl. 175: 562-574]

AMSTERDAM AVENUE. See Tenth Avenue.

ANN STREET. Laid out prior to 1730 (Pls. 27, 27-a, Vol. I); sometimes known as *White Street*.—*Liber's Deeds*, XLII: 167; LIV: 102. [Pl. 174: 90-93]

Ann Street. Former name of Elm Street, bet. Reade and Franklin Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 4. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 54-171]

Anthony Street. Extended 1817-8 (M. C. C., MS., XXXIII: 406-7; XXXVI: 98-9); opened and improved bet. Collect and Orange Sts. 1819 (*ibid.*, XXXVI: 204); name changed to Worth Street 1855.—Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen, XXIII: 178. Shown on Pl. 70, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 162-179]

Ardens Street. Former name of Morton Street. Pl. 70, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 590-603]

Art Street. Regulated 1808 (M. C. C., MS., XVIII: 202); closed bet. Broadway and Sixth Ave. 1825 (*ibid.*, LIII: 145-7); name changed to Astor Place 1840.—Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen, VIII: 25. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 545]

Arundel Street. Laid out and named prior to 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); opened 1806 (M. C. C., MS., XV: 484); regulated 1813.—*Ibid.*, XXVI: 379. Now Clinton Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 5. [Pl. 175: 314-350]

ASTOR PLACE. Opened 1836.—Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis., IV: 23; *Laws of N. Y.* 1836, Chap. 279. See *Art Street*. [Pl. 175: 545]

Asylum Street. Laid out as *Chester Street* prior to 1799 (Pl. 70, Vol. I); called *Asylum Street* after the N. Y. Orphan Asylum erected hereon; name changed to Fourth Street 1833.—Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis., II: 93. Sometimes known as *William Street*. [Pl. 175: 610-615]

ATTORNEY STREET. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); opened and extended from Broome to Division St. 1825.—M. C. C. (MS.), LIV: 233. [Pl. 175: 314-350]

* The list of streets shown on the Landmark Map, although not complete, is fairly comprehensive, including the older roads, highways, and thoroughfares of the city. These have been taken from contemporary maps, plans, and surveys, from the city records, and in some instances from instruments of title. As will be noticed, the numbered streets, which appear for the first time on the Commissioners' Map of 1811 (Plate 79, Vol. I), are not included. The information given is intended to supply the student with a foundation and suggestions for a more thorough study of the subject.

Wherever the name of a street appears in italics, the designation is one no longer used, or the street itself has been closed. The abbreviation p. o. means part of. Plate references are usually given only to the earliest map on which the street appears. Where plates are cited, the corresponding plate descriptions should be consulted for possible additional information.

The numbers in brackets refer to the accompanying Landmark Map subdivisions, Plates 174-180, inclusive. The plate number indicates the subdivision on which the street may be found. The succeeding numbers are those of the blocks at which the street begins and ends.

Auchmuty Street. Mentioned 1788, regulated 1788-9 (M. C. C., IX: 95, 100, 199, 695, 703, 707); named for Rev. Dr. Samuel Auchmuty, Rector of Trinity Parish. Now Rector Street. [Pl. 174: 17-21]

AUDUBON AVENUE. [Pl. 180: 2122-2160]

Augustus Street. Laid out, but not named, prior to 1767.—Pl. 41, Vol. I. Regulated 1786 (M. C. C., MS., VIII: 459); name changed to City Hall Place 1834.—*Pro. Bds. Aid. and Assist.*, II: 151. [Pl. 174: 150]

AVENUE A. Partly opened 1813 (M. C. C., MS., XXVII: 132); extended 1837.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1837, Chap. 274. From 109th St. to Harlem River renamed Pleasant Avenue.—Post's *Old Streets*, 5. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III.

[Pl. 175: 428—Pl. 177: 1573]

AVENUE B. From 79th to 80th St.; name changed to East End Avenue 1890.—M. C. C., LVIII: 177. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 397—Pl. 177: 1580]

AVENUE C. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III.

[Pl. 175: 384-086]

AVENUE D. Opened to the Market Place 1818 (M. C. C., MS., XXXVI: 249); opened 1819.—*Ibid.*, XXXVII: 200. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III.

AVENUES. Profile of the twelve shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1850, p. 380.

Banker, Bankers Street. Surveyed 1790 (M. C. C., MS., X: 287-90); opened from Pearl to Roosevelt St. 1809 (*ibid.*, XX: 178); opened bet. Clinton St. and Corlaer's Hook 1817 (*ibid.*, XXXII: 283); opened from Oliver to Pike St. 1824 (*ibid.*, LI: 227); now Madison Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 5. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 118—Pl. 175: 265]

Banker Street. Former name of Duane Street.

BANK STREET. Shown on Pl. 70, Vol. I.

[Pl. 175: 634-647]

BARCLAY STREET. Ceded by Trinity Church 1761 (M. C. C., VI: 263; cf. MS. deed and map in possession of the Comptroller); regulated 1786 (M. C. C., MS., VIII: 451-2); regulated 1789 (*ibid.*, IX: 214); surveyed 1790 (*ibid.*, X: 79-82); named for Rev. Henry Barclay, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church. Sometimes called *Mortkile Street*.—Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 221; cf. Post's *Old Streets*, 32. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 123-128]

Barley Street. Former name of Duane Street from Greenwich to Pearl St.—See Pl. 64, Vol. I. Name changed to Duane Street 1809.—M. C. C. (MS.), XX: 15. See also *Colden Street*. [Pl. 174: 114-143]

BARROW STREET. Laid out as *Reason Street* prior to 1799 (Pl. 70, Vol. I); changed by Trinity Church 1808 (M. C. C., MS., XVIII: 37-9); 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 143); regulated 1817 (*ibid.*, XXXIII: 312-3). See also *Gilbert Street*. [Pl. 175: 592-604]

Batavia Lane. Laid out prior to 1767.—Pl. 41, Vol. I. Surveyed 1790 (M. C. C., MS., X: 287-90); regulated 1812 (*ibid.*, XXV: 168, 253); name of, changed to Batavia Street 1817.—*Ibid.*, XXXIII: 311. [Pl. 174: 111]

BATAVIA STREET. See *Batavia Lane*.

Batteau, Batteaux, Battoe Street. Former names of Dey Street.—*N. Y. Gaz.*, and *Weekly Merc.*, Feb. 13, 1775; Post's *Old Streets*, 5. [Pl. 174: 80-82]

BATTERY PLACE. Legally opened 1857 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1857, Chap. 785); known previously as *Marketfield St.*, *Beaver Lane*, and the *Beaver's Path* (q. v.). Shown on C. Pl. 82, Vol. II; Pl. 142, Vol. III; also drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views. [Pl. 174: 13-15]

BAXTER STREET. See *Orange Street*.

[Pl. 174: 160—Pl. 175: 235]

Bayard Place. Formerly p. o. Greenwich Street, bet. Jane and Horatio Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 6. [Pl. 175: 642]

BAYARD STREET. Laid out prior to 1755 (Pl. 34, Vol. I); called Bayard Street W. and Fishers St. E. of The Bowery on Pl. 41, Vol. I; opened 1805 (M. C. C., MS., XV: 351); regulated 1810.—*Ibid.*, XXII: 36. [Pl. 175: 199-292]

Bayard Street. Former name of Stone Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 6.

Bayard Street. See *Ferry Street*.

Bayard's Lane. Former name of Broome Street.—*De Voe's The Market Book*, 212.

BEACH STREET. Laid out prior to 1799 (Pl. 70, Vol. I); ceded by Trinity Church 1802 (M. C. C., MS., XIII: 413); ceded again from Hudson St. to their E. boundary 1808 (*ibid.*, XVIII: 37-9); further cession by Trinity Church 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 143); regulated from Chapel to Varick St. 1811.—*Ibid.*, XXII: 331; XXIII: 196, 410. [Pl. 175: 212-216]

Beaver (Beaver) Graft (gracht). Beaver Street, bet. Broadway and Broad St.—Post's *Old Streets*, 6. Mentioned 1658 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 126); called Beaver Street prior to 1693.—M. C. C., I: 315. Shown on C. Pl. 82, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 22-24]

Beaver Lane. Former name of Morris Street; shown but not named as early as 1750 (Pl. 27, Vol. I); referred to as Beaver Lane 1784 (*N. Y. Packet*, Mch. 25, 1784); so-called on Map of 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); regulated 1789.—M. C. C. (MS.), IX: 249. Morris Street before 1836.—Colton's *Topog. Map of 1836*. [Pl. 174: 17-20]

BEAVER STREET. Formerly *Merchant Street*. See *Beaver Graft*; *Exchange Street*. *Princess Street*. [Pl. 174: 22-27]

Beaver's Path. Former name of Battery Place.—*Laws and Ord. of N. Neth.*, 237. Shown on C. Pl. 82, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 13-15]

BEDFORD STREET. Laid out prior to 1799.—Pl. 70, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 527-588]

Bedlow Street. Name changed to Bleeker Street 1812.—M. C. C. (MS.), XXV: 5.

Bedlow Street. Former name of Madison Street. See *William Street*.

BEEKMAN PLACE. First mention 1869.—*Pro. Bds. of Ald. and Councilmen*, XXXVI: 347. First appears in City Directory 1871. [Pl. 176: 1361-1362]

Beekman Slip. Name changed to Fulton Street 1816.—M. C. C. (MS.), XXXI: 283. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 74-96]

BEEKMAN STREET. Opened prior to 1730 (Pls. 26, 27, 27-a, Vol. I); laid out and paved 1750 (M. C. C., V: 300, 306); surveyed and regulated 1789-90 (M. C. C., MS., IX: 258, 261, 265, 421-2, 425); opened to Water St. 1803 (*ibid.*, XIII: 691); extended to the East River 1816 (*ibid.*, XXX: 334-5); opened to Crane's Wharf 1818.—*Ibid.*, XXXVI: 136. Sometimes known as *Chapel Street*. Shown, litho, by William Boell, pub. by W. Stephenson & Co., in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc. [Pl. 174: 97-101]

BENSON PLACE. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III.

[Pl. 174: 171]

Benson's Lane. Former name of Elm Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 6.

Berkley Street. Corruption of Barclay Street.

BETHUNE STREET. Opened 1827.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, LX: 327. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III.

[Pl. 175: 640-649]

Bears Straat. Former name of Whitehall Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 6. Shown on C. Pl. 82, Vol. II.

[Pl. 174: 4-11]

BIRMINGHAM STREET. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III.

[Pl. 174: 275]

BLEECKER STREET. Extended from The Bowery to Broadway to a point opp. *David St.* (later also called Bleecker) 1805 (*M. C. C., MS.*, XV: 427); ceded by Anthony L. Bleecker 1809 (*ibid.*, XX: 366; XXI: 7-8); ceded by A. L. Bleecker 1812 (*ibid.*, XXV: 62); regulated from Broadway to Henry St. 1817-8 (*ibid.*, XXXIII: 173-4, 286-7); XXXVI: 405. See *Bedlow Street*, *David Street*, and *Herring Street*. Shown on Pls. 70, Vol. I, and 99, Vol. III.

[Pl. 175: 520-623]

BLINDMAN'S ALLEY. At 26 Cherry St.—*Kelley's Hist. Guide to the City of N. Y.*, 64. [Pl. 174: 100]

BLOOMFIELD STREET. Opened on the Ft. Gansevoort property and named 1873 for "General Bloomfield, who was the officer in command to assign bodies of troops to the fortifications around the Harbor of New York during the war of 1812."—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, XLI: 135-6. [Pl. 175: 651]

Bloomingdale Road. Formerly ran from a point in Union Square on a line with 16th St., 110 yards S. W. of the Everett House (S. W. cor. Fourth Ave. and 17th St.), northward through Manhattanville to near cor. 147th St. and Ninth Ave., where it formed a junction with the *Kingsbridge Road* (q. v.).—John Randel, Jr., in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1864, p. 847 *et seq.* Surveyed 1703 (Mott's *The N. Y. of Yesterday*, 4); opened 1707 (Hoffman's *Estate and Rights of the Corporation*, II: 252); opened 1797.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XII: 223. The *Bloomingdale Road* is Broadway bet. 14th and 51st Sts.; closed bet. 51st and 53d Sts.; Broadway bet. 53d and 59th Sts.; Boulevard bet. 59th and 87th Sts.; closed bet. 87th and 104th Sts.; Boulevard bet. 104th and 108th Sts.; closed bet. 108th and 111th Sts.; Riverside Ave. bet. 111th and 116th Sts.; closed bet. 116th and 118th Sts.; Claremont Ave. bet. 118th and 121st Sts.; closed bet. 121st and 126th Sts.; Boulevard bet. 126th and 127th Sts.; closed bet. 126th and Manhattan Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 6. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I, and Pl. 86, Vol. III. See Index and Chronology for dates of closing. [Pl. 175: 845—Pl. 170: 2053]

BOLTON ROAD. [Pl. 180: 2248-2250]

BOND STREET. Opened from The Bowery to Broadway 1805.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XV: 426-7. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 520]

Boorman Place. Former name of p. o. West Thirty-third Street, bet. Eighth and Ninth Aves.—*Post's Old Streets*, 6. [Pl. 176: 757]

Boorman Terrace. Formerly p. o. Thirty-second Street, bet. Eighth and Ninth Aves.—*Post's Old Streets*, 7. [Pl. 176: 750]

Bott Street. Former name of Elm Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 7.

BOULEVARD, THE. See *Bloomingdale Road*, and *Broadway*. See also under *PARKS*.

Boulevard. Opened from 155th St. to Kingsbridge Road and Dyckman St. 1873; name changed to Lafayette Boulevard 1894.—*M. C. C.*, LXII: 221. Name changed to Riverside Drive 1905.

[Pl. 177: 1112—Pl. 180: 2258—Riverside Drive]

BOULEVARD, LAFAYETTE. See *Boulevard*.

THE BOWERY. BOWERY LANE. "The highway from Commeshe [Gramercy] to the Fresh Water" (1710).—*M. C. C.*, II: 409, 429. *High Road* to Boston 1730.—Pls. 26, 27, 34, 42, Vol. I. *The Bowery Lane* 1735-76.—Pls. 30, 40, 41, 42, Vol. I. *Post Road* to Boston 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I. *Bowery Road* 1811.—Pl. 79, Vol. I. Named officially The Bowery 1813.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXVII: 182. Cf. *Post's Old Streets*, 7-8, 52. [Pl. 174: 163—Pl. 175: 400]

The Bowery. Name formerly applied to p. o. Fourth Avenue bet. 6th and 14th Sts. and p. o. Broadway bet. 17th and 23d Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 7. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III.

[Pl. 175: 544-565; 846-824]

Bowery Lane. Former name of The Bowery from Chatham to Sixth St., and Fourth Ave., from 6th to 14th St.—*Post's Old Streets*, 7-8. Name changed to The Bowery 1813.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXVII: 182. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I.

Bowery Place. Formerly rear of 49 Chrystie St., bet. Canal and Hester Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 8.

[Pl. 175: 289]

Bowery Road. Former name of The Bowery from Chatham Sq. to 6th St., p. o. Fourth Ave. from 6th to 14th St., and p. o. Broadway bet. 17th and 23d Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 8.

Bowling Green. Houses built on Government House lots numbered and the street called "Bowling Green" 1817.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXXIII: 208-9. Shown on Pls. 99 and 156-b, Vol. III. [Pl. 174: 12]

Brannon Street. Laid out prior to 1799 (Pl. 70, Vol. I); ceded by Trinity Church 1802 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XIII: 223, 382, 413); extended to the W. of Washington St. 1803 (*ibid.*, XIII: 644); name changed to Spring Street 1807 (*ibid.*, XVII: 425); ceded by Trinity Church 1813.—*ibid.*, XXVII: 143.

[Pl. 175: 492-598]

Brevort Place. Former name of p. o. West Tenth Street, bet. Broadway and University Pl.—*Post's Old Streets*, 8. [Pl. 175: 562]

Brewer, Brewrs, Brouwer Straet. See *Stone Street*.

Bride Street. Former name of Minetta Street, from Bleecker St. to the bend in Minetta St.—*Post's Old Streets*, 8. [Pl. 175: 589]

BRIDGE STREET. *Brugh Straat* prior to 1658 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 137); called Bridge Street when ordered paved 1693 (*M. C. C.*, I: 315); called *Hull Street* 1695 (Pl. 23-a, Vol. I); Bridge Street 1730 (Pl. 26, Vol. I); ceded from Whitehall to State St. 1808 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1808, Chap. 9; cf. *M. C. C., MS.*, XVIII: 348, 355); opened from Whitehall to State St. 1809.—*ibid.*, XX: 178-9. See *Wynkoop Street*. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 10-12]

Bridge Street. Former name of Elm Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 8.

BROAD STREET. See *Heere Graft*; *Prince Graft*; *Sheep Pasture*. [Pl. 174: 7-20]

BROADWAY. The earliest public road or street on Manhattan Island. *The Common Highway* 1643 (*Liber GG*: 83, Albany); *The Public Highway* 1644 (*ibid.*: 93); *The Public Road* 1646 (*ibid.*: 148); *The Highway* (*Heerewegh*) 1649 (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 52); *The Public Wagon Road* 1647 (*Liber GG*: 203, Albany); *The Broad Highway* 1657 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 113); *Heere Straet* 1659 (*ibid.*, A: 158); Broadway 1668 (*Liber Patents*, III: 36, Albany); laid out from Spring Garden House (Ann St.) to the "Late Widdow Rutgers" (bet. Duane and Lispenard Sts.) 1760 (*M. C. C.*, VI: 214); regulated from Dey to Division

(Fulton) St. 1760 (*ibid.*); called *Great George Street* above Ann St. and extended to *Sand Hill Road* (Astor Place) 1775 (*M. C. C., MS., VIII: 154*); this section known as the *Middle Road* 1790 (*ibid.*, IX: 383-4); surveyed 1788 (*ibid.*, IX: 82, 150-1); 1789 (*ibid.*, IX: 199); Broadway from Government House to Vesey St., and *Great George Street* from Vesey St. to the *Sand Hill Road* to be considered one continuous street and called *Broadway* 1794 (*ibid.*, XI: 106); continued to the *Bowery Lane* (Fourth Avenue) 1801 (*ibid.*, XIII: 488); extended and opened 1802-3 (*ibid.*, XIII: 478, 555); opened 1805-7 (*ibid.*, XV: 183, 344, 475; XVII: 57); opened from *Art Street* to the *Bowery* 1808 (*ibid.*, XVIII: 6-7); opened to *Love Lane* 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 264); laid out bet. 21st and 43d Sts. 1838 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1838, Chap. 223); bet. Fifth Ave. and 25th St., bet. 45th and 71st Sts. 1847 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1847, Chap. 203, 439); from 71st to 86th St. 1851 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1851, Chap. 183). See also *Bloomington Road* and *Boulevard*. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II.

[Pl. 174: 13—Pl. 180: 3402—Kingsbridge Road]

Brook Street. Former name of Hancock Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 8.

BROOME STREET. See *Bayard's Lane*; *Bullock Street*; *Hevins Street*. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III.

[Pl. 175: 318-594]

Brouwer Straat, Breurs' Straat. Mentioned 1653 (*Liber HH: 55, Albany*); *Brewers' Street* 1687 (*M. C. C.*, I: 189); present *Stone Street*, bet. Broad and Whitehall Sts. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 11]

Brugh Steegh (Bridge Lane). Ran from Pearl to Bridge St. bet. Whitehall and Broad Sts. Mentioned as early as 1658 (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 142); closed before 1695.—Pl. 23-a, Vol. I. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 10]

Brugh Straat. See *Bridge Street*.

Budd Street. Former name of Van Dam Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 8. Shown on Pl. 70, Vol. I.

[Pl. 175: 506-597]

Bullock Street. Laid out prior to 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); name changed to *Broome Street* "after our Lieutenant Governor" 1806 (*M. C. C., MS., XV: 542*); ceded by Trinity Church 1813.—*ibid.*, XXVII: 143. [Pl. 175: 318-594]

Burger's Path. Now Old Slip and William Street, from Beaver St. to Hanover Sq. C. 1644.—*Dutch MSS.*, II: 124. "The Path which Burger Jorissen made to go down to the Strand."—*Liber Patents*, II: 117 (*Albany*). Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II.

[Pl. 174: 29]

BURLING SLIP.

[Pl. 174: 71-72]

Burnet Street, Burnet's Street. Opened 1722.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Eng.*, 467, 500; cf. *Liber Patents*, IX: 13 (*Albany*). The present *Water Street*, bet. Wall St. and Maiden Lane. Shown as *Burnet's Key* on Pl. 27, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 39]

Burr Street. Former name of Charlton Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 9. [Pl. 175: 519-598]

Burrows Street. Former name of Grove Street, bet. Christopher and Hudson Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 9. See *Grove Street*; *Coxine Street*; *Columbia Street*. [Pl. 175: 585-592]

Burton Street. Former name of Leroy Street, bet. Bleeker and Cornelia Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 9.

Bushwick Street. Former name of Tompkins Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 9. [Pl. 175: 322-359]

Byvanck Street. Formerly ran from Grand to

Water St., 200 ft. E. of Scammell St.—Holmes's Map of the East and West De Lancey Farms.

[Pl. 175: 260-288]

CANAL STREET. Projected 1796 (*M. C. C., MS., XII: 59*); to be laid out 1805 (*ibid.*, XV: 342, 436); ground ceded for street by Trinity Church 1808 (*ibid.*, XVIII: 251); authorized by the Legislature 1809 (*The Columbian*, July 5, 1810); report on opening 1810 (*M. C. C., MS., XXII: 229-31*); great sewer laid through: begun 1819 (*ibid.*, XXXVIII: 68-9, 163-4); completed 1820 (*ibid.*, XXXIX: 345); street extended from Centre to Mulberry St. 1855.—Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 529. See also description on pp. 557-62, *supra*. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I and Pls. 83-b and 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 298-595]

CANNON STREET. Laid out prior to 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 331-335]

CARLISLE STREET. Shown but not named 1755.—Pl. 34, Vol. I. Named on Pl. 64, Vol. I.

[Pl. 174: 53-55]

CARMINE STREET. Partly laid out and named prior to 1799 (Pl. 70, Vol. I); opened 1817-8 (*M. C. C., MS., XXXV: 406-7*); extended 1819.—*ibid.*, XXXVI: 149. [Pl. 175: 582-589]

CAROLINE STREET. Was reserved by agreement with Trinity Church 1794; ordered to be left open 1827.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, LX: 68-9. [Pl. 174: 42]

Carroll Place. Former name of p. o. Bleeker Street, bet. South Fifth Avenue (West Broadway) and Thompson St.—Post's *Old Streets*, 9.

[Pl. 175: 537]

Cartman's Arcade. Formerly rear of 171 Delancey St.—Post's *Old Streets*, 9. [Pl. 175: 348]

Catharine Place. Former name of Catharine Lane.—Post's *Old Streets*, 9. Sometimes known as Catharine Alley. Laid out prior to 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 170]

CATHARINE STREET. Laid out and named prior to 1755 (Pl. 34, Vol. I); regulated 1784-5 (*M. C. C., MS., VIII: 213b, 258*); surveyed and regulated 1789-90.—*ibid.*, IX: 245, 410, 417; X: 287-90.

[Pl. 174: 250-281]

Catharine Street. Former name of Harrison Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 10. Former name of Mulberry St., bet. Bayard and Bleeker Sts.—*ibid.*, 9. Former name of Waverly Place, bet. Christopher and Bank Sts.—*ibid.*, 9. Former name of Worth Street, bet. Hudson and Centre Sts.—*ibid.*, 10.

Catharine Street. In the 8th Ward. Name changed to *Factory Street* 1813.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXVII: 221; see Pl. 99, Vol. III. Name changed to Waverly Place 1853.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XXI: 456.

[Pl. 175: 547-614]

Catherine Street. Former name of Pearl Street, bet. Broadway and Elm Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 10. [Pl. 174: 157]

CEDAR STREET. See *Little Queen Street*.

[Pl. 174: 39-56]

CENTRE STREET. See *Collect Street*.

Centre Street. Former name of Marion Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 10. [Pl. 175: 481-495]

CENTRE MARKET PLACE. A new street, named 1839.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, VI: 187.

[Pl. 175: 472]

CHAMBERS STREET. Ceded by Trinity Church 1761 (*M. C. C.*, VI: 263; cf. *MS. deed and Map in possession of the Comptroller*); shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I; surveyed 1790 (*M. C. C., MS., X: 79-82*); ex-

tended to Chatham St. 1811 (*ibid.*, XXIII: 306); extended to James Slip (New Chambers St.) 1860.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXVIII: 175, 194, 198. [*Pl. 174: 111-130*]

Chapel Street. Shown from Barclay to Reade St. 1767 (*Pl. 41, Vol. I*), but un-named; called *Chapel Street* 1797 (*Pl. 64, Vol. I*); regulated from Leonard to Lispenard St. 1810 (*M. C. C., MS., XXII: 101*); enlarged, improved and opened to near Leonard St. 1816 (*ibid.*, XXX: 235-8, 260); bet. Murray and Barclay Sts. called College Place 1831 (*ibid.*, LXXV: 332); later, called West Broadway, which now includes the northern extension, formerly *South Fifth Avenue* (*Laurens Street*). Shown on *Pls. 42, 64 and 70, Vol. I*. [*Pl. 174: 125—Pl. 175: 211*]

Chapel Street. Former name of Beekman Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 10.

Charles Alley. Former name of Charles Lane.—*Post's Old Streets*, 10.

CHARLES LANE. Extends from 692 Washington St. W. to West St.—*City Directory*. [*Pl. 175: 637*]

CHARLES STREET. Laid out prior to 1799 (*Pl. 70, Vol. I*); regulated from Greenwich St. to the State Prison 1810 (*M. C. C., MS., XXII: 118*); regulated 1817.—*Ibid.*, XXXIII: 302-3. [*Pl. 175: 612-632*]

Charles Street. Bet. 4th and Bleeker Sts.; name changed to Van Ness Place 1866.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Coun.*, XXXIV: 7. [*Pl. 175: 621*]

Charlotte Street. Laid out prior to 1797 (*Pl. 64, Vol. I*); name changed to Pike Street 1813.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXVII: 221. [*Pl. 174: 248—Pl. 175: 283*]

CHARLTON STREET. Laid out as *Hetty Street* prior to 1799 (*Pl. 70, Vol. I*); opened to Hudson River 1806 (*Trinity Minutes*); ceded by Trinity Church 1808 (*M. C. C., MS., XVIII: 37-9*); again 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 143); regulated 1817-8.—*Ibid.*, XXXIII: 333; XXXVI: 232. Sometimes known as *Burr Street*. [*Pl. 175: 510-598*]

CHATHAM SQUARE. Surveyed 1790 (*M. C. C., MS., X: 287-90*); enclosed in fence 1811 (*ibid.*, XXIII: 369, 370, 389); a park 1812 (*ibid.*, XXV: 9); park and fence around it ordered removed and same regulated and paved 1816.—*Ibid.*, XXX: 324-5. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1866, p. 607; litho. by N. Currier, Eno Coll. N. Y. Pub. Library. Shown but not named on *Pl. 41, Vol. I*. [*Pl. 174: 162*]

Chatham Street. Laid out 1759 (*M. C. C., VI: 165-6*); named *Chatham Street* 1774 (*ibid.*, VIII: 37); surveyed and regulated 1788-90 (*ibid.*, MS., IX: 160, 217, 245, 249, 252, 263, 271, 322, 336, 341, 426-7); name changed to Park Row 1886.—*M. C. C., LIV: 80-1*. Shown on *Pl. 27, Vol. I* as *High Road to Boston*. [*Pl. 174: 90-101*]

Cheapside Street. Former name of Hamilton Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 10. Shown on *Pl. 64, Vol. I*. [*Pl. 174: 253*]

Chelsea Cottages. Formerly p. o. West Twenty-fourth Street, bet. Ninth and Tenth Aves.—*Post's Old Streets*, 10. [*Pl. 175: 722*]

CHELSEA SQUARE.—Block bounded by Ninth and Tenth Aves., 20th and 21st Sts., to be known and designated as "Chelsea Square" 1886.—*Pro. B'd Ald. (App'd by Mayor)*, LIV: 36. [*Pl. 175: 718*]

CERRY STREET. Laid out and named prior to 1730.—*Pls. 26, 27, 27-a, Vol. I*. Continued to Rutgers Slip 1790.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, IX: 390. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1860, p. 468. [*Pl. 174: 253—Pl. 175: 264*]

Chester Street. Former name of West Fourth

Street, bet. Bank and Christopher Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 10. Shown on *Pl. 70, Vol. I*. [*Pl. 175: 610-614*]

CHESTNUT STREET. Laid out but not named prior to 1767 (*Pls. 41, 42, Vol. I*); regulated by name 1789-90.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, IX: 241, 261, 394. [*Pl. 174: 115*]

Chestnut Street. Former name of Howard Street, bet. Broadway and Mercer St.—*Pl. 64, Vol. I*. [*Pl. 175: 231*]

CHRISTOPHER STREET. Laid out prior to 1799 (*Pl. 70, Vol. I*); ceded by Trinity Church 1813 (*M. C. C., MS., XXVII: 143*); regulated 1817 (*ibid.*, XXXIII: 209, 231); extended from Washington St. to West St. 1825.—*Ibid.*, LVI: 56. [*Pl. 175: 610-636*]

CHRYSIE STREET. See *First Street*. *First Street* shown on *Pl. 41, Vol. I*. [*Pl. 175: 289-427*]

CHURCH STREET. See *Lumber Street*. *Lumber Street* shown on *Pl. 23-a, Vol. I*. [*Pl. 174: 20—Pl. 175: 211*]

Cingel (The). In Dutch times the S. side of Wall Street. Mentioned 1657 in *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 166. Shown on C. Pl. 82, Vol. II. [*Pl. 174: 40-51*]

City Hall Lane. See *Coenties Alley*.

CITY HALL PLACE. See *Augustus Street*.

CITY HALL SQUARE. Space fronting the Park, bet. Tryon Row and Ann St. so designated 1848.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Ass'ts*, XVI: 249. [*Pl. 174: 92-121*]

CLAREMONT AVENUE. [*Pl. 178: 1989—Pl. 179: 1993*]

CLARKE STREET. [*Pl. 175: 490*]

CLARKSON STREET. Ceded by Trinity Church 1808 (*M. C. C., MS., XVIII: 37-9*); further cession by Church 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 143); regulated 1817.—*Ibid.*, XXXIII: 302-3. [*Pl. 175: 582-601*]

Clendenning's Lane. Formerly ran from Eighth Ave. and 105th St. westerly along the southerly line of 105th St. to a point abt. 300 ft. W. of the Ninth Ave.; thence south-westwardly to a point bet. 102d and 103d Sts. abt. 75 ft. S. of 103d St. and 100 ft. W. of Tenth Ave., thence north-westwardly to the Bloomingdale Road at a point abt. 55 ft. S. of 103d St.—*Post's Old Streets*, 10-11. Shown on *Pl. 86, Vol. III*.

Clermont Street. Former name of Hester Street (*Post's Old Streets*, 11); of Howard Street (*ibid.*); of Mercer St.—*Ibid.*

CLIFF STREET. Named for Dirck van der Clyff; shown on *Pl. 26, Vol. I*, 1730; opened from *Golden Hill* (John) St. to Beekman St. 1786.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, VIII: 411. [*Pl. 174: 75-105*]

CLIFF STREET. See *Skinner's Lane*.

CLINTON STREET. Formerly called *Warren Street* (q. v.). See also *Arundel Street*.

COENTIES ALLEY. Formerly called *Hall Lane*, *State House* or *City Hall Lane*.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 39; see C. Pl. 82, Vol. II. [*Pl. 174: 29*]

COENTIES SLIP. Shown on *Pl. 64, Vol. I*. [*Pl. 174: 5-7*]

Coffee House Slip. Wall Street, from Pearl St. to the East River.—*City Directory*, 1826-7. Shown on *Pl. 99, Vol. III*.

Golden Street. Former name of Duane Street, bet. Rose St. and Broadway (*Post's Old Streets*, 11; *Pl. 70, Vol. I*); name changed to Duane Street 1809.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XX: 15. See also *Barley Street*, Duane Street. [*Pl. 174: 118-154*]

Collect Street. Former name of Centre Street bet. Pearl and Hester Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 11. Opened from Magazine (Pearl) to Anthony (Worth) St. 1808 (M. C. C., MS., XIX: 273); Brooks Street ceded and became a p. o. *Collect Street* 1809 (*ibid.*, XIX: 420); assessment for opening published 1810.—*Ibid.*, XXI: 362. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III.

[Pl. 174: 166—Pl. 175: 236]

College Place. From the north side of the College grounds to the land of Lispenard ceded to the Corporation by Trinity Church.—M. C. C., VI: 263; cf. MS. deed and map in possession of the Comptroller. Name changed to West Broadway 1866.—Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen, XXXIV: 191. See *Chapel Street*; *Laurens Street*.

[Pl. 174: 86—Pl. 175: 192]

COLLISTER STREET. Regulated 1818.—M. C. C. (MS.), XXXVI: 175. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III.

[Pl. 175: 214-215]

Columbia Street. Opened 1811.—M. C. C. (MS.), XXIII: 173-4; XXIV: 77. Name changed to *Burrows Street* "in memory of Lieut. Burrows, late of the U. S. Sloop of War Enterprise" 1813.—M. C. C. (MS.), XXVII: 221. Now Grove Street (q. v.). Beginning shown (1799) on Pl. 70, Vol. I.

Columbian Alley. Former name of Jersey Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 11. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III.

COLUMBUS AVENUE. See Ninth Avenue.

COMMERCE STREET. Partly laid out prior to 1799 (Pl. 70, Vol. I); opened and extended to Barrow St. 1827.—M. C. C. (MS.), LXI: 286. [Pl. 175: 584-587]

Commons Street. Former name of Park Row.—Post's *Old Streets*, 11.

Concord Street. Same as *Laurens Street* (Map of the West Bayard Farm, Spielman & Brush's *Original Maps*, 4); later *South Fifth Avenue*, and now West Broadway.

CONGRESS STREET. [Pl. 175: 520]

CONVENT AVENUE. [Pl. 179: 1967-2060]

COOPER STREET. [Pl. 180: 2239-2242]

Coopers Street. Former name of Fletcher Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 11. [Pl. 174: 71-72]

Copsey, Copsie Street. Filled in 1793 (M. C. C., MS., X: 296, 324). Name changed to State Street 1793.—*Ibid.*, XI: 9. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.

CORLAER'S STREET. Ordered made bet. Cherry and Grand Sts. 1807 (M. C. C., MS., XVII: 55); to run to the centre of Water St. 1808.—*Ibid.*, XVIII: 124-6. Sometimes known as *Crown Point Street*. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 264-265]

Cornelia Street. Former name of West Twelfth Street, bet. Greenwich Ave. and Hudson St.; closed bet. Hudson St. and the North River.—Post's *Old Streets*, 11. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III.

[Pl. 175: 615-625]

CORTLANDT ALLEY.

[Pl. 175: 172-196]

CORTLANDT STREET. Laid out from Broadway to Hudson River and accepted 1733 (M. C. C., IV: 180-2); regulated 1784.—M. C. C. (MS.), VIII: 84. Shown in *Century Mag.* (1913), LXXXVI: 699; drawing by C. Burton, Bourne Series of N. Y. Views. Shown on Pl. 30, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 59-63]

Cottage Place. Former name of East Third Street, bet. Aves. B and C.—Post's *Old Streets*, 12.

[Pl. 175: 306]

COTTAGE PLACE. See Hancock Street. Shown on Pl. 70, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 527]

Cottage Row. Formerly p. o. Fourth Avenue, bet. 18th and 19th Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 12.

Cozine Street. Former name of Grove Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 12. Ceded to Corporation by William W. Gilbert et ux. 1809.—M. C. C. (MS.), XXI: 71.

Crabapple Street. Former name of Pike Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 12. [Pl. 174: 248—Pl. 175: 283]

CROSBY STREET. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); extended to Bleecker St. 1809.—M. C. C. (MS.), XVIII: 483-4; XX: 393. [Pl. 175: 233-522]

Cross Street. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); extended 1806 (M. C. C., MS., XVI: 70); opened 1808 (*ibid.*, XVIII: 449); further to Magazine (Pearl) St. 1809 (*ibid.*, XX: 99); name changed to Park Street 1854.—Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen, XXII: 315.

CROTON STREET.

[Pl. 180: 2121]

Crown Street. Laid out prior to 1695 (Pl. 23-a, Vol. I); regulated 1771 (M. C. C., VII: 288, 291-2); surveyed 1790 (M. C. C., MS., X: 79-82); name changed to Liberty Street 1794.—*Ibid.*, XI: 118.

Crown Point, Road to. Former name of Grand Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 12; see Pl. 41, Vol. I.

Crown Point Street. Former name of Corlaer's Street; also of Water Street, bet. Montgomery St. and the East River.—Post's *Old Streets*, 13.

Custom House Street. Former name of Pearl Street, bet. Whitehall St. and Hanover Sq., the old Custom House being at the cor. of Moore St. See M. C. C., IV: 403 (1737). [Pl. 174: 10-30]

CUYLER'S ALLEY. Formerly *Mesier's Alley* (q. v.).

David Street. Former name of Bleecker Street, bet. Broadway and Hancock St. See Pl. 70, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 526-532]. Former name of Clarkson Street, bet. Varick and Hudson Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 13.

[Pl. 175: 582]

Decatur Place. Former name of p. o. Seventh Street, bet. First Ave. and Avenue A.—Post's *Old Streets*, 13. [Pl. 175: 435]

DELANEY STREET. Laid out prior to 1788.—M. C. C. (MS.), IX: 80. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.

[Pl. 175: 319-425]

Depau Row. Formerly S. side of Bleecker St., bet. Thompson and Sullivan Sts.—City Directory, 1842-3; cf. Post's *Old Streets*, 13. [Pl. 175: 525]

DEPEW PLACE. [Pl. 176: 1297-1299]

DE PEYSTER STREET. Laid out, but not named, prior to 1755 (Pl. 34, Vol. I); surveyed 1789.—M. C. C. (MS.), IX: 311, 315. [Pl. 174: 37-39]

DESBROSSES STREET. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); ceded by Trinity Church 1802 (M. C. C., MS., XIII: 413); again in 1808 (*ibid.*, XVIII: 37-9); and again in 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 143); regulated from Sullivan to Varick St. 1816.—*Ibid.*, XXX: 347, 378. [Pl. 175: 224-225]

DEV STREET. Levelled and paved 1749 (M. C. C., V: 265); regulated and opened 1750 (*ibid.*, V: 290-1); regulated to the Hudson River 1784 (M. C. C., MS., VIII: 131, 202-3); regulated 1790.—*Ibid.*, IX: 435. Variants of name: Dies, Dyes, Dyers St.—Post's *Old Streets*, 15. Sometimes known as *Bateau Street*. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 80-82]

Dirty Lane. See *Slyck Steegh*. Shown on C. Pl. 82, Vol. II.

Ditch, or the Common Ditch. See Broad Street. Shown on C. Pl. 82, Vol. II.

Division Street. Fulton Street, W. of Broadway; so called in 1761 and regulated.—*M. C. C.*, VI: 249. Shown as Partition Street on Pl. 41, Vol. I.

[*Pl. 174: 83-87*]

DIVISION STREET. Laid out 1765 (*Liber Deeds* XLVIII: 364-7); surveyed and regulated 1790.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), IX: 426. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I.

[*Pl. 174: 289—Pl. 175: 315*]

Dock Street. Former name of Pearl Street from Whitehall St. to Hanover Sq.; so designated 1687 (*M. C. C.*, I: 190); and again when extended 1688 (*ibid.*, I: 195-6); shown on Pls. 26, 27, 27A, 30, 34, 40, 41 and 42, Vol. I. Also a former name of p. o. Water Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 14. [*Pl. 174: 10-30*]

DOMINIC STREET. Ceded by Trinity Church 1813.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XXVII: 143. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III.

[*Pl. 175: 491-579*]

Dominic Street. Former name of Downing Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 14. [*Pl. 175: 527-528*]

DOVER STREET. Laid out prior to 1766 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); opened to East River 1818-9.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XXXIV: 306-7; XXXVI: 149.

[*Pl. 174: 106-107*]

DOWNING STREET. Partly laid out and named prior to 1799.—Pl. 70, Vol. I. Sometimes called *Dominic Street*.—Poppleton's Plan (1817). See footnote regarding this plan, p. 988, *supra*.

[*Pl. 175: 527-528*]

DOYERS STREET. Shown but not named on Pl. 70, Vol. I. [*Pl. 174: 162*]

Dry Dock Street.

[*Pl. 175: 380-381*]

DUANE STREET. "The Street . . . thro the Hill by the Windmill" laid out 1740.—*M. C. C.*, IV: 496. Duane, Barley and Golden Streets to be called Duane Street from Rose St. to the North River 1809.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XX: 15. See *Barley Street*; *Golden Street*. Shown but not named on Pl. 41, Vol. I.

[*Pl. 174: 110-142*]

Duke Street. Stone Street, bet. Broad and William Sts. So called prior to 1730 (Pl. 27, Vol. I); levelled 1771 (*M. C. C.*, VII: 314-5); surveyed 1790 (*M. C. C.*, MS., IX: 430); name changed to Stone Street 1794.—*Ibid.*, XI: 118. [*Pl. 174: 11-29*]

Duke Street. Former name of Vandewater Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 14. [*Pl. 174: 114*]

DUTCH STREET. Laid out prior to 1730 (Pls. 26, 27, 27A, Vol. I), but not named; so called when ordered surveyed and regulated 1789 (*M. C. C.* MS., IX: 295, 298); named Dutch Street on map of 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I). [*Pl. 174: 78*]

DYCKMAN STREET. See *INWOOD STREET*.

[*Pl. 180: 2233-2257*]

Eagle Street. Former name of Hester Street, bet. The Bowery and Division St.—*Post's Old Streets*, 15. [*Pl. 175: 304-313*]

EAST STREET. Laid out 1822 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XLV: 120-1); extended from Rivington to Stanton St. 1860.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1860, Chap. 368. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [*Pl. 175: 264-319*]

East Street. Former name of Mangin Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 15. [*Pl. 175: 321-356*]

East Bank Street. Formerly ran from Seventh Ave. and Greenwich Ave., north-easterly to the Union Road in the block bounded by Sixth and Seventh Aves., 13th and 14th Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 15.

[*Pl. 175: 607-609*]

EAST BROADWAY. See *HARMAN STREET*.

[*Pl. 174: 279—Pl. 175: 288*]

EAST END AVENUE. See *AVENUE B*.

East Rutgers Street. Name changed to Rutgers Street 1812.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XXIV: 352.

Eastern Post Road. Diverging from the *Bloomingdale Road* at 23d St. and Fifth Ave., ran north-easterly S. of the U. S. Magazine at 25th St. and the Old Pottersfield at 26th St. It crossed Fourth Ave. near 29th St. and from 32d to 35th St. W. of Third Ave.; to the *Middle Road* bet. 47th and 48th Sts.; crossed Second Ave. at 52d St. and recrossing it bet. 62d and 63d Sts. entered the present Third Ave. at the S. E. cor. of Hamilton Sq., which extended from 66th to 68th St. and from Third to Fifth Ave.; thence along the present Third Ave. to near 83d St.; crossed westerly, crossing Fourth Ave. near 85th St.; intersected the *Middle Road* at 90th St.; along this road to 92d St. and thence westerly and passed bet. Fifth and Sixth Aves., where it was also called the "Kingsbridge Road," through the Barrier Gate at McGown's Pass, at 107th St., abt. 116 yards E. of Sixth Ave.; thence crossing a small bridge over the head of Benson's tide-mill pond, near 109th St. and Fifth Ave.; it passed through the village of Harlem, at 116th to 125th St., near and W. of Third Ave., to Harlem Bridge.—John Randel, Jr., in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1864, pp. 847 *et seq.* Ordered made 1669 (*Cal. Coun. Min.*, 10); 1671 (*ibid.*, 13); to be finished 1672 (*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 361-2); the road was identical with the *Kingsbridge Road* as far as 23d St. and in some parts about that point. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III. [*Pl. 176: 852—Pl. 179: 1779*]

Eden's Alley. Former name of Ryder's Alley.—*City Directory*, 1842-3. [*Pl. 174: 76*]

EDGAR STREET. Shown but not named on Pl. 64, Vol. I. [*Pl. 174: 10*]

EDGEcombe ROAD.

[*Pl. 180: 2107-2112*]

EIGHTH AVENUE. Opened 1811 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XXIII: 277); opened from Kingsbridge Road to Harlem River 1815 (*ibid.*, XXX: 20-2); opened from Greenwich Lane to Harlem River 1816 (*ibid.*, XXX: 235-8, 260). Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I.

[*Pl. 175: 618—Pl. 180: 2105*]

EIGHTH STREET. Discontinued W. of Sixth Ave. 1833.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1833, Chap. 49. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I. [*Pl. 175: 593*]

Eighth Street. Former name of Hancock Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 16. [*Pl. 175: 527*]

Elbow Street. Former name of Cliff Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 16. Shown on Pl. 35, Vol. I.

[*Pl. 174: 75-105*]

ELDRIDGE STREET. See *Third Street*.

[*Pl. 175: 293-417*]

Eleventh Avenue. Bet. 59th and 64th Sts., name changed to West End Avenue 1894 (*M. C. C.*, LXII: 209); bet. 72d and 106th Sts., name changed to West End Avenue 1880.—*Ibid.*, XLVIII: 20. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I. [*Pl. 175: 686—Pl. 180: 2161*]

Eliza Street. Former name of Waverly Place.—*Post's Old Streets*, 16. [*Pl. 175: 547-614*]

ELIZABETH STREET. Laid out prior to 1755 (Pl. 34, Vol. I); continued 1809 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XX: 145); extended to Bleeker St. 1816 (*ibid.*, XXX: 235-8, 260); regulated from Prince to Bleeker St. 1825.—*Ibid.*, LIV: 69. [*Pl. 175: 163-529*]

Ellet's, Elliot's Alley. So called on Miller Plan of 1695 (Pl. 23A, Vol. I); same as *Mill Lane*.

Elm Street. Laid out as *Ann Street*, bet. Reade and Worth St. prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); called Elm Street on Map of 1800 (Pl. 70); continued from

THE LANDMARK MAP REFERENCE KEY

999

Leonard St. to Pitt (Elm) St. 1806 (*M. C. C., MS., XV: 481*); opened from Canal to Hester St. 1811 (*ibid.*, 359-60; XXIV: 77); regulated from Grand to Broome St. 1810 (*ibid.*, XXI: 359); name changed to Lafayette Street 1905.—*Kelley's Hist. Guide to the City of N. Y.*, 92. [*Pl. 174: 154—Pl. 175: 495 and continued through Lafayette Place from 495 to 545.*]

Elm Street. See Ann Street; Benson's Lane; Bott Street; Pitt Street.

ELWOOD STREET. [*Pl. 180: 2219-2250*]

EMERSON STREET. [*Pl. 180: 2219-2250*]

Erie Place. Former name of p. o. Duane Street, bet. Washington and West Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 17. [*Pl. 174: 142*]

ESSEX STREET. Laid out prior to 1767 (*Pl. 41, Vol. I*); regulated 1809.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XX: 96-7, 260, 271, 294; XXI: 13. [*Pl. 175: 297-412*]

EXCHANGE ALLEY. See Oyster Pasty Lane.

EXCHANGE PLACE. Heer dwars straat (cross road); and Twyn Straet (Garden Street) in De Sille's List of 1660 (see Vol. II); shown on C. Pl. 82, Vol. II; laid out as Church Street 1697 (*M. C. C.*, II: 11; cf. *Pl. 23-a, Vol. I*); Flatten Barrack (corruption of Verlettenbergh) from Broadway to Broad St., and Garden Street from Broad to William St. prior to 1730 (*Pl. 27, Vol. I*); Verlettenbergh Street regulated 1785 (*M. C. C., MS.*, VIII: 247-8); Garden Street surveyed 1790 (*ibid.*, IX: 430); Verlettenbergh, "Flatten Barrack," name changed to Garden Street 1794 (*ibid.*, XI: 118); name changed to Exchange Place 1827.—*Ibid.*, LXII: 18. Shown in drawing by C. Burton, *Bourne Series of N. Y. Views*. [*Pl. 174: 23-27*]

Exchange Street. Abt. the line of Beaver St., from William to Pearl St. Name changed to Merchant Street 1835.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, II: 405. Now p. o. Beaver Street. See on Colton's Topog. Map (1836). Shown but not named on *Pl. 41, Vol. I*. [*Pl. 174: 27*]

EXTERIOR STREET. To extend along the Harlem River, from 89th St. to North River 1858 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXVI: 272); plans approved 1859 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 445); authorized 1852.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1852, Chap. 285. [*Pl. 177: 1476-1580*]

Factory Street. Former name of Waverly Place, bet. Christopher and Bank Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 17. Name changed to Waverly Place 1853.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, XXI: 456. Shown on *Pl. 99, Vol. III*. [*Pl. 175: 610-614*]

Fair Street. Laid out prior to 1696 (*Pl. 24-a, Vol. I*); regulated 1790 (*M. C. C., MS.*, IX: 422); extended 1803 (*ibid.*, XIII: 691); again extended 1814 (*ibid.*, XXVIII: 120, 162, 177, 195; XXIX: 363-4); including Beekman Ship and Partition Street, "henceforth called and known by the name of Fulton Street as a mark of high respect entertained by this Board for the memory of the late Robert Fulton" 1816.—*Ibid.*, XXXI: 283. [*Pl. 174: 80-96*]

Fayette Street. Former name of Oliver Street, bet. Chatham and Madison Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 17. Surveyed 1790.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, X: 287-90. Shown on *Pl. 64, Vol. I*. [*Pl. 174: 279*]

Ferry Place. Former name of Jackson Street, bet. Water and South Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 17. [*Pl. 175: 262*]

FERRY STREET. Ceded by Messrs. Roosevelt et al., and named 1749.—*M. C. C.*, V: 253-4. [*Pl. 174: 104-106*]

Ferry Street. See Walnut Street; now Jackson Street.

Ferry Street. Former name of Peck Slip.—*Post's Old Streets*, 17. [*Pl. 174: 107*]

FIFTH AVENUE. Opened from its commencement to 13th St. 1824 (*M. C. C., MS.*, L: 14, 15); regulated from Art to 13th St. 1825 (*ibid.*, LIII: 323; LIV: 23, 69); from 6th to 13th St. 1826 (*ibid.*, LVII: 273, 323); continued from 13th to 21st St. 1830 (*ibid.*, LXVI: 205; LXVII: 34, 81; LXXII: 148); opened from 21st to 42d St. 1838 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, VI: 12); opened bet. 42d and 71st Sts. 1851-53 (*ibid.*, XIX: 592; XX: 80); regulated from 61st to 86th St. 1858 (*ibid.*, XXVI: 343); regulated from 86th to 120th St. 1858 (*ibid.*, XXXI: 329); opened bet. 90th and 106th Sts. 1827-8 (*M. C. C., MS.*, LXII: 84; LXV: 174); opened bet. 130th and 135th Sts. 1866 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXXIV: 165); opened from 135th St. to Harlem River 1863.—*Ibid.*, XXXI: 326; XXXII: 335. Shown, *Pl. 161-b, Vol. III*; also in *Appleton's Journal* (1869), I: 4, *Art Supplement*, 8; *American Architect* (1885), XX, No. 553; *ibid.* (1887), XXI, No. 590. Shown on *Pl. 79, Vol. I*. [*Pl. 175: 550—Pl. 179: 1760*]

Fifth Street. Former name of Orchard Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 18. Shown on *Pl. 41, Vol. I*. [*Pl. 175: 294-417*]

Fifth Street. Former name of Thompson Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 18. Shown on *Pl. 64, Vol. I*. [*Pl. 175: 227-541*]

Fifth Street. Former name of Washington Place.—*Post's Old Streets*, 18. Shown on *Pl. 79, Vol. I*. [*Pl. 175: 547*]

FIRST AVENUE. Opened from North Street to Tenth St. 1813 (*M. C. C., MS.*, XXVII: 283-4, 392); further opening to 24th St. 1816 (*ibid.*, XXXI: 143); opened to 109th St. 1837.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1837, Chap. 274. Shown on *Pl. 79, Vol. I*. [*Pl. 175: 442—Pl. 179: 1804*]

First Street. Laid out prior to 1767 (*Pl. 41, Vol. I*); name changed to Chrystie Street 1817 "in honor of Lt. Col. John Chrystie . . . who died . . . while in the service of the United States . . . on the 22nd day of July, 1813" (*M. C. C., MS.*, XXXII: 286-90); opened bet. Bowery and First Ave. 1817.—*Ibid.*, XXXIV: 33.

First Street. Former name of Front Street.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, VIII: 597. [*Pl. 174: 8—Pl. 175: 264*]

First Street. Former name of Greenwich Street (q. v.).—*Post's Old Streets*, 18.

First Street. Former name of Mercer Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 18. Shown on *Pl. 64, Vol. I*. [*Pl. 175: 230-548*]

Fisher, Fishers Street. Laid out prior to 1766 (*Pl. 40; cf. Pls. 41 and 42, Vol. I*); name changed to Bayard Street 1809.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXI: 15. See Bayard Street.

Fitzroy Place. Former name of p. o. West Twenty-eighth Street, bet. Eighth and Ninth Aves.—*Post's Old Streets*, 18. [*Pl. 176: 752*]

Fitzroy Road. Formerly ran from 14th St., bet. Seventh and Eighth Aves., northerly, nearly parallel to the Eighth Ave., to the middle of the block bet. 19th and 20th Sts.; then north-westerly crossing Eighth Ave. bet. 22d and 23d Sts.; then continuing north-westerly and north-easterly to the W. of Eighth Ave., to 30th St. where it ran into and formed p. o. the present Eighth Ave.; then again north-westerly crossing the westerly side of Eighth Ave. bet. 31st and 32d Sts., continuing north-westerly to the block

bet. 41st and 42d Sts.; then north-easterly to 42d St. bet. Eighth and Ninth Aves.—Post's *Old Streets*, 18-19. Named for Rt. Hon. Augustus, Lord Fitzroy. Closed bet. 14th and 22d Sts. (*M. C. C., MS., LXXI*: 348); closed bet. 23d and 30th Sts. and from 31st to 42d Sts. 1832.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Ass'ts.*, 1: 288. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I, without name; see Pl. 86, Vol. III. [*Pl. 175: 764—Pl. 176: 1032*]

"FIVE POINTS." Name given to the intersection of Baxter, Park and Worth Sts. [*Pl. 174: 160, 161, 165*]

Flatten Barrack, Flatten Barrack Hill. Exchange Place (*q. v.*) bet. Broadway and Broad St.—Post's *Old Streets*, 19. Shown on Pl. 27, Vol. I. [*Pl. 174: 23*]

FLETCHER STREET. Laid out, but un-named, prior to 1730 (Pl. 26, Vol. I); mentioned by name 1736.—*M. C. C.*, IV: 323. [*Pl. 174: 71-72*]

FORSYTH STREET. See *Second Street*. Shown on Pl. 27, Vol. I. [*Pl. 175: 418-422*]

FORT GEORGE AVENUE. [*Pl. 180: 2160-2161*]

FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE. See below.

Fort Washington Ridge Road. Name changed to Fort Washington Avenue 1888.—*M. C. C.*, LVI: 460. [*Pl. 180: 2137-2180*]

FOURTH AVENUE. Formerly the upper end of the *Bowery Lane*; shown laid out as Fourth Avenue on Poppleton's Plan (1817); opened from 38th St. to 130th St. 1853.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1857, p. 539. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I. [*Pl. 175: 554—Pl. 179: 1760*]

Fourth Avenue. From 34th to 36th St., name first appears as Park Avenue in City Directory 1860-61; from 34th to 42d St., shown as Park Avenue on Driggs Map 1867. From 42d to 96th St., name changed to Park Avenue 1888 (*M. C. C.*, LVI: 52); from 96th St. to Harlem River, name changed to Park Avenue.—*Ibid.*, LVI: 64. See above.

Fourth Street. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); regulated 1809 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XX: 272); name changed to Allen Street 1817 in honor of Capt. William H. Allen, commander of the U. S. sloop-of-war "Argus," who died of a wound received during the engagement with H. M. S. "Pelican," Aug. 14, 1813.—*Ibid.*, XXXII: 286-90. [*Pl. 175: 293-417*]

Fourth Street. Part skirting Washington Square named Washington Square, South, 1858.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXVI: 368. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I. [*Pl. 175: 549*]

FOURTH STREET. Formerly Asylum Street; before that *William Street* (*q. v.*). Shown on Pl. 70, Vol. I, as "Science Street," an obvious error. [*Pl. 175: 610-615*]

FRANKFORT STREET. Laid out prior to 1730 (Pl. 27, Vol. I); surveyed and regulated 1761 (*M. C. C.*, VI: 256); extended to Pearl St. 1792 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1792, Chap. 49); extended to *Skinner's St.* 1793.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), X: 332, 335. Named for Frankfort, birthplace of Jacob Leisler. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1859, p. 284. [*Pl. 174: 105-121*]

FRANKLIN SQUARE. See *George's Square*. Shown but not named on Pl. 64, Vol. I. [*Pl. 174: 105, 109, 112*]

FRANKLIN STREET. Regulated bet. Broadway and Elm St. 1816 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XXX: 377); opened to Orange St. 1816 (*ibid.*, XXX: 380); opened to Provost St. 1817.—*Ibid.*, XXXII: 298. See *Sugar Loaf Street*; *Provost Street*. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I. [*Pl. 174: 185—Pl. 175: 189*]

French Church Street. Former name of Pine Street, bet. Broadway and William St.—Post's *Old Streets*, 19. [*Pl. 174: 44-47*]

FRONT STREET. Regulated from Old Slip to the Fly Market 1787 (*M. C. C.*, MS., VIII: 597); regulated 1789 (*ibid.*, IX: 214); extended from Dover St. to James Slip 1805 (*ibid.*, XV: 235); extended from James Slip to Market St. Slip 1814.—*Ibid.*, XXVIII: 340. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I. [*Pl. 174: 8—Pl. 175: 264*]

FULTON STREET. See *Fair Street*; *Partition Street*; *Beekman Slip*. Shown as Fulton Street on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [*Pl. 174: 83-96*]

GANSEVOORT STREET. Formerly *Great Kill Road* (*q. v.*). Shown but not named on Pl. 41, Vol. I. [*Pl. 175: 629-651*]

Garden Row. Formerly p. o. West Eleventh Street, near Sixth Ave.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Ass'ts.*, XLI: 173. [*Pl. 175: 607*]

Garden Street. See Exchange Place.

Garden Street. Former name of Cherry Street, bet. Montgomery St. and East River.—Pl. 64, Vol. I. [*Pl. 175: 259-264*]

Garden Street Alley. So named 1817.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XXXIII: 153. Now Exchange Alley (*q. v.*).

Gardiner Street. Former name of Tompkins Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 19. [*Pl. 175: 322-359*]

GAY STREET. Opened 1833.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Ass'ts.*, I: 384. Shown in *Janvier's In Old N. Y.*, 121. [*Pl. 175: 593*]

George Street. Laid out prior to 1730 (Pl. 27, Vol. I); regulated 1755 (*M. C. C.*, VI: 25-6); name changed to Spruce Street 1817.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XXXIII: 169. [*Pl. 174: 102-103*]

George Street. Name changed to Market Street 1813.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XXVI: 378-9; XXVII: 221. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I. [*Pl. 174: 249—Pl. 175: 282*]

George Street in the 8th Ward. Name changed to *Herring Street* 1813.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XXVII: 221. See *Bleecker Street*. [*Pl. 175: 542-624*]

George Street. Former name of Beekman Street (Post's *Old Streets*, 20); of *Bleecker Street* (*ibid.*, 20); of *Hudson Street* (*ibid.*); of *Market Street* bet. Division and Cherry Sts. (*ibid.*); of *Rose Street*; of *Spruce Street*.—*Ibid.*

Germain Street. Former name of Carmine Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 20. [*Pl. 175: 582-589*]

Gibbs' Alley. Formerly ran from Madison St., bet. Oliver and James Sts., in a north-westerly direction, abt. half the distance of the block towards *Chatham St.*—Post's *Old Streets*, 20. [*Pl. 174: 279*]

Gilbert Street. Ceded by William W. Gilbert and wife 1809.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XXI: 71. Now *Barrow St.* [*Pl. 175: 592-604*]

Gilford Place. Former name of p. o. Forty-fifth Street, bet. Third and Lexington Aves.—Post's *Old Streets*, 20. [*Pl. 176: 1300*]

Glass Makers Street. Former name of William Street, bet. Pearl and Wall Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 20. [*Pl. 174: 28-43*]

Glaxiers Street. Former name of Stone Street (*q. v.*), named for Evert Duyckinck, a glazier.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 156, 156n.

Glaxiers' Street. See *Mill Street*.

Glover Place. Former name of p. o. Thompson Street, bet. Spring and Prince Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 20. [*Pl. 175: 502*]

Gorlets Street. Laid out prior to 1729 (*M. C. C.*, III: 486-7); shown but not named on Pl. 30, Vol. I; present Morris Street; also called *Beaver Lane*.—Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 17-20]

GOERCK STREET. Laid out prior to 1799 (Pl. 70, Vol. I); opened 1808 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XIX: 166; XX: 222); regulated 1811.—*Ibid.*, XXIII: 361. [Pl. 175: 321-356]

GOLD STREET. Appears as *Vandercliff's Street*, 1730, on Pls. 26 and 27, Vol. I; on Pl. 27-a, at same period, is "Gold Street" beyond Beekman St.; it is *Rutgers Hill*, bet. Maiden Lane and John St. (Pls. 26, 27, 27-a, Vol. I); regulated and laid out as Gold Street 1755 (*M. C. C.*, VI: 26); regulated 1785 (*M. C. C.*, MS., VIII: 359); extension to Maiden Lane surveyed 1789 (*ibid.*, IX: 296); surveyed 1790.—*Ibid.*, X: 79-82. [Pl. 174: 66-103]

Golden Hill, Golden Hill Street. John Street from William St. East, as early as 1730 (Pls. 26, 27, 27-a, Vol. I); later entire street is called John Street. [Pl. 174: 75-77]

GOTHAM COURT. Name of street at 19 Cherry St.—*Kelley's Hist. Guide to the City of N. Y.*, 64. [Pl. 174: 112]

Gouverneur Alley. Former name of Gouverneur Lane.—*Post's Old Streets*, 20. See below.

GOVERNEUR LANE. Shown but not named on Pl. 70, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 35]

GOVERNEUR STREET. Ceded to the city by Nicholas Gouverneur and others and named 1798.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XII: 315. Shown on Pl. 70, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 259-287]

Graft, Gracht, The. Beaver Street 1646.—*Dutch MSS.*, II: 152. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 22-25]

GRAND STREET. Laid out as the *Road to Crown Point* (Corlaer's Hook) prior to 1766 (Pl. 40, Vol. I); called Grand Street 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); extended westward 1818-9.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XXXVI: 8, 149; XXXIX: 328. Sometimes known as *Meadow Street* (q. v.), bet. Broadway and Sullivan St. [Pl. 175: 317-477]

Great Dock Street. Same as *Dock Street* (q. v.)

GREAT GEORGE STREET. See *Broadway*.

GREAT JONES STREET. Opened 1806; named Great Jones Street for Samuel Jones, who ceded the same 1806.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XV: 425-6; XVI: 31. Shown as Jones Street on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 530]

Great Kill Road. Laid out prior to 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); name changed to Gansevoort Street 1837.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, IV: 175. [Pl. 175: 629-651]

Great Queen Street. Same as *Queen Street* (q. v.)

Green Lane. Opened to low water mark 1692.—*M. C. C.*, I: 273-4. This is one designation of Maiden Lane (q. v.); sometimes also applied to Liberty Place. [Pl. 174: 65-71]

GREENE STREET. Laid out prior to 1797 and called *Union or Second Street* (Pl. 64, Vol. I); called Greene Street prior to 1799 (Pl. 70, Vol. I); regulated from Prince to Bleeker St. 1810 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XXI: 340); from Bleeker to Fourth St. 1825.—*Ibid.*, LIV: 70. [Pl. 175: 229-560]

GREENWICH AVENUE; Greenwich Road. See *Greenwich Lane*.

Greenwich Lane (Sand Hill Road). Laid out 1707.—*Colonial Laws*, June 16, 1707. Formerly ran from Hudson River along the present line of Gansevoort

St.; thence north-easterly and easterly along the present line of Greenwich Ave. to Astor Pl. (*Post's Old Streets*, 21); closed bet. Broadway and Sixth Ave. 1825 (*M. C. C.*, MS., LIII: 145-7); closed bet. 13th St. and Eighth Ave. 1826 (*ibid.*, LVI: 297); name changed to Greenwich Avenue 1843.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, X: 184. [Pl. 175: 545-651]

GREENWICH STREET. Laid out 1739 (*M. C. C.*, IV: 463); provided for in water grant to Trinity 1751 (*ibid.*, V: 330-1); surveyed and continued 1784 (*M. C. C.*, MS., VIII: 89); regulated and extended to the Battery; extended northward from Cortlandt St. 1785 (*ibid.*, VIII: 258, 261-2, 373-4, 451-2, 599; IX: 14); regulated 1786 (*ibid.*, VIII: 451); regulated and surveyed 1789-90 (*ibid.*, IX: 235, 282-3, 298, 303-4, 382, 386-7, 393); surveyed 1798 (*ibid.*, XII: 375); ceded by Trinity Church from Brannon (Spring) St. N. to church's N. boundary 1808 (*ibid.*, XVIII: 37-9); opened bet. Charlton and Christopher Sts. 1808-9 (*ibid.*, XIX: 222; XX: 169, 224); continued 1810 (*ibid.*, XXI: 350); regulated from *Hammersley* to Christopher St. 1818.—*Ibid.*, XXXIV: 197. Partly shown but not named on Pl. 34, Vol. I; see Pl. 41, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 13—Pl. 175: 627]

GROVE STREET. See *Burrows Street; Columbia Street; Cozine Street*. Shown as *Burrows Street* on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 585-592]

HAGUE (HAGE) STREET. Laid out prior to 1755.—Pl. 34, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 113]

HALL STREET. Formerly *Hall Place*. Laid out 1829.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1829, Chap. 267; cf. *Liber Deeds*, CCXLIV: 439; Hoffman's *Estate and Rights of the Corporation*, I: 401-2. Named Hall Street 1830.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), LXXII: 205. [Pl. 175: 462]

Hammersley Street. Ceded by Trinity Church 1808 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XVIII: 37-9); further cession 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 143); name changed to Houston Street 1858.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXVI: 383. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 526-600]

HAMILTON PLACE. [Pl. 170: 1988-2075]

Hamilton Place. Former name of p. o. Fifty-first Street, bet. Broadway and Eighth Ave.—*Post's Old Streets*, 22. [Pl. 176: 1023]

HAMILTON STREET. See *Cheapside Street*. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 253]

Hammersley Place. Former name of p. o. West Houston Street, bet. Hancock and Bedford Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 21. [Pl. 175: 526-527]

Hammond Street. Laid out prior to 1799.—Pl. 70, Vol. I. Regulated 1817 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XXXIII: 231, 333; XXXIV: 235); name changed to West Eleventh Street 1865.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXXIII: 27. [Pl. 175: 614-647]

HANCOCK PLACE. Manhattan Street from St. Nicholas to Ninth Ave.; designated Hancock Place in honor of the late Gen. Winfield S. Hancock 1886.—*Pro. B'd Ald. (App'd by Mayor)*, LIV: 190. [Pl. 179: 1951]

HANCOCK STREET. Cottage Place.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXV: 75. A name still alternatively used. Also at one time known as *Eighth Street*. Shown on Pl. 70, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 527]

HANOVER SQUARE. Called "the slip" 1695 (Pl. 23-a, Vol. I); Hanover Square prior to 1730 (Pl. 26, Vol. I). [Pl. 174: 28-31]

HANOVER STREET. Shown but not named on Pl. 41, Vol. I. Opened 1830.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), LXXII: 36. [Pl. 174: 27-28]

Harlem Lane. An old Indian trail (*Riker's Hist. of*

Harlem, 282ⁿ) laid out as a road 1703 (*ibid.*; cf. *Assembly Jour.*; Hoffman's *Estate and Rights of the Corporation*, II: 249; Riker, *supra*, 190ⁿ; Post's *Old Streets*, 22). Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1865, p. 280. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III. [Pl. 178: 1769-1813]

Harlem Road. Formerly ran from Sylvan Pl., bet. Third and Lexington Aves. and 120th and 121st Sts., north-westerly to 124th St. and Fourth Ave.; thence along 124th St. to the westerly line of Mt. Morris Park, continuing north-westerly to 127th St., bet. Sixth and Seventh Aves.; thence south-westerly to a point in the block bounded by 126th and 127th Sts. and Sixth and Seventh Aves.; then north-westerly to a point on St. Nicholas Ave., bet. 131st and 133d Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 22. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III. [Pl. 178: 1769—Pl. 179: 1958]

Harman Street. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); opened and extended 1819 (*M. C. C. MS.*, XXXVI: 149); named for Harman Rutgers; name changed to East Broadway 1831.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, LXXIV: 127-8. [Pl. 174: 281—Pl. 175: 288]

HARRISON STREET. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); ceded to the city by Trinity Church 1802.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XIII: 413. Sometimes known as *Catharine Street*. [Pl. 175: 181-183]

Harsen's Road. Formerly ran from *Eastern Post Road*, 71st St., westerly to Ninth Ave.; then north-westerly to Bloomingdale Road bet. 71st and 72d Sts.—Pl. 86, Vol. III. [Pl. 177: 1123-1226]

HAWTHORNE STREET.

[Pl. 180: 2216-2239]

Hazard Street. Former name of King Street.—Pl. 70, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 520-599]

Heere Duars Straet. Former name of Exchange Place (q. v.), bet. Broad and William Sts.—De Sille's *List of 1660*, Vol. II. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 26]

Heere Graft; *Heere Gracht*; *the Ditch*. ("The Common Ditch" 1644 (*Liber GG*: 96, Albany); "the Ditch" 1646 (*ibid.*: 132); "the Heere Graft" 1652 (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 101); Canal filled up and street paved 1676 (*M. C. C.*, I: 19); *Heere Graft* 1677 (*ibid.*, I: 58, 61-2); called Broad Street as early as 1692.—*Ibid.*, I: 277. *Heere Graft* shown in Janvier's *In Old N. Y.*, 9. Broad Street shown in *Century Mag.*, (1913), LXXXVI: 698; Peabody *Views of N. Y.*, Pl. 17. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 7-20]

Hell Gate Road. Formerly ran from Boston Post Road, bet. 84th and 85th Sts., north-easterly to Second Ave. and 86th St.; thence on the same course to 87th St., bet. First and Second Aves.; thence south-easterly to 86th St., bet. First and Second Aves.; thence north-easterly to the foot of 86th St., East River.—Post's *Old Streets*, 23. Ceded by the Cruger Estate to the city 1817.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXXIV: 123. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III. [Pl. 177: 1520-1585]

HENRY STREET. Laid out prior to 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 279—Pl. 175: 288]

Henry Street in the 8th Ward. Name changed to Perry Street "in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, of U. S. Squadron on Lake Erie," 1813.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXVII: 244. Shown as *Ogden Street* on Pl. 70, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 613-637]

Herring Street. Laid out prior to 1799 (Pl. 70, Vol. I); regulated 1817 (*M. C. C.*, *MS.*, XXXIII: 302-3); opened from Christopher to Amos St.—*Ibid.*, LX: 34-5. Later called Bleeker Street.

HESTER STREET. Laid out as *Eagle Street E.* and *Hester Street W.* of the Bowery, prior to 1767.—Pl. 41, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 235-313]

Hester Street. Regulated from Broadway to Mercer St. 1809 (*M. C. C.*, *MS.*, XXI: 350); from Centre St. to Broadway name changed to Howard Street 1825.—Haswell's *Reminiscences of an Octogenarian*, 166. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 231-334]

Hetty (Hett) Street. Former name of Charlton Street.—Pl. 70, Vol. I; cf. Post's *Old Streets*, 23.

[Pl. 175: 519-598]

Hevins Street. Former name of Broome Street, bet. Broadway and Hudson Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 23. [Pl. 175: 484-578]

High Street. Former name of Madison Street, bet. Montgomery and Grand Sts.—Pl. 64, Vol. I.

[Pl. 175: 265-268]

HILLSIDE AVENUE.

[Pl. 180: 2170-2173]

Hoboken Street. From Washington to West St., S. of Canal St.; name changed to Canal Street 1865.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXXIII: 92. See Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 695]

Hoogh Street (High Street). Called *Hoogh Street* 1662 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 282); the *High Street* 1677 (*M. C. C.*, I: 55-6); *Stony Street* 1695.—Pl. 23-a, Vol. I. Now Stone Street, bet. Broad St. and Hanover Sq. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II.

[Pl. 174: 28-29]

Hopper's Lane. Formerly ran from 50th St., abt. 100 ft. E. of Sixth Ave., north-westerly, crossing Sixth Ave. at the northerly side of 50th St., Seventh Ave. bet. 50th and 51st Sts., Eighth Ave. at 52d St., Ninth Ave. bet. 51st and 52d Sts., Tenth Ave. at 52d St., Eleventh Ave. bet. 52d and 53d Sts., and striking Twelfth Ave. at 53d St.—Post's *Old Streets*, 24. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III. [Pl. 176: 1003-1100]

HORATIO STREET. Laid out prior to 1817 (*Poppleton's Plan*); opened from Greenwich to Hudson St. 1834.—Post's *Old Streets*, 71. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 615-660]

Horse and Cart Lane (Street). Former name of William Street.—Stone's *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 593ⁿ.

HOUSTON STREET. Laid out prior to 1797 and called *North Street* on Pl. 64, Vol. I. Regulated 1817-8 (*M. C. C.*, *MS.*, XXXIII: 173-4; XXXIV: 13; XXXVI: 405); regulated from Broadway to the Bowery 1825.—*Ibid.*, LIV: 69. See *Hamersley Street*; *North Street*; *Village Street*. [Pl. 175: 356-527]

HOWARD STREET. See *Clermont Street*; *Hester Street*. [Pl. 175: 231-234]

HUBERT STREET. Laid out, but unnamed, prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); ceded by Trinity Church 1802 (*M. C. C.*, *MS.*, XIII: 413); another cession by the same 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 143); regulated from Hudson St. to the North River 1816.—*Ibid.*, XXX: 377-8. [Pl. 175: 215-217]

Hubert Street. Former name of York Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 24. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III.

[Pl. 175: 212]

Hudson Place. Former name of p. o. West Thirty-fourth Street, bet. Ninth and Tenth Aves.—Post's *Old Streets*, 24. [Pl. 176: 731]

HUDSON STREET. Laid out from Duane to North Moore St. and N. of Vestry St. prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); ceded from N. Moore St. to farthest N. boundary of their land by Trinity Church 1808 (*M. C. C.*, *MS.*, XVIII: 37-9); ordered extended from Charlton to Christopher St. 1808 (*ibid.*, XVIII: 416, 468-9); opened from Astor's Estate to Christopher St. 1809 (*ibid.*, XX: 29, 32, 135); surveyed from Canal to Christopher St. 1809 (*ibid.*, XX:

29-30); opened northerly to meet Eighth Ave. 1811 (*ibid.*, XXIII: 277); continued through to Chambers St. 1815 (*ibid.*, XXX: 40-1); extended from Vandam to Hamersley St. 1815 (*ibid.*, XXIX: 363-4); opened from Laight to Spring St. 1816 (*ibid.*, XXX: 235-8, 260); extended from Greenwich Lane to Ninth Ave. 1816 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1816, Chap. 28); formally opened from Christopher St. to Greenwich Lane and from thence to Ninth Ave. 1817.—*M. C. C.*, MS., XXXII: 317-8. [Pl. 174: 141—Pl. 175: 629]

Hall Street. See Bridge Street. Shown on Pl. 23-a, Vol. I.

Inwood Street. Name changed to Dyckman Street 1888.—*Pro. Bd. Ald. (App'd by Mayor)*, LVI: 108.

IRVING PLACE. Provided for and laid out 1832 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1832, Chaps. 51, 101); opened 1833 and named "in honour of our distinguished countryman, Washington Irving."—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, I: 380; II: 206, 238. [Pl. 175: 870-875]

ISHAM STREET. [Pl. 180: 2223-2249]

JACKSON STREET. Laid out prior to 1797 as *Ferry Street*.—Pl. 64, Vol. I. See also *Walnut Street*. [Pl. 175: 262-267]

JACOB STREET. Laid out prior to 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); sometimes known as *Leather Street*.—Post's *Old Streets*, 26. [Pl. 174: 99-115]

JAMES SLIP. [Pl. 174: 110]

JAMES STREET. Laid out as *St. James Street* prior to 1755 (Pl. 34, Vol. I); regulated 1764 (*M. C. C.*, VI: 400); regulated 1785-7 (*M. C. C.*, MS., VIII: 258, 595); surveyed 1790 (*ibid.*, X: 287-90); known also as *James Street* as early as 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I), and now so called. [Pl. 174: 111-117]

JANE STREET. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 615-649]

"*JARVIS'S PARADE.*" Broadway, W. side, bet. Trinity and St. Paul's Churches.—*The Diary; or Eve. Register*, Apl. 9, 1794. [Pl. 174: 49-87]

Jauncey Court. Formerly 37-41 Wall Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 24.

JAY STREET. Laid out from Hudson St. to the River prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); opened from Greenwich St. to the River 1805.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XV: 183. [Pl. 174: 180-182]

JEFFERSON STREET. Laid out prior to 1797 and called *Washington Street*.—Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 246—Pl. 175: 285]

JERSEY STREET. See *Columbian Alley*. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 510]

Jews' Alley; Jew Street. Former name of South William Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 25. The *Slyck Steegh* of Dutch days and the *Mill St.* of early English days. The earliest synagogue built here. See under Churches in KEY to LANDMARK MAP, Vol. III. Cession of land made for *Jews' Alley* 1755.—*M. C. C.*, VI: 8-9, 176. See *Mill Street; Slyck Steegh*; South William Street. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 29]

Jews Alley. Formerly ran from Madison St., bet. Oliver and James Sts., in a north-westerly direction to abt. the centre of the block towards Chatham St. (Park Row).—Post's *Old Streets*, 25. [Pl. 174: 29]

JOHN STREET. W. of William St. laid out 1696 (*Liber Deeds*, XXVIII: 128; cf. Pl. 24-a, Vol. I); named for John Harpending, donor of the Shoemakers' Land to the Dutch Church.—20th Ann. Rep., Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 102. Golden Hill E. of William St. as early as 1730 (Pl. 26, 27,

27-a, Vol. I); both parts of the street called John St. 1784.—Rep. of Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., *supra*, 101. See *Van Clyff's Street*. John St. shown, eng. by Lewis Delnoce, in possession of I.N.P.S.

[Pl. 174: 75-79]

JONES LANE. [Pl. 174: 35]

JONES STREET. From Bleecker St. to W. 4th St. Opened and named for Dr. Gardner Jones 1806.—*M. C. C.* (MS.), XVI: 31. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 590]

[Pl. 180: 2112]

KING STREET. Laid out as *Hazard Street* prior to 1799 (Pl. 70, Vol. I); ceded by Trinity Church 1808 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XVIII: 37-9); 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 143); regulated from Hudson St. to Greenwich St. 1818.—*ibid.*, XXXVI: 51. [Pl. 175: 520-599]

King Street. Laid out 1685 (*Cal. Coun. Min.*, 47); opened to low-water mark 1692 (*M. C. C.*, I: 274); regulated 1785 (*M. C. C.*, MS., VIII: 321); surveyed and regulated 1790 (*ibid.*, IX: 415-6, 418); name changed to Pine Street 1794.—*ibid.*, XI: 118. Sometimes known as *French Church Street*. Shown on Pl. 30, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 37-47]

King Street. Former name of William Street, bet. Hanover Sq. and Wall St.—Post's *Old Streets*, 25. [Pl. 174: 26-28]

King George Street. Part of William Street from Frankfurt to Pearl St. Shown on Pls. 27 and 27-a, Vol. I (1730), but not named; first named *King George Street* prior to 1755 (Pl. 34, Vol. I); regulated 1769 (*M. C. C.*, VII: 181, 323, 330); now stops at Park Row and is known as North William Street. [Pl. 174: 121]

King's Road. Former name of Pearl Street, bet. Franklin Sq. and Chatham St.—Post's *Old Streets*, 25. [Pl. 174: 112-119]

Kingsbridge Road. Commenced at crossing of *Middle Road* by *Eastern Post Road* at 90th to 92d St.; continued along the *Eastern Post Road* through the Barrier Gate, at McGown's Pass, to *Harlem Lane* near 108th St.; thence eastwardly to Harlem; thence to Myer's Corner, about 67 yds. W. of Eighth Ave. at 131st St., passing in its route along *Harlem Lane*; crossed the road leading from Manhattanville to Harlem at 125th St., bet. Eighth and Ninth Aves.; from Myer's Corner northward bet. Eighth and Ninth Aves. to its intersection with the *Bloomingdale Road* at Ninth Ave. bet. 146th and 147th Sts. At 161st St. the road passed E. and opposite to Mount Washington sprung at Eleventh Ave.; at 175th to 176th St. it passed 67 yds. E. of Twelfth Ave. At 183d St. it was 43 yds. E. of Twelfth Ave.; at 192d St., 33 yds. W. of Twelfth Ave.; at 196th St., 133 yds. E. of Thirteenth Ave.; at 206th St. it crossed the W. side of Twelfth Ave.; at 216th St. it was 33 yds. W. of Tenth Ave.; at 226th St. it was 150 yds. E. of Fort Prince Charles on Tenth Ave.; at 228th St. it was 34 yds. E. of Tenth Ave.—John Randel, Jr., in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1864, pp. 847 et seq. In its early origin, this road is identical with the *Eastern Post Road*, or Road to Albany and Boston (*q. v.*). Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III. [Pl. 177: 1503—Pl. 180: 3402]

Kip Street. See Nassau Street. Shown on Pl. 27, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 67-102]

LA FAYETTE BOULEVARD. See Boulevard.

Lafayette Place. Opened from (Great) Jones to Art St. (Astor Place) 1825 (*M. C. C.*, MS., LIV: 147, 163-4); extended northward to the intersection of Broadway, Art and Eighth Sts. 1827.—*Laws of*

N. Y., 1827, Chap. 268. Name changed to Lafayette St. 1905.—Kelley's *Hist. Guide to the City of N. Y.*, 92. Named for the Marquis de Lafayette, who was visiting the country when the street was ordered opened. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III.

[Pl. 175: 531-554]

LAFAYETTE STREET. See *Elm Street*; *Lafayette Place*.

[Pl. 174: 154—Pl. 175: 554]

LAIGHT STREET. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); ceded by Trinity Church 1802 (M. C. C., MS., XIII: 413); again 1808 (*ibid.*, XVIII: 37-9) and in 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 143); regulated from Greenwich to Canal St. 1811.—*Ibid.*, XXIII: 188.

[Pl. 175: 218-220]

Lake Tour Road. Formerly ran from 39th St. and Bloomingdale Road westerly along 39th St. to Seventh Ave.; then north-westerly crossing Eighth Ave. bet. 41st and 42d Sts. and continuing north-westerly to Ninth Ave. bet. 42d and 43d Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 26. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III.

[Pl. 176: 815-1052]

Laurens Street. Laid out, but not named, prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); sometimes known as *Fourth Street* (*Post's Old Streets*, 19); called *Laurens Street* on map of 1800 (Pl. 70); regulated 1818 (M. C. C., MS., XXXVI: 405); name changed to *South Fifth Avenue* 1870.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, XXXVIII: 376. Now West Broadway.

[Pl. 175: 228-538]

LAWRENCE STREET.

[Pl. 170: 1066-1083]

Leather Street. Former name of Jacob Street (q. v.).—*Post's Old Streets*, 26.

[Pl. 174: 99-115]

Lenox Place. Former name of p. o. 22d Street, bet. Eighth and Ninth Aves.—*Post's Old Streets*, 26.

[Pl. 175: 746]

LENOX AVENUE. Sixth Avenue N. of 110th St. So designated 1887.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. (App'd by Mayor)*, LV: 342. See Sixth Avenue.

[Pl. 178: 1280—Pl. 179: 1744]

LEONARD STREET. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); opened to Baxter St. 1813 (M. C. C., MS., XXVII: 132, 299, 309).

[Pl. 174: 105-109]

Leroy Place. Formerly Bleecker Street bet. Mercer and Greene Sts. So called 1827 on Filed Map 31 (T), Register's Office. Ceased to be so designated prior to 1878.—*City Directories*. Shown on Pl. 103-a, Vol. III.

[Pl. 175: 533]

LEROY STREET. Laid out as *Burton Street* only bet. Bleecker and Cornelia Sts. prior to 1799 (Pl. 70, Vol. I); ceded by Trinity Church 1808 (M. C. C., MS., XVIII: 37-9); and in 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 143); regulated 1817 (*ibid.*, XXXIII: 302-3); extended from Hudson to Bleecker St. and from thence to *Burton St.* 1845.—*Post's Old Streets*, 71.

[Pl. 175: 580-602]

LEWIS STREET. Laid out bet. 1796 and 1799 (Pls. 64 and 70, Vol. I); regulated from Delancey to Rivington St. 1811.—M. C. C. (MS.), XXIII: 360.

[Pl. 175: 326-363]

LEXINGTON AVENUE. Laid out bet. 21st and 30th Sts. 1832 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1832, Chap. 101); bet. 30th and 42d Sts. 1833 (*ibid.*, 1833, Chap. 309); bet. 42d and 66th Sts. 1838 (*ibid.*, 1838, Chap. 148); from 102d St. to Harlem River 1870 (*ibid.*, 1870, Chap. 753; *ibid.*, 1873, Chap. 500); named 1836.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, IV: 146.

LIBERTY PLACE. Shown but not named on Pl. 27, Vol. I.

[Pl. 174: 64]

LIBERTY STREET. See *Crown Street*.

[Pl. 174: 58-66]

LISPENARD STREET. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III.

[Pl. 175: 210-211]

Little Ann Street. Former name of p. o. Elm Street, bet. Reade and Franklin Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 27.

[Pl. 174: 154-171]

Little Division Street. Laid out prior to 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); name changed to Montgomery Street prior to 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I.

[Pl. 175: 244-315]

Little Dock Street. Former name of Water Street, bet. Broad St. and Old Slip.—*Post's Old Streets*, 27. Shown but not named on Pl. 27, Vol. I.

[Pl. 174: 7-30]

Little Green Street. Former name of Liberty Place (q. v.).—*Post's Old Streets*, 27.

[Pl. 174: 64]

Little Queen Street. Laid out prior to 1695 (Pl. 23-a, Vol. I); regulated 1755 (M. C. C., VI: 15); surveyed and regulated 1790 (M. C. C., MS., X: 79-82, 415-6, 418); name changed to Cedar Street 1794.—*Ibid.*, XI: 118.

Little Stone Street. Former name of Thames Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 27. Shown as *Stone Street* on Pl. 27, Vol. I; *Little Stone Street* on Pl. 41, Vol. I.

[Pl. 174: 49-51]

Little Water Street. Name of changed to Anthony Street 1809 (M. C. C., MS., XX: 37); again known as *Little Water Street* until finally designated Mission Place 1855 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXIII: 178); restored to public use 1867.—*Ibid.*, XXXV: 109-110. See *Mission Place*. Shown as *Little Water Street* on Pl. 99, Vol. III.

LIVINGSTON PLACE. Opened 1836.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1836, Chap. 361.

[Pl. 175: 922]

Locust Street. Laid out on the West Bayard Farm (Spielman & Brush's *Original Maps*, 4); prior to 1799 it was re-named Sullivan Street, its present name.—Pl. 70, Vol. I.

[Pl. 175: 227-541]

Lombard Street. Surveyed 1790 (M. C. C., MS., X: 79-82); name changed to *Lumber Street* 1792 (*ibid.*, X: 241); name changed to *Lombardy Street* 1809 (*ibid.*, XX: 37); course altered 1814 (*ibid.*, XXVIII: 108); opened from Clinton to Walnut St. 1815 (*ibid.*, XXIX: 361); to the East River 1816 (*ibid.*, XXX: 228-9); name changed to Monroe Street 1831.—*Ibid.*, LXXXIV: 125. Partly laid out but not named on Pl. 41, Vol. I.

[Pl. 174: 276—Pl. 175: 265]

LONDON TERRACE. So named from row of houses on N. side of 23d St., bet. Ninth and Tenth Aves., erected 1845.—Kelley's *Hist. Guide to the City of N. Y.*, 116.

[Pl. 175: 721]

Lorillard Place. Former name of p. o. Washington Street, bet. Charles and Perry Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 26.

[Pl. 175: 632]

Love Lane. Formerly ran from Eighth Ave. bet. 21st and 22d Sts., easterly, bet. 21st and 22d Sts., to Broadway at 21st St.; then north-easterly to 23d St. and Third Ave.—*Post's Old Streets*, 27. Twenty-first Street opened and *Love Lane* closed 1826.—M. C. C. (MS.), LVII: 264. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III.

[Pl. 175: 771-878]

Love Lane (on the Rutgers Farm). Formerly ran about on the line of Henry Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 28. Shown but not named on Pl. 41, Vol. I.

[Pl. 174: 279—Pl. 175: 288]

Lower Robinson Street. To be called *Robinson Street*.—M. C. C. (MS.), XXVII: 182. Now Park Place. Shown but not named on Pl. 41, Vol. I.

[Pl. 174: 127-128]

Low's Lane. Formerly ran from *Boston Post Road*

at 41st St., north-westerly to *Albany Ave.*, bet. 43d and 44th Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 28. Closed 1833.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, II: 6. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III. [Pl. 176: 906-1296]

LUDLOW STREET. See *Sixth Street*.

[Pl. 175: 294-412]

Lumber Street. Laid out and named prior to 1695 (Pl. 23-a, Vol. I); ceded by Trinity Church from *Partition (Fulton) St.* to the land of Leonard Lisenard 1761 (*M. C. C.*, VI: 263; cf. *MS.* deed and map in possession of the Comptroller); continued to *Crown (Liberty) St.* 1784 (*M. C. C.*, *MS.*, VIII: 121); surveyed and regulated 1788-9 (*ibid.*, IX: 95, 100, 199, 277, 306); name changed to *Trinity Place* 1843 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, XI: 13); opened from Fulton to Morris Street as Church Street 1869 (*ibid.*, XXXVII: 24); *Trinity Place* and *New Church Street* now all known as Church Street.—Modern Atlases. [Pl. 174: 20—Pl. 175: 211]

MACDOUGAL ALLEY.

[Pl. 175: 551]

MACDOUGAL STREET. Laid out prior to 1799 (Pl. 70, Vol. I); regulated 1813 (*M. C. C.*, *MS.*, XXVI: 314); part fronting Washington Square designated Washington Square, West, 1858.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXVI: 368. [Pl. 175: 505-572]

Macomb's Lane. Now Macombs Place. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III.

MACOMB'S PLACE.

[Pl. 179: 2036-2040]

MACOMB AVENUE. Laid out 1833 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1833, Chap. 309); bet. 42d and 86th Sts. 1860 (*ibid.*, 1860, Chap. 466); extended from 86th to 120th St. 1867 (*ibid.*, 1867, Chap. 403); from 120th St. to Harlem River 1869 (*ibid.*, 1869, Chap. 560). Cf. *Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXVIII: 264; XXXI: 408; XXXVI: 62; XXXVII: 112.

[Pl. 176: 853—Pl. 179: 1763]

MADISON STREET. See *Banker Street*; *High Street*; *William Street*; *Bedlow Street*.

[Pl. 174: 115—Pl. 175: 265]

Magazine Street. Bet. *Chatham St.* (Park Row) and Broadway laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); name changed to Pearl Street 1811.—*M. C. C.* (*MS.*), XXIII: 220. [Pl. 174: 157-160]

MAIDEN LANE. Called 'i *Maagde Paatje*, Nov. 25, 1658 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 141); 1661 (*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 405); "ye Lane Called the *macdepactie*" 1673 (*Orig. Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in Coll. N. Y. Hist. Soc. [1913], 70); *Green Lane* 1692 (*M. C. C.*, I: 273-4); *Maiden Lane* 1695.—Pl. 23-a, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 65-68]

MAIL STREET.

[Pl. 174: 122]

MANGIN STREET. Shown on Pl. 70, Vol. I.

[Pl. 175: 321-356]

MANHATTAN AVENUE.

[Pl. 178: 1836-1949]

Manhattan Avenue. Same as *Middle Road*; see reference in 1789.—*M. C. C.* (*MS.*), IX: 231. See also Pl. 86, Vol. III.

Manhattan Lane. Formerly ran from 121st St. and *Kingsbridge Road* abt. 450 ft. east of Fourth Ave., south-westerly, crossing Fourth Ave., striking *Harlem Road* abt. centre of block bounded by 118th and 119th Sts., Fourth and Fifth Aves.—*Post's Old Streets*, 29. Same as *Manhattan Road*. See below. See also Pl. 86, Vol. III.

Manhattan Road. Formerly ran from a point in the block bounded by 118th and 119th Sts. and Fourth and Fifth Aves., north-westerly, crossing Fifth Ave. at 119th St., Sixth Ave. bet. 120th and 121st Sts., Seventh Ave. bet. 121st and 122d Sts., to a point on the N. side of 122d St. abt. 200 ft. E. of

Eighth Ave.; then south-westerly to Eighth Ave., abt. half way bet. 121st and 122d Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 29. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III.

[Pl. 178: 1718-1769]

MANHATTAN STREET. Shown on Map of Manhattan 1806.—Spielman & Brush's *Original Maps*, 107-110. Laid out 1866.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1866, Chap. 367. [Pl. 179: 1966-2004]

Marchelt, The Marketfield. A street as early as the settlement by the Dutch, leading up from the water-side; called *Marketfield* as early as 1658 (*Liber HH-2: 94*, Albany); *The Whitehall* of English days (Pl. 27, Vol. I); present Whitehall Street. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II.

Marchelt Steegh (Steege, i. e. Lane). Mentioned 1658 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 134); *Marketfield Street* 1677 (*M. C. C.*, I: 58-9, 61); *Petticoat Lane* 1695 (Pl. 23-a, Vol. I); *Marketfield Street* 1730 (Pls. 26, 27, 27-a, Vol. I); bet. Whitehall and New Sts. sold to N. Y. Produce Exchange and partly closed 1880.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1880, Chap. 159. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II. Still open and called *Marketfield Street* from New St. E. to Broad St. [Pl. 174: 11]

Margaret Street. Former name of Willet Street.—Pl. 64, Vol. I.

MARION STREET.

[Pl. 175: 481-495]

MARKET STREET. Formerly *George Street* (q. v.). Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 249—Pl. 175: 282]

MARKETFIELD STREET. See *Marchelt Steegh*.

Marketfield Street. Former name of Battery Place (q. v.).—*Post's Old Streets*, 30.

Mary Street. Former name of Baxter Street, bet. Leonard and Grand Sts.; Centre Market Place, bet. Grand and Broome Sts.; and Marion Street, bet. Broome and Prince Sts.; Christopher Street, bet. Greenwich Ave. and Waverly Pl.—*Post's Old Streets*, 30.

Meadow Street. A name applied to Grand Street, bet. Broadway and Sullivan St., prior to 1797 but not later than 1799.—Pls. 64 and 70, Vol. I. Cf. *Post's Old Streets*, 30. [Pl. 175: 227-231]

MERCER STREET. Laid out prior to 1797, but called *First Street* and *Clermont Street* (Pl. 64, Vol. I); *Mercer Street* in 1799 (Pl. 70); regulated 1809 (*M. C. C.*, *MS.*, XXI: 45); regulated from Bleeker to Amity St. 1818 (*ibid.*, XXXVI: 354, 365, 405); extended to *Art St.* 1825.—*ibid.*, LIV: 66. [Pl. 175: 230-548]

Merchant Street. See *Exchange Street*.

Mesier's Alley. Former name of Cuyler's Alley.—City Directories. See *Post's Old Streets*, 31.

[Pl. 174: 32-34]

Middle Road. Ran from the *Boston Post Road* at 27th St. north-westerly, crossing Fourth Ave. at 29th St., Madison Ave., bet. 35th and 36th Sts., striking Fifth Ave. at 42d St., continuing N. along the line of Fifth Ave. (q. v.) into Central Park.—*Post's Old Streets*, 31. Laid out and surveyed 1785 (*M. C. C.*, *MS.*, VIII: 280-1, 388); finished from the S. side of the bridge near the Powder House to John Murray's gate 1806 (*ibid.*, XVI: 36); abandoned on the Benson Tract 1835 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, III: 50); called also *Manhattan Avenue* (q. v.) 1789.—*M. C. C.* (*MS.*), IX: 231. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III. [Pl. 176: 858—Pl. 177: 1111]

Middle Street. Former name of Monroe Street, bet. Montgomery and Grand Sts.—Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 268]

MILL LANE. Runs from S. William to Stone St. Opened 1657.—Vol. II, p. 299. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 29]

Mill Street. *Glaziers' Street* 1657 (Rec. N. Am., VII: 156); *Slick Steegie* (*Slyck Steegh*) 1660 (De Sille's List, Vol. II); *Slyck Steegh* 1663 (*Liber Deeds*, B. 3); *Muddy Lane* 1672 (Rec. N. Am., VI: 375); *Mill Street Lane* 1677 (M. C. C., I: 58); *Mill Street* 1687 (*ibid.*, I: 189); *Mill Street or Jews' Alley* 1754 (*ibid.*, V: 475-6); *Mill Street* 1755 (Pl. 34, Vol. I); regulated 1790 (M. C. C., MS., IX: 440); extended to William Street 1836 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assrs.*, III: 111); name changed to South William Street 1838.—*Ibid.*, V: 156. Shown on Map of Dutch Grants, C. Pl. 87, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 29]

Millward Place. Former name of p. o. West Thirty-first Street, bet. Eighth and Ninth Aves.—*Post's Old Streets*, 31. [Pl. 176: 754]

MINETTA LANE. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 542]

MINETTA STREET. See *Bride Street*. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 589]

MISSION PLACE. Formerly *Little Water Street*. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 174: 166]

MONROE STREET. See *Lombard Street*. [Pl. 174: 276—Pl. 175: 265]

MONTGOMERY STREET. Laid out as *Little Division Street* prior to 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); called *Montgomery Street* prior to 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I. Opened from Water St. to East River 1805.—M. C. C. (MS.), XV: 152. [Pl. 175: 244-315]

Monument Lane, Road to the Obelisk. Laid out prior to 1767 (Pls. 40, 41 and 42, Vol. I); surveyed and declared a public road 1768.—M. C. C., VII: 104-5. [Pl. 175: 549-738]

MOORE STREET. Laid out 1688.—M. C. C., I: 195-6. See *Weigh House Street*. Shown on Pl. 30 Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 4-8]

MORNINGSIDE PARK, EAST. Avenue on E. side of Morningside Park from 114th to 123d St. designated Morningside Park, East, 1894.—M. C. C., LXII: 204. [Pl. 178: 1849-1949]

MORNINGSIDE PARK, WEST. [Pl. 178: 1865-1963]

MORRIS STREET. See *Goeltes Street*; *Beaver Lane*. [Pl. 174: 17-20]

Morkile Street. Former name of Barclay Street (q. v.).—*Post's Old Streets*, 32.

MORTON STREET. Laid out as *Ardens Street* prior to 1799 (Pl. 70, Vol. I); cession by Trinity Church for Morton Street 1808 (M. C. C., MS., XVIII: 37-9); opened 1810 (*ibid.*, XXII: 36, 326); further cession by Trinity 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 143); regulated 1817.—*Ibid.*, XXXIII: 302-3. [Pl. 175: 587-603]

Morton Street. Former name of Clarkson Street, bet. Hudson and Varick Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 32. [Pl. 175: 580]

MOTT STREET. *Winne Street* (*Wynne Street*) laid out prior to 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); Mott Street before 1797 (Pl. 64); continued 1809 (M. C. C., MS., XX: 145); regulated 1810 (*ibid.*, XXII: 119); regulated from Prince to Bleeker St. 1825.—*Ibid.*, LIV: 69. [Pl. 174: 162—Pl. 175: 521]

Mount Morris Avenue. Bet. 120th and 124th Sts., name changed to Mount Morris Park, West, 1893.—M. C. C., LXI: 14. [Pl. 178: 1720-1721]

Muddy Lane. See *Mill Street*.

MULBERRY STREET. Laid out and called Mul-

berry Street to the bend, and *Ryndert Street* thence to Broome St. prior to 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); regulated 1786 (M. C. C., MS., VIII: 399, 464-5); regulated and surveyed 1789 (*ibid.*, IX: 267, 287); called *Mulberry Street* throughout its entire length 1797 (*ibid.*, XII: 206); continued to *Art Street* 1805 (*ibid.*, XV: 426-7); opened to Great Jones Street 1809 (*ibid.*, XX: 145); regulated 1810 (*ibid.*, XXII: 29, 102); regulated from Prince St. to James Roosevelt's land; opened to Bleeker St. 1825.—*Ibid.*, LIV: 30, 69. Shown in *Pelletreau's Early N. Y. Houses*, Pl. 37. [Pl. 174: 161—Pl. 175: 522]

MURRAY STREET. Ceded by Trinity Church 1761 (M. C. C., VI: 263; MS. deed and map in possession of the Comptroller); regulated 1785-6 (M. C. C., MS., VIII: 310, 451, 785-6); land ceded by Columbia College 1810 (*ibid.*, XXII: 218). Named for Joseph Murray, officer of Trinity Vestry and Trustee of Columbia College. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1852, p. 362. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 131-134]

NAEGLE AVENUE. [Pl. 180: 2171-2219]

NASSAU STREET. Laid out c. 1689 (deed Dongan to Bayard and De Peyster, May 25, 1689, cited 21st Ann. Rep., Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 130); called *Nassau Street* bet. Maiden Lane and Ann St. 1696 (Pl. 24, Vol. I); in same year called, further south, street that "Runs by the Pye Woman's" (M. C. C., I: 425); bet. Maiden Lane and Spruce St. called *Kip Street* prior to 1730 (Pls. 26, 27, 27-a, Vol. I); regulated 1755 (M. C. C., VI: 17-8); regulated and surveyed 1790 (M. C. C., MS., IX: 415-6, 418, 421-2, 425). Named *Kip Street* for Jacob Kip; *Nassau Street* for William, Prince of Nassau. Shown as *Kip Street* on Pl. 23-a, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 43-102]

NEW STREET. Opened 1679.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., English*, 78. Shown but not named on Pl. 23-a, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 23-24]

NEW BOWERY. From the southerly side of Chatham Sq. to Franklin Sq. (Pearl St.) opened 1856.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXIII: 396. [Pl. 174: 115-279]

NEW CHAMBERS STREET. Opened from Chatham St. (Park Row) to James Slip 1855.—*Post's Old Streets*, 73. [Pl. 174: 111-119]

New Church Street. Opened from Fulton to Liberty St. and from Edgar to Greenwich St.; Trinity Place widened and name changed to *New Church Street* 1869.—*Post's Old Streets*, 73. Later *Trinity Place* to Liberty St.; *Church Street* N. of Liberty St.—*Modern Atlases*. See *Lumber Street*.

Nicholas, or St. Nicholas Street. Former name of Walker Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 32, 43. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 198-212]

NINTH AVENUE. Opened from Greenwich Lane to the northerly side of 28th St. 1815-16 (M. C. C., MS., XXX: 162-3, 260); from 59th to 127th St., name changed to *Columbus Avenue* 1890.—*Pro. Bd. Ald. (App'd by Mayor)*, LVIII: 59. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 644—Pl. 178: 1864—Columbus Ave.]

NORFOLK STREET. Laid out prior to 1767.—Pl. 41, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 296-355]

North Street. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); opened bet. Broadway and The Bowery 1805 (M. C. C., MS., XV: 427); opened 1806 (*ibid.*, XV: 484); opened 1810 (*ibid.*, XXI: 281-2); regulated 1809 (*ibid.*, XX: 294); regulated 1812 (*ibid.*, XXV: 186); opened and regulated from The Bowery to the East River 1814 (*ibid.*, XXVIII: 37-8); extended

1815 (*ibid.*, XXIX: 363-4, 381-3); name changed to Houston Street 1833.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, II: 85. See Houston Street. [Pl. 175: 356-522]

NORTH MOORE STREET. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); ceded by Trinity Church 1802 (M. C. C., MS., XIII: 413); and in 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 143); regulated 1809.—*Ibid.*, XX: 97-8. [Pl. 175: 186-191]

NORTH WILLIAM STREET. The p. o. William Street bet. Frankfort St. and Chatham St. (Park Row), then recently opened, to be designated North William Street 1849.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assts.*, XVI: 387. See King George St. [Pl. 174: 121]

OAK STREET. Laid out and called *Ruizgers Street* prior to 1755 (Pl. 34, Vol. I); regulated 1764 (M. C. C., VI: 400); surveyed 1790 (M. C. C., MS., X: 287-90); regulated bet. Oliver and Catharine Sts. 1818.—*Ibid.*, XXXVI: 148. [Pl. 174: 115-278]

Obelisk, Road to the. See Monument Lane.

Oblique Road. Former name of Marketfield Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 33. Shown on Pl. 70, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 613-637]

Ogden Street. Former name of Perry Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 33. [Pl. 175: 613-637]

OLD BROADWAY. [Pl. 170: 1982-1987]

Old Dutch Church Street. Former name of Exchange Place, bet. William St. and Broadway.—M. C. C., VII: 443; *Post's Old Streets*, 33. [Pl. 174: 23-26]

Old Harlem, or Old Harlem Bridge Road. Formerly ran from 94th St. W. of Madison Ave., north-easterly, crossing Madison Ave. at 99th St., Fourth Ave. at 107th St.; then north-westerly to 111th St., bet. Madison and Fifth Aves.; then north-easterly, crossing Fourth Ave., bet. 115th and 116th Sts., north-easterly to the block bet. 117th and 118th Sts.; northerly to 119th St., bet. Third and Fourth Aves.; north-easterly to Third Ave. at 121st St.—*Post's Old Streets*, 34. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III. [Pl. 177: 1502—Pl. 179: 1779]

OLD SLIP. See *Burger's Path*. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 32-34]

OLIVER STREET. Laid out to *Bancker* (Madison) St. prior to 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); surveyed 1790 (M. C. C., MS., X: 287-90); opened from *Bancker* (Madison) St. to Chatham Square 1818-9.—*Ibid.*, XXXV: 34, 197, 227; XXXVI: 149. The p. o. Oliver Street from Madison St. to Chatham Sq. was formerly called *Fayette Street*. See Pl. 64, Vol. I. See *Fayette Street*. [Pl. 174: 251-279]

Oliver Street. Former name of Spring Street, bet. The Bowery and Broadway.—*Post's Old Streets*, 34. [Pl. 175: 492-497]

Orange Street. Laid out to the Fresh Water prior to 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); opened 1795 (M. C. C., MS., XI: 264); name changed to Baxter Street.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXII: 385. "Bottle Alley" shown in *Pelletreau's Early N. Y. Houses*, p. 169. Bet. Hester and Grand St., shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1863, p. 704. [Pl. 174: 160—Pl. 175: 235]

Orange Street. Former name of Baxter Street; of Centre Market Place; of Marion Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 34.

ORCHARD STREET. Laid out prior to 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); opened 1806.—M. C. C. (MS.), XV: 484; XVI: 318. [Pl. 175: 294-417]

Orchard Street. Former name of Broome Street, W. of Broadway.—*Post's Old Streets*, 35. [Pl. 175: 322-424]

Oswego Street. A name sometimes applied to *Crown* (Liberty) Street (q. v.). See M. C. C., VII: 22.

Otters Alley. Formerly ran from Thompson to Sullivan St. bet. Grand and Broome Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 35.

Oyster Pasty Lane (Alley). Opened on the ground prior to 1683 (*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 10); dedicated to public use 1697 (*ibid.*, XXI: 212); laid out as Exchange Alley 1785 (M. C. C., MS., VIII: 247-8); regulated 1788-9.—*Ibid.*, IX: 95, 100, 199. Various known as *Edgars Alley*, *Church Street*, *Pasty Alley*, *Pasty Street*, *Oyster Street*, *Tin Pot Alley*.—*Post's Old Streets*, 56. Present Exchange Alley. Shown on Pl. 23-a, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 221]

PARK AVENUE. See *Fourth Avenue*.

PARK PLACE. Opened from Columbia College grounds to College Place 1854 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXII: 375); extended to West Street 1869.—*Ibid.*, XXXVII: 10. See *Robinson Street*. Shown as *Robinson Street* on Pl. 41, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 124-129]

PARK ROW. See *Commons Street*; *Chatham Street*. [Pl. 174: 90-161]

PARK STREET. See *Cross Street*. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 164-166]

Partition Street. Agreement to open 1750 (see Chronology, Feb. 26, 1750); ceded from Broadway to the Hudson River by Trinity Church 1761 (M. C. C., VI: 203; cf. MS. deed and map in possession of the Comptroller); name changed to Fulton Street 1816.—M. C. C. (MS.), XXXI: 283. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 83-87]

PEARL STREET (Perel Street). "The East River" 1644 (*Liber GG*: 92, Albany); "The Strand" 1647 (*ibid.*, 166, 204); "The Waal" (sheet-piling or bulk-head) 1659 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 161, 174); Pearl Street (from North River to Whitehall St.) 1652 (*Liber HH-1*: 1, Albany); shown as one with *Dock*, *Hanover Square*, and *Queen St.* 1730 (Pls. 26, 27, 27-a, Vol. I). The western end was *Magazine Street* until 1811 (q. v.). The name Pearl Street was applied to Pearl Street, *Queen Street*, *Great Dock Street*, and *Hanover Square* 1794.—M. C. C. (MS.), XI: 106. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 9-157]

PECK SLIP. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 107]

PELHAM STREET. [Pl. 174: 255]

PELL STREET. Shown on Pl. 70, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 163]

PERRY STREET. Laid out prior to 1799 as *Ogden Street* (Pl. 70, Vol. I); regulated 1817.—M. C. C. (MS.), XXXIII: 302-3. [Pl. 175: 613-637]

PERRY STREET. Formerly *Henry Street* (q. v.).

Petticoate Lane. Marketfield Street so-called on Miller's Map of 1695 (Pl. 23-a, Vol. I); the street was so "commonly known" in 1703.—*Colonial Laws of N. Y.*, Chap. 128, reprinted in *Eccles. Rec.*, III: 1528. Before 1730 it was Marketfield Street.—Pls. 26, 27, 27-a, Vol. I. See *Marckvelt Steegh*. [Pl. 174: 11]

Pieter Jansen's Lane; Old Windmill Lane. Formerly ran from Broadway W. to near the Hudson River, abt. 100 ft. N. of Liberty St., and 110 ft. S. of Cortlandt St. See Chronology 1686. Shown on Pls. 26, 27, 27-a (c. 1730), but gone on Pl. 34 (c. 1755). [Pl. 174: 60-62]

Pie Woman's Lane, Pie Woman's Street. Former name of Nassau Street, bet. Wall St. and Maiden Lane.—*Post's Old Streets*, 35. [Pl. 174: 43-66]

PIKE STREET. Formerly *Charlotte Street* (q. v.). Sometimes known as *Crabapple Street*.—Post's *Old Streets*, 12. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.

[Pl. 174: 248—Pl. 175: 283]

PINE STREET. See *King Street*. [Pl. 174: 37-47]

Pitt Street. Laid out from Hester St. prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); extended to Spring St. prior to 1799 (Pl. 70); name changed to *Elm Street* so that the latter should extend from Reade to Spring St. 1806.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XVI: 223. See *Elm Street*. [Pl. 175: 208-482]

PITT STREET. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); regulated 1810 (*M. C. C., MS.*, XXI: 291); regulated 1813.—*Ibid.*, XXVI: 379. [Pl. 175: 336-340]

PLATT STREET. Extended from Gold to William St. 1834.—Post's *Old Streets*, 74. Named for Jacob S. Platt.—Haswell's *Reminiscences of an Octogenarian*, 273. [Pl. 174: 68-69]

PLEASANT AVENUE. See *Avenue A*.

POST AVENUE. [Pl. 180: 2220-2223]

Potters Hill. Former name of *Park Street*.—Post's *Old Streets*, 36.

[Pl. 180: 2240-2254]

PRESCOTT AVENUE. [Pl. 180: 2240-2254]
Prince Graft (gracht). *Prince Graft* 1659 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 153); *Broad Street* 1695.—Pl. 23-a, Vol. I. Present *Broad Street*, from Beaver to Wall St. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 25-26]

PRINCE STREET. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 507-518]

Prince Street. Shown but not named 1730 (Pl. 27, Vol. I); shown and named 1755 (Pl. 34); regulated 1813 (*M. C. C., MS.*, XXVI: 314); name changed to *Rose Street* 1794.—*Ibid.*, XI: 118. [Pl. 174: 114]

Princess Street. *The Ditch* 1645 (*Liber GG*: 102, Albany); *Bevers' (Beavers') Graft (gracht, gracht)* 1659 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 160, 179); *Princes Street* 1695 (Pl. 23-a, Vol. I); *Princess Street* 1711 (*M. C. C., II*: 441); surveyed and regulated 1790 (*M. C. C., MS.*, IX: 430); name changed to *Beaver Street* 1794.—*Ibid.*, XI: 118. *Beaver Street*, bet. *Broad* and *William* Sts. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 25]

PROSPECT PLACE. [Pl. 176: 1335]

Prospect Street. Former name of *Thompson Street*.—Post's *Old Streets*, 36. See *Map of the West Bayard Farm*, in *Spielman & Brush's Original Maps*, 4.

Provost Street. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); ceded by *Trinity Church* 1802 (*M. C. C., MS.*, XIII: 413); name changed to *Franklin Street*. Shown, drawing by J. Milbert, litho. by *Villeneuve*, owned by I. N. P. S. [Pl. 174: 185—Pl. 175: 189]

Provost Street; former name of *Wooster St.*—*Map of West Bayard Farm*, *Spielman & Brush's Original Maps*, 4.

Pump Street. Former name of p. o. *Walker Street* (Post's *Old Streets*, 43); also of p. o. *Canal Street*.—*Ibid.*

Queen Street. "The Street reaching from Burger's Path to the further end of the Smith Fly by Alderman Beekmans" called *Queen Street* 1694 (*M. C. C., I*: 370); regulated from *Alderman Benson's Malt-house* to *Fresh Water* 1751 (*ibid.*, V: 323); carried forward through *Cowfoot Hill* 1761 (*ibid.*, VI: 258); regulated 1764 (*ibid.*, VI: 400); regulated 1787 (*M. C. C., MS.*, VIII: 597); with its consecutive connections, *Pearl Street*, *Great Dock Street* and *Hanover Square*, it is to be known as *Pearl Street* 1794.—*Ibid.*, XI: 106. Shown on Pl. 23-a, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 28-157]

Randall Place. Formerly p. o. *East Ninth Street*, bet. *University Place* and *Broadway*.—Post's *Old Streets*, 37; cf. *Dripp's Atlas* (1868). [Pl. 175: 561]

READE STREET. Ceded by *Trinity Church* 1761 from *Broadway* to *Hudson River*.—*M. C. C.*, VI: 263; *MS.* deed and map in possession of the *Comptroller*. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 139-150]

Reason, Raisin Street. Former name of *Barrow Street*, bet. *Bleecker* and *Bedford Sts.*—Post's *Old Streets*, 37. [Pl. 175: 587]

RECTOR STREET. Shown but not named on Pl. 27, Vol. I. Ceded by *Trinity Church* from *Broadway* to *Church St.* 1761 (*M. C. C.*, VI: 263; cf. *MS.* deed and map in possession of the *Comptroller*); surveyed 1790 (*M. C. C., MS.*, X: 79-82); shown extending to the *Hudson River* on map of 1797, Pl. 64, Vol. I. See *Auchmuty Street*. [Pl. 174: 49-55]

RENWICK STREET. [Pl. 175: 594]

Republican Alley. Former name of *Manhattan Place*, from *Elm (Lafayette)* to *Reade St.*—Post's *Old Streets*, 37. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 174: 154]

Rhinelanders' Alley. Now p. o. block bounded by *Washington*, *Greenwich*, *Beach*, and *Hubert Sts.*—Post's *Old Streets*, 37. [Pl. 175: 216]

Rhinelanders' Lane. Formerly ran from *Second Ave.*, bet. 86th and 87th Sts. north-easterly to the S. side of 90th St., bet. *First Ave.* and *Avenue A*.—Post's *Old Streets*, 38. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III. [Pl. 177: 1549-1569]

Rhynders Street. Former name of *Centre Street*, bet. *Franklin* and *Broome Sts.*—Post's *Old Streets*, 38. [Pl. 175: 167-472]

RIDGE STREET. Laid out bet. *Broome* and *Houston* Sts. prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); extended and opened bet. *Broome* and *Division Sts.* 1825.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, LIV: 233. [Pl. 175: 315-345]

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. [Pl. 177: 1183—Pl. 180: 2246]

RIVINGTON STREET. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); extended from *Cannon St.* to *East River* 1816.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXXI: 345-6. [Pl. 175: 324-426]

Road to Greenwich. *Greenwich Street*, N. of *Beach St.*—Pl. 41, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 214-627]

Robinson Street. From *Broadway* to the *College* grounds ceded by *Trinity Church* 1761 (*M. C. C.*, VI: 263; cf. *MS.* deed and map in possession of the *Comptroller*); laid out and regulated 1765 (*M. C. C.*, VI: 427); name changed to *Park Place* 1813.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXVII: 182. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 124-129]

ROOSEVELT STREET. Regulated 1764 (*M. C. C.*, VI: 400); again 1769 (*ibid.*, VII: 160-1); regulated 1785 (*ibid.*, VIII: 258); surveyed 1790 (*M. C. C. (MS.)*, X: 287-90); extended to the *East River* 1792-3 (*ibid.*, X: 346; cf. *Laws of N. Y.*, 1792, Chap. 49); further opening 1818.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXXVI: 142. Shown on Pl. 34, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 110-117]

Roosevelt's Lane. Formerly ran from *Harlem Road*, bet. 116th and 117th Sts., south-easterly, crossing *Third Ave.* bet. 115th and 116th Sts., *Second Ave.* bet. 111th and 112th Sts., *First Ave.* bet. 108th and 109th Sts.; continuing to the *East River*.—Post's *Old Streets*, 39. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III. [Pl. 178: 1644-1682]

ROSE STREET. See *Prince Street*. [Pl. 174: 114]

Rose Hill Lane. Formerly ran from *Eighth Ave.*, bet. 21st and 22d Sts., easterly bet. 21st and 22d

Srs., then north-easterly to 23d St. and Third Ave.—Post's *Old Streets*, 39. Same as *Love Lane* (q. v.).

Rough, Ruff Street. Former name of Henry Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 39. [Pl. 174: 279—Pl. 175: 288]

Rutgers Hill. Former name of Gold Street, bet. Maiden Lane and John St.—Pls. 26, 27, 27-a, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 68]

RUTGERS STREET. Laid out prior to 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 241—Pl. 175: 284]

Rutgers Street. Former name of Monroe Street (q. v.); also of Oak Street (q. v.).—Post's *Old Streets*, 40.

RUTHERFORD PLACE. Opened 1836.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1836, Chap. 361. [Pl. 175: 897]

RYDER'S ALLEY. Formerly called *Eden's Alley* (q. v.). Shown but not named on Pl. 41, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 76]

Ryndert Street. Mulberry Street, bet. Bayard and Broome Sts. Laid out and named prior to 1767.—Pl. 41, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 200-471]

St. George's Square. Mentioned 1772 (*N.-Y. Gaz.*; or, *Weekly Post-Boy*, May 4, 1772); name changed to Franklin Square "as a Testimony of the high respect entertained by this Board for the Literary and Philosophical Character of the late Doctor Benjamin Franklin" 1817.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXXII: 275. Shown but not named on Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 105, 109, 112]

St. James Street. See James Street.

St. JOHN'S LANE. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 212]

St. NICHOLAS AVENUE. Laid out from Sixth Ave. and 110th St. to 15th St., bet. Ninth (Columbus) and Tenth (Amsterdam) Aves. 1866.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1866, Chap. 367. See *Harlem Lane*. [Pl. 178: 1820—Pl. 180: 2293—*Kingsbridge Road*]

St. NICHOLAS PLACE. [Pl. 179: 2054]

SCAMMEL STREET. Laid out prior to 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 260-287]

SEAMAN AVENUE. [Pl. 180: 2237-2244]

SECOND AVENUE. Opened from First St. to the Old Post Road 1811 (*M. C. C., MS.*, XXIII: 255, 287, 318); extended from North Street to 29th St. 1816 (*ibid.*, XXX: 260); extended from 106th to 109th St. 1837.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1837, Chap. 274. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 442—Pl. 179: 1805]

Second Street. Laid out prior to 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); name changed to Forsyth Street "in honor of Lieut. Col. Forsyth of the U. S. Rifle Corps . . . who . . . died of a wound received in Lower Canada on the 28th day of June 1813" 1817.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXXII: 286-90. [Pl. 175: 418-422]

Second Street (or *Union Street*). Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); name changed to Greene Street prior to 1799.—Pl. 70, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 229-560]

SEVENTH AVENUE. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 607—Pl. 179: 2040]

Sheep Pasture (*Schaapf Weytie*). Mentioned as early as 1656.—*Liber HH-2: 51* (Albany). Now Broad Street from Beaver to Wall St. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 23-26]

SHERIFF STREET. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); extended from Houston to Second St. 1836.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1836, Chap. 282. [Pl. 175: 336-340]

SHERMAN AVENUE. [Pl. 180: 2175-2207]

Shinbone Alley. Former name of Washington Alley, from University Pl. to Fifth Ave., bet. Washington Sq. and Clinton Pl.—Post's *Old Streets*, 41. [Pl. 175: 552]

SIXTH AVENUE. Opened from Greenwich Ave. to Carmine St. 1819 (*M. C. C., MS.*, XXXIII: 329, 406-7; XXXVI: 149); extended from 13th St. to *Love Lane* 1825 (*ibid.*, LIV: 232); from 129th St. to Harlem River 1860.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXVIII: 302; name of N. of 110th St., changed to Lenox Avenue, December 1, 1887.—*M. C. C., LV*: 342. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I.

[Pl. 175: 589—Pl. 179: 1744—*Lenox Avenue*]

Sixth Street. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); in 1817 name changed to Ludlow Street in honour of Lieut. Ludlow, U. S. N., mortally wounded in the action bet. the "Chesapeake" and "Shannon".—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXXII: 286-90. [Pl. 175: 294-412]

Sixth Street. That p. o. Sixth Street fronting on Washington Sq. called Washington Square, North, 1858.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXVI: 368. [Pl. 175: 550-551]

Skinner's Lane or Street. Former name of Cliff Street, bet. Ferry and Hague Sts.—Post's *Old Streets*, 41. See Pls. 34, 41 and 42, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 105-118]

Skinner's Street. Former name of Christopher Street and a road which continued north-easterly to *Union Road*, in the block bet. Fifth and Sixth Aves., 11th and 12th Sts.; closed northeast of Greenwich Ave.—Post's *Old Streets*, 41. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 575-636]

Sloat (*Slote*) *Lane, The Sloat*. Formerly p. o. Beaver Street, E. of William St., with an elbow to Hanover Sq.; earlier than 1730 (Pls. 26, 27, 27-a); named *Exchange Street* 1825.—*City Directory*, 1826-7. Now Beaver Street, the elbow forming p. o. Hanover Street.—*Modern Atlases*. [Pl. 174: 27]

Slyck, Steegh, Slick Steegie. See *Mill Street*.

Smee or Smeedes Street. See *Smith's Fly*.

Smith Street. See *Smith's Fly*; *William Street*.

Smith's Fly. *Smith's Fly* (*Smith's Valley*) prior to 1636 (*Chronology*, May 16, 1636); named for Cornelis Jansen Clopper, the smith; *Smee Street* 1660 (*Liber HH-2: 112*, Albany); a variant was *Smeedes Straat*; *Smith Street* 1677 (*M. C. C.*, I: 57-8); still *Smith Street* from Exchange Place to John Street 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I), but *William Street* from John to Frankfort St.; all *William Street* from Old Slip to Pearl St. prior to 1797.—Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 43-102]

SOUTH STREET. Ordered made bet. Broad and Moore Sts. 1796 (*M. C. C., MS.*, XII: 21-4, 252, 505); from Coenties Slip to Catharine Slip 1798 (*ibid.*, 303, 505); permanent line fixed 1809 (*ibid.*, XX: 301-2); surveyed 1809.—*Ibid.*, XX: 373-4. Shown on Pl. 70, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 4—Pl. 175: 262]

South Fifth Avenue. See *Lawrens Street*.

Southampton Road. Formerly ran from Eighth and Greenwich Aves., north-easterly to 19th St., bet. Fifth and Sixth Aves., then northerly to *Abingdon Road* just N. of 21st St., E. of Sixth Ave.—Post's *Old Streets*, 42. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 618-823]

SOUTH WILLIAM STREET. See *Mill Street*. [Pl. 174: 29]

Spingler Place. Former name of p. o. Fifteenth Street, bet. Broadway and Fifth Ave.—*Post's Old Streets*, 42. [Pl. 175: 843]

SPRING STREET. From the Bowery to Broadway; formerly called *Oliner Street*.—*Post's Old Streets*, 34. See *Brannon Street*. Shown as *Oliner Street* on Pl. 64, Vol. I.; as *Spring Street* on Pl. 70, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 492-497]

SPRUCE STREET. Shown on Pl. 41, Vol. I. See *George Street*. [Pl. 174: 102-103]

STANTON STREET. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); opened 1806.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XV: 484. [Pl. 175: 325-427]

STAPLE STREET. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 174: 143]

STATE STREET. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I. See *Copsey Street*. [Pl. 174: 9-12]

Struben Street. Formerly ran from the *Boston Post Road* and 41st St., north-westerly to the *Albany Road* bet. 43d and 44th Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 43. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III. [Pl. 176: 1258-1206]

STONE STREET. Stone Street W. of Broad Street was *Breurs Straet* 1653 (*Liber HH*: 55, Albany); *Straet van de Graft* 1655 (*Reg. N. Am.*, I: 300); *Brouwer Straet* (Brewer Street) 1658 (*ibid.*, II: 289, 309, 375-6; VII: 167, 185); *Stony Street* (*Liber Patents*, II: 174, Albany); E. of Broad Street it was *Duke Street*; so in 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); before 1797 it all became Stone Street.—Pl. 64, Vol. I. See *Duke Street*; *Hoogh Straet*. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 11-29]

Stony Street. Same as Stone Street (q. v.).

Stuyvesant Place. Former name of p. o. Second Avenue, bet. 7th and 10th Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 43. [Pl. 175: 435-437]

STUYVESANT STREET. Laid out 1797 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XII: 370-6); opened from Bowery to Second Ave. 1831 (*ibid.*, LXXV: 96); declared a public street 1831.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1831, Chap. 59. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 554-973]

SUFFOLK STREET. Laid out prior to 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); regulated from Grand to Delancey St. 1813.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXVI: 434. [Pl. 175: 295-350]

Sugar Loaf Street. Former name of Franklin Street bet. Broadway and Baxter St. (*Post's Old Streets*, 43; cf. Longworth's Map, 1808); ordered "run straight from Church St. to Elm St." 1806 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XV: 481); name changed to Franklin Street "in honor of the late Benjamin Franklin" 1816.—*Ibid.*, XXX: 197-8. See *Provoost Street*. [Pl. 174: 160-171]

SULLIVAN STREET. Shown on Pl. 70, Vol. I. See *Locust Street*. [Pl. 175: 227-541]

SYLVAN PLACE. Bet. Third and Fourth Aves., 120th and 121st Sts., declared a public street 1860.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1860, Chap. 486. [Pl. 178: 1760]

TEMPLE STREET. Shown but not named on Pl. 41, Vol. I. Surveyed 1790.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, X: 79-82. [Pl. 174: 50]

TENTH AVENUE. Opened 1816 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XXX: 260); from 59th St. to Fort George Ave.; name changed to Amsterdam Avenue 1890.—*M. C. C.*, LVIII: 59. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 652—Pl. 180: 2149—Amsterdam Avenue: Fort George Avenue]

THAMES STREET. Ceded by Nicholas Bayard 1749 (*M. C. C.*, VI: 252, 256); regulated 1755 (*ibid.*, VI: 15); called on map of 1767 *Stone Street* (Pl. 41, Vol. I); surveyed 1790 (*M. C. C.*, MS., X: 79-82); closed and new Thames Street opened, the S. line of which is 6 ft. N. of the N. line of the old street, width of the new street being abt. 30 ft., 1906.—Map filed in Street Commissioners' Office 1906; *Liber Deeds*, XCIX: 408, Sec. 1. Shown as *Stone Street* on Pl. 27, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 49-51]

THIRD AVENUE. Opened 1811 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XXXIII: 255, 287, 318); extended 1837.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1837, Chap. 274. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 464—Pl. 179: 1779]

Third Street. Laid out prior to 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); name changed to Eldridge Street 1817, after Lieut. Eldridge who was killed in the war in Upper Canada, July 7, 1813.—*M. C. C. (MS.)*, XXXII: 286-90. [Pl. 175: 293-417]

Third Street. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); name changed to Wooster Street (q. v.) prior to 1799 (Pl. 70, Vol. I).

THIRTEENTH AVENUE. Laid out from W. 11th to 135th St. 1837.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1837, Chap. 182. [Pl. 175: 647—Pl. 176: 675. From 11th to 23d St. the waterfront is no longer known as Thirteenth Avenue.]

THOMAS STREET. Laid out bet. Hudson and Church Sts. prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); opened through N. Y. Hospital grounds from Church St. to Broadway 1869.—*N. Y. Times*, May 14, 1869. [Pl. 174: 143-152]

Thomas Street. Former name of Duane Street, bet. Elm and Rose Sts.; former name of Pearl Street, bet. Broadway and Chatham St.—*Post's Old Streets*, 46.

THOMPSON STREET. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); named prior to 1799 (Pl. 70, Vol. I); regulated 1809 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XXI: 62, 71); regulated 1817.—*Ibid.*, XXXIII: 173-4. See *Prospect Street*. [Pl. 175: 227-541]

Tienhoven Street. Former name of Pine Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 46. [Pl. 174: 37-47]

Tin Pot Alley (i. e. *Tuyn Paat* or Garden Alley). Former name of Exchange Alley.—*Post's Old Streets*, 46. [Pl. 174: 21]

Tompkins Place. Former name of p. o. East Tenth Street, bet. First Ave. and Avenue A.—*Post's Old Streets*, 46. [Pl. 175: 438]

TOMPKINS STREET. Laid out 1822 (*M. C. C.*, MS., XLV: 120-1); extended to 23d St. 1826.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1826, Chap. 268. Formerly known as *Bushwick Street*. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 322-350]

Torbert Street. Formerly ran from Henry to Madison St. bet. Catharine and Market Sts.; once called *Moore's Row*.—City Directory, 1826-7.

Trinity Place. Former name of p. o. Church Street, bet. Liberty and Edgar Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 46. [Pl. 174: 19-52]

Troy Street. Opened and named 1827 (*M. C. C.*, MS., LIX: 327); continued from Greenwich St. to *Greenwich Lane* 1827 (*ibid.*, LX: 349-50); name changed to West Twelfth Street 1859.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXVII: 199. [Pl. 175: 617-649]

Tuyn (Garden) Street. Former name of Exchange Place, bet. Broad and William Sts.; mentioned as early as 1658.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 120. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 20]

THE LANDMARK MAP REFERENCE KEY

IOII

TWELFTH AVENUE. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I.

[Pl. 176: 676—Pl. 179: 2100]

Union Road. Formerly ran from Skinner's Road in the block bounded by 11th and 12th Sts., Fifth and Sixth Aves., north-westerly to the Southampton Road at 15th St. and Seventh Ave.—Post's *Old Streets*, 47. [Pl. 175: 575-765]

Union Street. Second or Union Street laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); name changed to Greene Street prior to 1799 (Pl. 70).

UNIVERSITY PLACE. See *Wooster Street*. Shown but not named on Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 550-571]

Van Clyff's Street. Former name of E. p. o. John Street; laid out 1692 to low water mark.—M. C. C., I: 274. [Pl. 174: 74-76]

VANDAM STREET. Ceded by Trinity Church 1808 (M. C. C., MS., XVIII: 37-9); further cession by Trinity 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 143); regulated 1810.—*Ibid.*, XXII: 30. Shown as *Budd Street* (q. v.) on Pl. 70, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 506-597]

VANDERBILT AVENUE. Declared a public street 1869.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1869, Chap. 919.

[Pl. 176: 1277-1279]

Vandercliff's Street. Former name of Gold Street; laid out before 1730.—Pl. 26, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 66-103]

VANDEWATER STREET. Laid out prior to 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); regulated and levelled 1768.—M. C. C., VII: 124, 307-8. Shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1864, p. 316. [Pl. 174: 114]

VAN NISS PLACE. Charles Street, bet. 4th and Bleeker Sts. [Pl. 175: 621]

VARICK STREET. Partly laid out, but not named, prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); named on Pl. 70, by 1799, after Richard Varick, Mayor; opened from Spring to Vandam St. 1806 (M. C. C., MS., XV: 476); from Vandam to Houston St. 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 165); cession by Trinity Church from North Moore St. to their north boundary 1808.—*Ibid.*, XVIII: 37-9. [Pl. 175: 180-582]

Verdant Lane. Formerly ran from the Bloomingdale Road bet. 45th and 46th Sts., north-westerly, crossing Eighth Ave. bet. 46th and 47th Sts., Ninth Ave. bet. 47th and 48th Sts.; and Tenth Ave. bet. 48th and 49th Sts.; then westerly along the S. side of 49th St. abt. 350 ft.; then north-westerly to a point abt. the centre line of the block bounded by 49th and 50th Sts., abt. 150 ft. E. of Eleventh Ave.; then westerly to Twelfth Ave.—Post's *Old Streets*, 47. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III. [Pl. 176: 1017-1097]

Verlettenbergh. See *Exchange Place*.

VERMILYE AVENUE.

[Pl. 180: 2223-2228]

VESEY STREET. Ceded by Trinity Church 1761 (M. C. C., VI: 263; cf. MS. deed and map in possession of the Comptroller); named for Rev. William Vesey, first Rector of Trinity Church; regulated 1761.—M. C. C., VI: 249, 255. Shown on Pl. 34, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 84-88]

VESTRY STREET. Laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); ceded by Trinity Church 1802 (M. C. C., MS., XIII: 413); in 1808 (*ibid.*, XVIII: 37-9); and in 1813.—*Ibid.*, XXVII: 143. [Pl. 175: 221-223]

Village Street. Laid out prior to 1797.—Pl. 70, Vol. I. P. o. present Houston Street.

[Pl. 175: 600-626]

WADSWORTH AVENUE.

[Pl. 180: 2142-2161]

WALKER STREET. Ordered made from Church to Elm St. 1806 (M. C. C., MS., XV: 481); to be opened 1809 (*ibid.*, XXI: 64, 128, 341); opened 1810 (*ibid.*,

XXI: 327); regulated from *Chapel* (West Broadway) to Varick St. 1811.—*Ibid.*, XXII: 331. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 198-212]

Walker Street. Name of, bet. Centre St. and E. Broadway, changed to Canal Street 1855.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXIII: 318. See *Canal Street*. [Pl. 175: 207-284]

WALL STREET. The *Cingel* prior to 1657 (Rec. N. Am., VII: 166); laid out as Wall Street 1685.—*Land Papers*, II: 145 (Albany); survey reprinted in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., III: 403. See *Cingel*. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II; Pl. 23-a, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 37-46]

Walnut Street. Laid out as *Ferry Street* prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); appears as *Walnut Street* in 1799 (Pl. 70); name changed to Jackson Street c. 1850.—*City Directories*. [Pl. 175: 262-265]

Warren Place. Now p. o. Charles Street, bet. Greenwich Ave. and Waverly Pl.—Post's *Old Streets*, 48. [Pl. 175: 612]

Warren Road. Formerly ran from the Southampton Road to Abingdon Road, or from 16th to 21st St., bet. Sixth and Seventh Aves.—Post's *Old Streets*, 48. Named for Sir Peter Warren. Shown on Pl. 86, Vol. III. [Pl. 175: 792-797]

WARREN STREET. Ceded by Trinity Church 1761.—M. C. C., VI: 263; cf. MS. deed and map in possession of the Comptroller. Regulated 1771 (*ibid.*, VII: 283, 422); surveyed 1790 (M. C. C., MS., X: 79-82). Shown on Pl. 34, Vol. I. See also litho. by E. Heppenheim, pub. by W. Stephenson & Co., in possession of Edward W. C. Arnold. [Pl. 174: 135-138]

Warren Street. Name changed to Clinton Street 1792.—M. C. C. (MS.), X: 241. See also *Arundel Street*. [Pl. 175: 314-350]

WASHINGTON PLACE. Part of Fifth Street bet. Broadway and Washington Sq. so named 1833.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Assis.*, I: 363-4. [Pl. 175: 547]

WASHINGTON SQUARE, EAST. See *Wooster Street*. [Pl. 175: 549]

WASHINGTON SQUARE, SOUTH. See *Fourth Street*. [Pl. 175: 538-541]

WASHINGTON STREET. Provided for in grant of water lots to Trinity 1751 (M. C. C., V: 330-1); shown as laid out from abt. Cedar to Beach St. prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); ordered made bet. Cortlandt Slip and Dey's Slip 1797 (M. C. C., MS., XII: 159-160); ceded by Trinity Church from Christopher St. to Hudson River 1808 (*ibid.*, XVIII: 37-9); opened from Jay to Hubert St. 1810 (*ibid.*, XXI: 387); opened from Harrison to Beach St. 1811 (*ibid.*, XXIII: 143, 190); opened from Morton St. to the State Prison 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVI: 370); regulated from Hubert to Christopher St. 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVI: 23); extended from Laight to Leroy St. 1814 (*ibid.*, XXVIII: 179); extended from Gansevoort to Little W. 12th St. 1851.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1851, Chap. 443. [Pl. 174: 15—Pl. 175: 646]

Washington Street. Former name of Jefferson Street.—Post's *Old Streets*, 48. Shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 246—Pl. 175: 285]

WATER STREET. Begun below Pearl St. at Coenties Lane 1696 (M. C. C., I: 406, 407-8); continued and p. o. it called Hunter's Key or *Burnet's St.* prior to 1730 (Pl. 27, Vol. I); bet. Maiden Lane and Rodman's Slip (John St.) called *Water Street* 1736 (M. C. C., IV: 31); bet. Broad St. and Old Slip called *Little Dock Street* 1767 (Pl. 41, Vol. I); extended to Corlaer's Hook across land of Rutgers 1784 (M. C. C., MS., VIII: 133, 185; continued to East

St. prior to 1799 (Pl. 70, Vol. I); regularly opened and continued from Catharine St. to Rutgers St. 1816 (M. C. C., MS., XXX: 225, 261); extended from Rutgers Slip to Clinton St. 1816.—*Ibid.*, XXXI: 294. See *Dock Street*; *Burnet Street*; *Croton Point Street*. [Pl. 174: 10—Pl. 175: 204]

Water, At the, the Water, the Water-side. Lying along the N. side of Pearl St., bet. Whitehall and Broad Sts. [Pl. 174: 10]; W. side of Pearl St., bet. Pine and William Sts. [Pl. 174: 28–40]; Hanover Square (q. v.); N. side of Pearl St., bet. Hanover Sq. and Whitehall St. [Pl. 174: 10–28]; W. side of Whitehall St., bet. Pearl and State Sts. [Pl. 174: 9]; and State St., bet. Whitehall and Pearl Sts. [Pl. 174: 9].—*Post's Old Streets*, 45. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II.

WATTS STREET. Laid out prior to 1799 (Pl. 70, Vol. I); ceded by Trinity Church 1802 (M. C. C., MS., XIII: 113); in 1808 (*ibid.*, XVIII: 37–9); and in 1813 (*ibid.*, XXVII: 143); regulated 1814.—*Ibid.*, XXVIII: 80. [Pl. 175: 224–477]

WAVERLY PLACE. Sixth Street bet. Broadway and Christopher St. so designated 1833.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Arts.*, I: 384–5. See below.

WAVERLY PLACE. Name formerly *Factory Street*; *Catharine Street*; *Eliza Street* (q. v.). [Pl. 175: 547–614]

WEEHAWKEN STREET. [Pl. 175: 636]

Weigh House Street. Mentioned 1731 (M. C. C., IV: 66); continued from *Custom House* (Pearl) St. to the East River 1735.—*Ibid.*, IV: 267. Now *Moore Street* (q. v.).

Wendel Street. Former name of Oak Street.—*Post's Old Streets*, 48. [Pl. 174: 115–278]

Wesley Place. Former name of p. o. Mulberry Street, bet. Houston and Bleeker Sts.—*Post's Old Streets*, 48. [Pl. 175: 522]

WEST STREET. Provided for in grant of water lots to Trinity Church 1751 (M. C. C., V: 330–1); permanent line fixed bet. *Marketfield* and *Cortlandt* Sts. 1809 (*ibid.*, XX: 58–9); opened from *Cortlandt* to *Duane* St. 1817 (*ibid.*, XXXII: 291); continued from *Charlton* St. N. to *Spring* St. 1818 (*ibid.*, XXXVI: 306); to be laid out from *Albany Basin* to *Battery Pl.* parallel with *Washington St.* 1830.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1830, Chap. 8. Shown on Pl. 79, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 15—Pl. 175: 652]

WEST BROADWAY. See *Chapel Street*; *College Place*; *Laurens Street*. [Pl. 174: 86—Pl. 175: 538]

WEST END AVENUE. See *Eleventh Avenue*.

WEST FOURTH STREET. See *Chester Street*. [Pl. 175: 545–620]

WEST TENTH STREET. See *Amos Street*. [Pl. 175: 606–636]

WEST THIRDS STREET. See *Amity Street*. [Pl. 175: 532–540]

WEST TWELFTH STREET. See *Cornelia Street*; *Troy Street*. [Pl. 175: 191–198]

WHITE STREET. To be “run straight” from Church to Elm St. 1806.—M. C. C. (MS.), XV: 481. Shown partly laid out 1808.—*Longworth's Map* (1808). Opened from Church to Elm St. prior to 1817.—*Poppleton's Plan* (1817). Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III.

White Street. See *Ann Street*. [Pl. 174: 89–93]

WHITEHALL STREET. See *Marckvelt*. [Pl. 174: 4–11]

WILLET STREET. Laid out and called *Margaret Street* prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); regulated from Grand to North (Houston) St. 1818.—M. C. C. (MS.), XXXV: 76, 273. [Pl. 175: 336–340]

WILLIAM STREET. Laid out N. of Wall St. prior to 1687 (Deed Dongan to West, Apl. 26, 1687, cited in *21st Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 130); regulated 1788 (M. C. C., MS., IX: 100); *Smith Street* from *Duke St.* to *Maiden Lane*, *William Street* from *Maiden Lane* to *Frankfort St.*, and *King George Street* from *Frankfort St.* to *Queen St.* to be considered as one continued street and called *William Street* 1794.—*Ibid.*, XI: 106. See *Smith's Fly*; *Burger's Path*; *Smee Street*; *Horse and Cart Lane*. *William Street* shown in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1859, p. 276. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. I. [Pl. 174: 25–102]

William Street. Former name of *Broome Street*, bet. The *Bowery* and *Sullivan St.*—*Post's Old Streets*, 49. [Pl. 175: 478–489]

William Street. Name changed to *Bedlow Street* 1792.—M. C. C. (MS.), X: 241. Now *Madison Street* (q. v.).

William Street in the 8th Ward. Name changed to *Arylum Street* 1813.—M. C. C. (MS.), XXVII: 221. (First bldg. of N. Y. Orphan Asylum on this street.) Name changed to *Fourth Street* 1833.—*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Arts.*, II: 93. See *Arylum Street*.

William Street. Former name of *Macdougall Street* (q. v.).—Map of the West Bayard Farm in *Spelman & Brush's Original Maps*, 4.

Winckel Straat. Ran from *Bridge* to *Stone St.*, E. of *Whitehall St.*; mentioned 1658 in *Liber Deeds*, A: 121; closed 1680.—See *Chronology*. Shown on C. Pl. 87, Vol. II. [Pl. 174: 10]

Windmill Lane; old Windmill Lane. See *Pieter Jansen's Lane*.

Winne, Wynne, Street. Mott Street, from *Bayard* to *Broome St.*, laid out and named prior to 1767.—Pl. 41, Vol. I. [Pl. 175: 201–470]

WOOSTER STREET. Laid out, but not named, on Map of 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); called *Wooster Street* prior to 1799 (Pl. 70); regulated from *Spring* to *Prince St.* 1813 (M. C. C., MS., XXVI: 368, 434); regulated from *Bleeker* to *Spring St.* 1817 (*ibid.*, XXXIV: 13); called *University Place* N. of *Waverly Pl.*; called *Washington Square*, East, opp. *Washington Square* 1858 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXVI: 368); extended from 4th to *Art St.* 1825 (M. C. C., MS., LIV: 66); extended bet. 8th and 14th Sts. 1833.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1833, Chap. 98. [Pl. 175: 229–547]

WORTH STREET. Laid out as *Catherine Street* prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); to be extended bet. *Baxter St.* and *Chatham Sq.* 1866 (*Pro. Bds. Ald. and Councilmen*, XXXIV: 304); actually opened bet. said streets 1868.—*Ibid.*, XXXVI: 245. See *Anthony Street*. [Pl. 174: 162–179]

Wynkoop Street. Former name of *Bridge Street*.—*Post's Old Streets*, 50. Named for *Benjamin Wynkoop*. [Pl. 174: 10–12]

YORK STREET. Shown on Pl. 99, Vol. III.

[Pl. 175: 212]

THE LANDMARK MAP BLOCK KEY*

BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK
1,2,3		The Capske, or Capske Rocks.
2	1	Hamilton Ferry.
	1	South Ferry.
	2	Albany Pier.
	3	Moore's Wharf.
	4	Delafield's Wharf.
	5	Ferry to Staten Island.
	6	Lent's Basin.
3		Battery Park—The Battery.
	1	Statue of John Ericsson.
	2	Castle Garden.
	2	New York Aquarium.
	3	Half-moon at the Battery.
	3	Flag-staff at the Battery (first site).
	4	Lower Barracks.
	5	Pond at the Battery.
	6	Thomas Coker's house.
	7	Flag-staff at the Battery (second site).
8,8,8		Whitehall Battery.
	9	U. S. Barge Office.
	10	Southwest Bastion of Fort George.
	11	Staten Island Ferry.
	12	Block-house at the Battery.
	13	Flag-staff at the Battery (third site).
4	1	Eastern Hotel.
	2	Whitehall Slip. [Point.
	2	Whitehall Ferry to Elizabethtown
4		
5		
7	a,a	The New (Great) Dock.
8		
5	1	Exchange Slip.
6		Albany Basin; later Coenties Slip.
		Jeanette Park.
	1	Coenties Slip (St. George's) Ferry to Brooklyn.
7	1	Fraunces's Tavern.
	2	Cage and Stocks.
	3	Exchange Coffee House.
	4	Fighting Cocks.
	5	Abeel's Wharf.
	5	Albany Pier.

BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK
6		Half-moon before the Stadt Huys.
7		Broad Street or Exchange Market.
7		
8		Broad Street Slip.
9		
8		Wharf at end of Broad Street.
8		Exchange; New, or Royal Exchange.
9		Second Exchange Market.
8	1	Earliest Wharf.
2		New York Produce Exchange (first site).
2		U. S. Army Building.
3		Custom House Bridge Market.
4		Weigh House (later Custom House).
5		Custom House Bridge.
		Custom House.
9	1	Stuyvesant's Great House (later Whitehall).
2		Bakery of the West India Company.
3		Michael Jansen's Tavern.
4		The Fort Garden; U. S. Arsenal.
5		Tavern of Michael Tadens.
6		Blue Dove Tavern.
7		Archibald Gracie House.
8		Saw-Mill of the West India Company.
9		Corr'e's Columbian Garden.
10		Rogers House.
10	1	Earliest Church. [pany.
2		Pack House of the West India Com-
3		New Bridge at Hendrick Jansen van der Vin's.
4		House of Domine Everardus Bogardus.
5		Five Houses of the West India Company.
6		Brew-house of the West India Company.
6		City School of Evert Pietersen Keteltas.
7		Market for country produce on the Strand.
8		Earliest Hospital (the <i>Gast Huys</i>).

* See explanation on p. 921.

BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK	BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK
	9	Hans Dreper's Tavern.	16	1	New Albany Basin.
	10	Old Store-house of the West India Company.		2	Ferry to Communipaw.
	10	Whitehall Slip Market.		3	Ferry to Staten Island.
	11	First Meat Market.		4	Ellison's Wharf.
	12	House of Cornelis Steenwyck.		5	Flat Rock at the Battery.
	12	King's Arms Tavern.	17		Edgar's Basin and Wharf.
	13	Augustine Heerman's Warehouse.		1	Carman's Wharf.
	13	Obadiah Hunt's Tavern.	18		Ricketts's New Amphitheatre.
	14	Paulus Leendertsen van der Grift's Warehouse.	19	1	Oyster Pasty Mount.
	15	Hendrick Jansen Smith's Tavern.	20	1	House of Paulus Leendertsen van der Grift.
	16	Sign of the Fort Orange.	1,2		Bunker's Mansion House.
	17	Indian Trading House.		2	Earliest houses on Manhattan Island.
II	1	Wooden Horse Tavern.		3	Well before Hendrick van Dyck's house.
	2	New York Produce Exchange (present site).			Ricketts's Amphitheatre.
	3	First French Protestant Church.	21	1	Grace Church.
	4	Delmonico's (second site).		1	Second Lutheran Church.
	5	Merritt's Great House.		2	English (Trinity) Free School.
	6	Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt's Brewery.	21	3	Garden and Orchard of the West India Company.
	7	Pierre Pia's Tavern.	49	4	Branch of the Second Bank of the U. S.
	8	Wooden Horse Tavern (second site).	21	4	Branch of the Second Bank of the U. S.
	9	Brewers' Bridge.	22	1	Abraham Pietersen's Tavern.
12		Fort Amsterdam.		1	Play-house on Broadway.
		U. S. Custom House (present site).		2	Adelphi Hotel.
	1	Government House.		3	Royal Oak Tavern.
	2	Church in the Fort (King's Chapel in the Fort).		4	First English Barracks.
	3	The Secretary's Office (first site).		5	Gerrit Fulleweever's Tavern.
	4	Governor's House in the Fort.		6	David Provost's School.
	5	The Secretary's Office (second site).		7	Tower Building.
	6	The Spur before the Gate—the Horne-work.	23		Sheep Pasture.
	7	<i>Gevangen Huys</i> (the prison in the Fort).		1	New York Stock Exchange.
		Bowling Green.		2	Cage, Pillory, Stock, and Whipping-post.
		The fountain (Bowling Green).		3	Watch-house.
		Shambles or Meat Market (Bowling Green).		4	Shed for the fire-engines.
		Statue of King George III (Bowling Green).		5	The Latin School.
		Place where the bonfires were made (Bowling Green).		6	Admiral Warren Tavern.
13	1	Kennedy House.		7	Tan Mill of Adrian van Laer.
	2	Martin Cregier's Tavern.		8	Stock Exchange Luncheon Club.
	2	English Custom House.	24	B, B	Three small bridges over the Graft and Beaver Graft.
	3	House of Domine Johannes Megapolensis.		1	Earliest Alms-house.
	3	Atlantic Garden.		1	House of Domine Selyns.
	4	Stevens House.		2	Second Alms-house.
5,5		The Cattle Market.	25	1	U. S. Post Office.
	6	Elde's Corner or Slip.		1	Delmonico's (first site).
	7	Indian Landing Place.		2	Free School of the Reformed Dutch Church.
13-20		Old Church-yard on the Heere Straat.		3	Black Horse Tavern.
14	1	Grist-mill near the Fort.		4	School of Harmanus van Hoboken.
				5	Red Lion Brewery.
			26	1	South Reformed Dutch Church (first site).
				2	Statue of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

THE LANDMARK MAP BLOCK KEY

1015

BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK	BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK
	3	Watch-house.		36	1 Murray's Wharf.
	4	Pillory, Cage, Whipping-post, and Stocks.		1	Wall Street Ferry.
	5	Third Alms-house.		2	Fly Market Slip.
	6	Sign of the Three Cornish Daws.		3	Gouverneur's Wharf.
27	1	Merchants' Exchange.		4	Jones's Wharf.
	2	Daniel Litschoe's Tavern.		5	Low's Wharf.
28	1	Captain Kidd's house.	37-38		Burnet's Key.
	2	New York Cotton Exchange (third site).	38	1	Brownjohn's Wharf.
	3	New York Gazette.		2	Coffee House Bridge.
29	1	First City Hall.		3	Brownjohn's Wharf (later).
	2	House of the Company's Negroes.	39	1	Merchants' Coffee House (first site).
	3	Custom House.		1	Tontine Coffee House.
	4	Synagogue Shearith-Israel (first site).		2	Fly Market.
	5	Synagogue Shearith-Israel (second site).		2	Fly Market Ferry.
	6	Horse-mill of Jacob van Couwenhoven.		3	First theatre in the city.
	7	Pillory, Cage, and Ducking-stool.		4	Levy and Roos's Slaughter House.
	8	Governor Lovelace's Tavern.	39	5	
	9	Jan Rutgers's Tavern.	38	2	Fly Market Slip (at several periods).
	10	Adriaen Vincent's Tavern.	37	2	
	11	New York Cotton Exchange (second site).	39	5	Fly Market Ferry to Brooklyn (at several periods).
	12	Delmonico's (third site).	37	2	
	13	Consolidated Stock Exchange.	39	6	King Street Wharf.
	14	Reform Club (second site).		7	Fly Block House.
30	1	Ferry from Old Slip (Burger's Path) to Brooklyn.		7	Branch First Bank of the U. S. (first site).
	2	Coenties Slip.	40	1	Captain Kidd's house.
	2	Pillory, Cage, and Ducking-stool.		2	Bank of New York.
	2	Coenties (or the Great Fish) Market.		3	William Teller's House.
	3	Old Slip Market.		4	The Buttonwood Tree (first stock exchange).
	4	Half-moon at Burger's Path (first site).		5	Branch First Bank of the U. S. (second site).
31	1	Water Gate.	41	1	Augustine Heermans's Great House.
	1	Theobald's Slip.		2	Down Town Association.
	1	Meal Market.	42	1	King's Head Tavern.
	1	Guard House at the Water Gate.	43	1	
	2	Half-moon at the Water Gate.	46	4	Two stone bastions.
	2	Clark's Slip (or the Meal Market) Ferry to Brooklyn.	43	1	Bank of America.
	2	Coffee House Slip.		1	Gabriel Thompson's White Lion Inn.
	3	New York Cotton Exchange (first site).		2	Bank Coffee House.
44		Hunter's Key (Rotten Row).		3	Second City Hall.
	5	Rondeel at Widow Loockermans.		3	Statue of George Washington.
	6	Half-moon at Burger's Path (second site).		4	U. S. Assay Office.
32	1	Franklin Market.		5	Bank of the Manhattan Company.
	2	Theatre on Mr. Cruger's Wharf.		6	Bayard's Sugar House.
	3	Cruger's Wharf.		7	Gallatin Bank.
33	1	Merchants' Coffee House (second site).	44	1	French Church (Église du St. Esprit).
	1	Phoenix Coffee House.	45	1	Middle Reformed Dutch Church.
33	2			2	Livingston's Sugar House.
39	2	Coffee House Slip.		3	Cedar Street Presbyterian Church.
			46	1	First Presbyterian Church.
				2	John Simmons's Tavern.
				2	Bankers Trust Co. Building.
				3	Guard House at the Land Gate.
				4	A stone bastion (see Block 43-1).
			Wall } Street }		The Wall.

THE LANDMARK MAP BLOCK KEY

1017

BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK	BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK
89,90		Vineyard; Governor's Garden.	114	1	Vandewater Street Presbyterian Church.
89	1	Spring Garden House.		2	First Universalist Church.
	1	Barnum's Museum.	117	1	Chatham Theatre.
	2	National Park Bank.	119	1	Rose Street Friends' Meeting.
	3	Loew Bridge.		2	Gate, Fortifications of 1746.
90	1	Park Theatre.		3	Newsboys' Lodging House.
	2	Scudder's American Museum.	120	1	Christ ("the Swamp") Lutheran Church.
	3	Clinton Hall (first site).		2	Rhinelanders' Sugar-house.
91	1	North Reformed Dutch Church.	121	1	Municipal Building.
92	1	Christ's P. E. Church.		2	French's Hotel.
	2	Beekman Street Theatre.		2	Pulitzer Building.
96	1	Fulton Market.		3	Brooklyn Bridge.
	2	Fulton Fish Market.		4	State Arsenal.
	2,2	Beekman's Slip.		4	Free School Number 1.
	3	Livingston's Wharf.		5	St. John's Hall.
	4	Schermerhorn's Wharf.	122		Place where bonfires were made.
	5	Cannon's Wharf.			City Hall Park.
97	1	Malcolm's Wharf.		1	Upper Barracks.
	2	Moore's Wharf.		1	Second Alms-house.
98	1	Warehouse of Isaac Allerton.		1	New York Institution.
	2	Slaughter-house of Johannes Beekman.		2	County Court House.
99	1	St. George's Chapel (first site).		3	Rotunda.
101	1	Brick Presbyterian Church (first site).		4	New York Dispensary.
	2	Martling's Tavern.		5	Bridewell.
	3	Kine-pock Institution.		5	Whipping Post.
	4	N. Y. Times Building.		5	Public Stocks.
102	1	Tammany Hall (first site).		7	First Alms-house.
	2	Sign of the General Wolfe.		8	Third City Hall.
	2	N. Y. Tribune Building.		9	Magazine or Powder House near the Alms-house.
	3	Statue of Benjamin Franklin.		10	Statue of Nathan Hale.
104		Bestevaer's Kripplebush; "The Swamp."		11	Fountain.
106	1	Walton House.		12	U. S. Post Office.
	2	Earliest Ferry to Long Island.		13	Block-house, Fortifications of 1746.
107	1	Peck's Slip Market; Peck's Slip; Peck's Wharf; Peck's Slip Ferries.		14	Liberty Pole (second site).
	2	Roosevelt's Wharf.		15	Wind-mill on the Commons.
108	1	Clark's Wharf.		16	Liberty Pole (first site).
109	1	House of Walter Franklin.		17	Croton Fountain.
	2	John Kelly's three Slaughter-houses.		18	City Court House.
	3	House of Samuel Leggett.		19	Gallows, Whipping-post, and Stocks.
	4	Dean's Dock.	123	1	American Hotel.
	5	Latham Mansion.		2	College of Physicians and Surgeons (first site).
110	1	Abeel's Wharf.		3	Woolworth Building.
	1	Miller's Wharf.	124	1	Mechanics' Hall.
110-251		Funnell & Bruce's Dock.	126	1	King's College.
bet.			129	1	Rhinelanders' Basin.
110 and		James Slip.		2	Rhinelanders' Wharf.
251			130	1	Dunning's Basin.
112	1	Queen Street Friends' Meeting.		2	Dean's Dock.
	2	Mariners' Church.		3	Pavonia Ferry.
113	1	German Lutheran Church.		4	Duane Street Basin.
114				5	Pier foot of Reade Street.
118		Cowfoot Hill.		6	Pier foot of Jay Street.
119			133	1	Third Associate Presbyterian Church.

BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK	BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK
134	1	Hampden Hall.	near	1	Gallows.
	2	South Reformed Dutch Church (second site).	166	2	New York Dispensary (second site).
	3	Montagne's Tavern.		3	Five Points House of Industry.
	3	Peale's Museum.	168	1	St. Philip's Church.
135	1	New York Athenaeum.	169		Collect Pond.
	2	Gate, Fortifications of 1746.		1	The Tombs.
137	1	Vauxhall Tavern and Garden.		2	State Arsenal (second site).
138	1	Dominie's Hook.		2	Criminal Courts Building.
	1	Block-house, Fortifications of 1746.	170	1	Broadway Tabernacle.
	2	Gate, Fortifications of 1746.		2	New York Society Library (second site).
139	1	Duane Market.			
bet. 141 and 143		Duane Park.	171		Werpoes.
141			194		
145	1	Duane Street Church.	172	1	New York (Colles's) Water-works.
151	1	Church of the Divine Unity.		2	Union Club (second site).
152	1	New York Hospital.	173	1	Anthony Street Theatre.
152				1	Christ's P. E. Church.
				2	White Conduit House.
				2	Union Club (first site).
			174	1	Mt. Vernon Theatre and Gardens.
				2	Contoit's New York Garden.
153	1,1	Pottersfield.	176	1	Zion African M. E. Church.
	2	Hall of Records.		2	House of Anthony Rutgers; Ranegh.
	3	Chambers Street Presbyterian Church.	177	1	Northwest Reformed Dutch Church.
	4	Washington Hall.		2	Église du St. Esprit (third site).
	5	Burton's Theatre.		3	Italian Opera House.
	6	Manhattan Company's Reservoir.	182	1	House of Roeloffe and Annetje Jans.
	7	House of Aaron Burr.		1	Rhineland's Dock.
154	1	Rutgers Medical College.	183	1	Block House or Battery.
155	1	Manhattan Company's Tank and Pump.	184	1	North Battery—the Red Fort.
	2	Potbakers Hill.		2	Desbrosses Street Ferry.
	3	Gallows Hill. Magazine at the Collect.		3	Pier foot of Beach Street.
			190		Beach Street Park.
			195	1	St. Matthew's Lutheran Church.
			196	1	Apollo Hall.
156	1	Masonic (Gothic) Hall.	197	1	New York Dispensary (third site).
157	1	Broadway Theatre.	198		Smith's Hill.
	2	Second Associate Presbyterian Reformed Church.	200	1	Nicholas Bayard's Slaughter House.
			202	1	Bull's Head Tavern.
158	1	Block House, Fortifications of 1746.		1	Bowery Theatre.
	2	Gallows in City Hall Place.		2	Atlantic Garden.
159	1	Chatham Garden and Theatre.		3	First Mile-stone of 1769.
	2	First Universalist Church.		4	Black Horse Inn.
	3	De Meyer's Wind-mill.	203	1	Bayard's Wind Mill.
	4	Catiemuts Hill; Wind-mill Hill.		2	Church of the Divine Paternity (first site).
160	1	Five Points Mission.			
bet. 160 and 166		Paradise Park.	206	1	Harry Howard Square.
161	1	Tea-water Pump.	207	1	New York Gas Light Co.'s Works (first gas works).
	2	Kissing Bridge.	209	1	The Stone Bridge.
162	1	Plow and Harrow.	212	1	St. John's Chapel.
164	1	Zion P. E. Church.	213		St. John's Park (Hudson R. R. Freight Station).
165		Mulberry Bend Park.	217	1	Donaldson's Dock.
			220	1	Laight Street Presbyterian Church.

THE LANDMARK MAP BLOCK KEY

1019

BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK	BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK
221	1	Leonard Lispenard Mansion.	288	1	Mount Pitt (Jones's Hill).
225	1	Lispenard's Brewery.	290	}	Manhattan Bridge.
227	1	La Fayette Theatre.	291		
230	1	Grand Street Associate Presbyterian Church.	290		
232	1	Mitchell's Olympic Theatre.	292	1	Bowery Amphitheatre.
	2	City Assembly Rooms.	295	}	Forsyth Street M. E. Church.
236	1	St. James's Lutheran Church.	296		
239	1	Hester Street Friends' Meeting House.	307		
240	1	Catharine Ferry.	310	}	William H. Seward Park.
	2	Catharine Street Pier.	408		
	3	Charlotte Street Pier.	413		
	4	Oliver Street Pier.	317	1	De Lancey's Square.
241	1	Classon's Wharf.	319	1	Corlaer's Hook Ferry.
	2	Clinton Street Pier.	320	1	Delancey Street Ferry.
242	1	Gouverneur Slip Ferry.	321	1	Houston Street Ferry.
	2	Walnut Street Ferry.	322	1	Grand Street Market.
243	1	Gouverneur Market.		2	Cannon's Dock.
246	1	McCrea's Wharf.		2	Willet's Wharf.
247	}	Rutgers Slip (Rutgers Park).	324	1	Manhattan Market.
248			326	1	Grand Street (Corlaer's Hook) Market.
248			331	1	Mt. Pitt Circus.
249	}	Charlotte Slip.	336	1	Willet Street M. E. Church.
248			340	1,1	Hamilton Fish Park.
249			341	1	Mt. Pitt (Mansion).
	1	Ackerly's Wharf.	342	1	Seventh Presbyterian Church.
	2	Buchanan's Dock.	347	1	Williamsburgh Bridge.
249	1	Dunlap & Grant's Wharf.	354	1	First German Reformed Church (third site).
	2	Hicks & Titus's Wharf.	357	1	"Manhattan Island."
	3	Townsend's Wharf.	363	}	The Market Place.
249	}	Market Slip (George's Slip).	377-79		
250			390-2		
250			403	}	Tenth Street Ferry.
251	1	Catharine Market.	435-7		
250	1	Pearsall's Dock.	367		
	2	Hughson's Point.	370	1	The Dry Dock.
251	2	Pietersen's Water Mill.	371	1	Thirteenth Street Ferry.
254	1	Lombardy Park.	382	1	Union Market.
257	1	Hendrick Rutgers Mansion.	403	1	Burnt Mill Point.
258	1	Belvedere House.		1	Tompkins Square.
262	1	Corlear's Hook Park.		1	Fountain in Tompkins Square.
	2	Ackland's Tavern.	408	1	Ludlow Street Jail.
264	1	Gardner's Dock.		2	Essex Market Court and Jail.
	1	Grand Street Ferry.		3	Essex Market.
	2	Valleau's Wharf.	410	1	Allen Memorial M. E. Church.
	3	Corlear's Hook.	415	1	Allen Street M. E. Church.
265	1	Monroe Market.	418	1	St. Stephen's P. E. Church.
269	1	Rutgers Female Institute (first site).	425	1	Residence of Hon. James de Lancey.
273	1	Second Free School.	426	1	Negroes' Burying Ground.
278	1	Mariners' M. E. Church.	444	1	New York City Marble Cemetery.
279	1	Jews' Burial Ground.	448	1	Middle Reformed Dutch Church.
	2	Fayette Street Baptist Church.	450	1	Stuyvesant's Bowery House.
	3	Rutgers Wind Mill.	452	1	New York Historical Society.
	3	Franklin Theatre.	453	1	St. Mark's Cemetery.
280	1	Northeast Reformed Dutch Church.	458	1	New York Marble Cemetery.
281	1	Watch House.	462	1	Tompkins Market.
283	1	Rutgers Presbyterian Church.	463	1	Stuyvesant's Bowery School.
288		Grand Street Park.			

BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK	BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK
464	1	Keteltas House.	544	1	Vauxhall (second site).
466	1	Stuyvesant's Bowery Chapel.	2	2	Astor Library.
	1	St. Mark's P. E. Church.	3	3	Cooper Institute.
467	1	House of Lewis M. Rutherford.	4	4	Second Mile-stone of 1769.
469	1	Stuyvesant's Pear Tree.	4	4	"Rebecca's House."
472	1	Bayard's Mount (Bunker's Hill).	5	5	Cooper Park.
	1	Police Headquarters (present).	545	1	Astor Place Opera House.
	1	Centre Market.	1	1	Clinton Hall (Mercantile Library).
473	1	Scotch Presbyterian Church.	2	2	Lafayette Place Reformed Dutch Church.
	2	Nicholas Bayard Mansion.	3	3	Unitarian Church of the Messiah (second site).
	2	Vauxhall (second site).	3	3	Harrigan & Hart's Theatre Comique.
	3	Mechanics' Hall (second site).	4	4	House of Walter Langdon.
	4	Broadway House.	546	1	Washington Square Reformed Dutch Church.
	5	Board of Education Building.			
474	1	Brougham's Lyceum.	547	1	University of the City of New York.
478	1	First Baptist Church (second site).	2	2	New York Hotel.
480	1	New York Dispensary (fourth site).	548		Sand Hills.
482	1	Central Presbyterian Church.	1	1	Union Theological Seminary.
	2	College of Physicians and Surgeons (second site).	2	2	Century Association.
483	1	Synagogue Shearith-Israel (third site).	3	3	Church of the Strangers.
	2	Wood's Minstrel Hall.			
485	1	Broome Street Reformed Dutch Church.	549		Washington Square.
			1	1	Fountain in Washington Square.
491	1	Spring Street Presbyterian Church.	2	2	Washington Memorial Arch.
492	1	First Mile-stone of 1822.	3	3	Bridge across Bestaver's Rivulet (Minnetta Water).
494	1	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (first site).	4	4	Statue of Giuseppe Garibaldi.
497	1	Unitarian Church of the Divine Unity (second site).	550	1	House of Eugene Delano.
498	1	Barnum's Museum (second site).	551	1	House of Miss Serena Rhineland.
	2	Wood's Marble Hall.	554	1	American Bible House.
506	1	Richmond Hill Mansion House.	2	2	Eighth Street Presbyterian Church.
519	1	St. Patrick's R. C. Pro-Cathedral.	555	1	Stewart Building (Wanamaker's).
509	2	First Moravian Church (second site).	557	1	Grace P. E. Church.
	1	Prince Street Universalist Church.	558	1	Public Reservoir in 13th Street.
510	1	Niblo's Garden.	560		Bowery (or Stuyvesant) Village.
511	1	Metropolitan Hotel.	561	1	Minto.
	1	Police Headquarters (old).	2	2	University Club (first site).
512	1	Buckley's Hall (San Francisco Minstrels).	3	3	University Place Presbyterian Church.
513	1	Unitarian Church of the Messiah.	564	1	New York Society Library (present site).
514	1	Houston Street Reformed Dutch Church.	565	1	Wallack's Theatre.
			2	2	Union Square Theatre.
522	1	Laura Keene's Varieties.	570	1	House of James Lenox.
	2	Mulberry Street M. E. Church.	573	1	House of Henry Brevoort.
523	1	St. Thomas P. E. Church (first site).	574	1	Cemetery of Shearith-Israel.
529	1	Bleecker Street Presbyterian Church.	2	2	Church of the Ascension.
531	1	St. Bartholomew's P. E. Church.	575	1	First Presbyterian Church (second site).
532	1	Tripler Hall.	576	1	House of Robert B. Minturn.
	2	Stuyvesant Institute.	579	1	Duane Street M. E. Church (second site).
	3	National Academy of Design (first site).	580	1	North or North Beriah Baptist Church.
535	1	Union Club (third site).	582	1	Hudson Park.
540	1	St. Clement's P. E. Church.	2	2	West Presbyterian Church.
541	1	Judson Memorial Church.	586	1	Bedford Street M. E. Church.

THE LANDMARK MAP BLOCK KEY

1021

BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK	BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK
591	1	Christopher Street Park.	729	1	St. Michael's R. C. Church.
592	1	Greenwich Park.	738	1	Obelisk to General Wolfe.
594	1	Brannon's Garden.	743	1	St. Peter's P. E. Church.
	2	Lispenard's Bridge.	747	1	Grand Opera House.
595		Canal Street Park.	751	1	Church of the Holy Apostles.
	1	Clinton Market.	755	1	New Post Office.
	2	St. John's Square.	757	1	New York Institution for the Blind.
596	1	Spring Street Market.	777	1	Mt. Sinai Hospital.
597		Greenwich.	781	}	1 Pennsylvania R. R. Station.
598	1	Bridge on Greenwich Road over Bes- tevaer's Killitie.	782		
			790	1	Fourteenth Street Theatre.
599	1	Rotary Wind Mill.		1	Twenty-second Regiment Armory.
600	1	Bruce's Dock.		2	Palace Garden.
604	1	Greenwich Market.	796	1	Cemetery of Shearith-Israel (third site).
	2	U. S. Appraiser's Store.	799	1	Northwest Reformed Dutch Church (second site).
605	1	St. Luke's P. E. Church.	808	1	Standard Theatre.
606	1	Jefferson Market.	809	1	Fourth Presbyterian Church.
607	1	St. Vincent's Hospital.		2	Greeley Square.
609	1	House of Mrs. Douglas Cruger.	810		Herald Square.
615	1	New York Orphan Asylum.	811	1	New York State Arsenal.
616		Jackson Square.		2	Herald Square Theatre.
619	1	Eighth Presbyterian Church.	814	1	Casino.
620	1	Greenwich Reformed Dutch Church.	815	1	Metropolitan Opera House.
	2	Greenwich Reformed Dutch Church (second site).	816	1	Manhattan Club.
621	1	Mansion of Sir Peter Warren.	817	1	New York Hospital (second site).
624		Abingdon Square.		2	Greenwich Savings Bank.
626	1	Lady Warren's School House.		3	College of St. Francis Xavier.
636	1	State Prison.	820	1	Chickering Hall.
	2	Weehawken Market.		2	St. Ann's P. E. Church.
638	1	Deklyn's Ferry.	821	1	Synagogue Shearith-Israel (fourth site).
644	1	Gansevoort Market.	822	1	South Reformed Dutch Church (fourth site).
	2	Fort Gansevoort. [site].	823	1	Union Club (fourth site).
651	1	West Washington Market (second		2	Église du St. Esprit (third site).
655	1	Canal Street Ferry.	824	1	Booth's Theatre.
	1	Bull's Ferry.		2	House of Samuel F. B. Morse.
	1	Hoboken Ferry.		3	Harvard Club (first site).
	2	Hoboken Street Ferry.	825	1	Fifth Avenue Hotel.
	3	Ferry from Spring Street Basin.		2	Masonic Temple.
	4,4	Canal Street Basin.		3	Masonic Temple (second site).
656	1	Clarkson Street Pier.		4	Fifth Avenue Theatre.
657	1	Bull's Ferry, Ferry to Fort Lee.		5	Eden Musée.
	1	Christopher Street Ferry.		6	House of William C. Schermerhorn.
	2	State Prison Dock; Hoboken Ferry.	826	1	Worth Monument; and Park.
662	}	Chelsea Piers.	827	1	Delmonico's (sixth site).
663			828	1	House of Isaac Varian.
663	1	Pavonia Ferry.		2	Racquet and Tennis Club (first site).
665	1	Bull's Ferry.	830	1	San Francisco Minstrels.
680	1	Manhattan Market.		2	Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre.
712		Sapokanickan.	831	1	Daly's Theatre.
716		Chelsea.		2	"Marble" Reformed Dutch Church.
718	1	General Theological Seminary of the P. E. Church in America.		3	American Geographical Society (first site).
720	1	Chelsea House.		4	Gilsey House.
725		Chelsea (Alexander Hamilton) Park.			
729	}	Bloomingdale.			
1863					

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK	BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK
832	1	Palmer's (Wallack's) Theatre.		2	Appellate Division, Supreme Court.
	2	Bijou Theatre.	856		Madison Square Garden (first).
835	1	Waldorf-Astoria.		1	Madison Square Garden (present).
836	1	Manhattan Club (second site).		2	Columbia University Club (second site).
	2	City Club (third site).		2	Third Mile-stone of 1769.
	3	University Club (second site).	857	1	Église du St. Esprit (fourth site).
	4	Broadway Tabernacle (second site).		2	Knickerbocker Club (first site).
837	1	Harrigan's Theatre.		3	Reform Club (first site).
	2	St. Nicholas Club (first site).	858	1	Rutgers Presbyterian Church.
	3	City Club (second site).		2	Church of the Atonement.
838	1	Columbia University Club (first site).	859	1	Church of the Transfiguration.
839	1	William H. Coventry Waddell Mansion.	860	1	Colony Club.
	1	Brick Presbyterian Church (second site).	862	1	Grolier Club (first site).
			863	1	Knickerbocker Club (second site).
842	1	Delmonico's (fifth site).		2	Princeton Club (first site).
		Church of the Puritans. [tion.	864	1	Christ P. E. Church (fourth site).
843	1	Young Women's Christian Association.	865	1	Church of the Incarnation.
845		Union Square.	866		
	1	Fountain in centre of Union Square.	892	1	Murray Hill house.
	2	Equestrian Statue of Washington.	866	2	Morgan Library.
	3	Statue of Abraham Lincoln.		3	House of Isaac N. Phelps.
	4	Fountain in Union Square (second).		4	House of George D. Phelps.
	5	Statue of Lafayette.		5	House of John J. Phelps.
846	1	Union League Club.	867	1	Zion P. E. Church.
	2	Branch Bank of the Manhattan Company.		1	South Reformed Dutch Church (fourth site).
	3	Everett House.		2	House of Theodore A. Havemeyer.
847	1	Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church (first site).		3	House of Edwin D. Morgan.
848	1	Goelet Mansion.	869	1	Union League Club.
850	1	Abbey's Park Theatre.		1	Croton Cottage.
	2	Buck Horn Tavern.	870	1	Academy of Music.
	3	Lotos Club (second site).		2	Steinway Hall.
851	1	Young Men's Christian Association.		3	Tammany Hall (second site).
	2	Fourth Avenue (Bleecker St.) Presbyterian Ch.		3	New York University Medical School.
	3	Flatiron Building.		4	Tony Pastor's Theatre
852		Madison Square.		5	Irving Hall.
852 } et al. }		"The Parade."		6	Lotos Club (first site).
852	1	Pottersfield.	871	1	Century Association.
	2	United States Arsenal.	872	1	Second Mile-stone of 1822.
	2	House of Refuge.	875	1	National Arts Club.
	3	Statue of David Glasgow Farragut.		2	All Souls' Church.
	4	Statue of William H. Seward.		3	Columbia University Club (third site).
853	1	National Academy of Design.		4	Players Club.
	2	Lyceum Theatre.			Gramercy Park.
	3	Madison Square Presb. Church (first site).	876	1	Calvary P. E. Church.
	4	Metropolitan Life Building.	877	2	Princeton Club (second site).
854	1	Madison Square Presb. Church (present site).	878	1	College of the City of New York.
855	1	House of Leonard W. Jerome; Union League Club (second site); University Club (third site); Manhattan Club (third site).		2	United Charities Building.
			878	3	House of Peter Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt.
			879	1	College of Physicians and Surgeons (third site).
			881	1	Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.
			883	1	House of Peter Cooper.
			885	1	First Moravian Church.
			887	1	Sun Fish Pond.

THE LANDMARK MAP BLOCK KEY

1023

BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK	BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK
889	1	Seventy-first Regiment Armory.	1111		Konaande Kongh; Central Park.
891	1	Church of St. John the Baptist.	1		Metropolitan Museum of Art.
892	1	Third Mile-stone of 1822.	2		Cleopatra's Needle.
	2	John G. Coster house.	3		New York State Arsenal.
897	1	St. George's P. E. Church (second site).	4		Fort Clinton.
	2	Stuyvesant Square.	5		Fort Fish.
	3	Friends' Meeting House.	6		McGown's Tavern.
897	2	Fountains in Stuyvesant Square.	7		Seventh Mile-stone of 1769.
922	1	Rose Hill Mansion House.	8		McGown's Pass—The Barrier Gate.
905	1	Third Avenue Theatre.	9		Block House No. 1.
911	1	Bridewell.	10		Sixth Mile-stone of 1801.
932	1	Cornell University Medical College.	11		Nutter's Battery.
936	1	Henry A. Coster House.	12		Grand Reservoir (Manhattan Lake).
939	1	Kip's Bay.	13		Yorkville Reservoir.
940	1	Jacobus Kip House.	14		Statue of General W. T. Sherman.
941	1	St. Gabriel's Park.	1112	1	Columbus Circle; Columbus Monument; The Boulevard.
947	1	Petersfield.	1115	1	New (Century) Theatre.
955	1	Fever Hospital.	1116	1	Empire Square.
1,1		House of Refuge (second site).	1122	1	Synagogue Shearith-Israel (fifth site).
957	1	New York University Medical College.	1128	1	Church of the Divine Paternity (present site).
958	1,2	Bellevue Hospital.	1129	1	New York Historical Society (present site).
959	1,2	Morgue.	1130		Manhattan Square.
965	1	Hunter's Point Ferry.		1	American Museum of Natural History.
966	1	Twenty-third Street Ferry.	1131	1	College of Physicians and Surgeons (fourth site).
980	1	Greenpoint Ferry.		2	Church of St. Paul the Apostle.
981	1	Sixteenth Street Ferry.	1133	1	Twelfth Regiment Armory.
990	1	Broadway Theatre.	1137	1	Lincoln Square.
993	2	Mendelssohn Hall.	1140	1	Bloomingdale Reformed Dutch Church.
995	1	Times Building.			
998				bet. }	
999				1144	
1017		Long Acre ("Times") Square.		and	
1018				1164	
999	1	Church of St. Mary the Virgin.			
1009	1	Carnegie Hall.	1162	1	Jacob Harsen Homestead; Harsenville.
	2	Lotos Club.	1163	1	Christ P. E. Church (present site).
1011	1	Catholic Club.	1164	1	Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church.
1013	1	New Amsterdam Theatre.	1167	1	Teunis Somerindyck House.
1016	1	Hotel Astor.	1170	1	Vandenheuvell Mansion.
1028	1	Central Presbyterian Church.	1184	1	New York Orphan Asylum.
	2	Broadway Tabernacle (present site).		1	House of Charles M. Schwab.
1029	1	American Fine Arts Society.	1195	1	American Geographical Society (second site).
1044			1209	1	Scotch Presbyterian Church.
1047		Bloomingdale Square.	1221	1	Charles Ward Apthorp House.
1048	1	Union Home and School for Soldiers' Children.	1222	1	Trinity School.
1067	1	Catholic Apostolic Church.		2	St. Agnes's Chapel.
1068	1	Roosevelt Hospital.	1227	1	First Baptist Church (present site).
1100	1	De Witt Clinton Park.	1228	1	All Angels' Church.
1101	1	Striker Mansion.	1247	1	House of Mercy.
1107	1	Weehawken Ferry.	1251	1	Fourth Presbyterian Church.

BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK	BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK
1254	1	Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial.	1279	2	Yale Club (present site).
	2	Statue of George Washington.	1280		Grand Central Station.
1255	1	Bull's Ferry.	1281	1	Church of the Heavenly Rest.
1257	1	Bryant Park.	1282	1	Ritz-Carlton Hotel.
	1	Crystal Palace.	1285	1	Columbia University (second site).
	2	Croton Distributing Reservoir.	2	2	N. Y. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
	2	New York Public Library.	1286	1	St. Patrick's R. C. Cathedral.
	3	Bust of Washington Irving.	1287	1,2	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.
	4	Statue of J. Marion Sims.	3	3	Union Club (present site).
	5	Statue of William Cullen Bryant.	1288	1	Racquet and Tennis Club (third site).
1258	1	Columbia University Club (fourth site).	1289	1	City Club (first site).
	2	Harmonie Club (first site).	1290	1	Hotel St. Regis.
1259	1	Latting Observatory.	1292	1	House of Collis P. Huntington.
	1	Century Association.	1293	1	Northwest Reformed Dutch Church (third site).
	2	Colored Orphan Asylum.	1294	1	Hall of Board of Education.
	3	Academy of Medicine.	1303	1	Pottersfield.
	4	Yale Club.	1304	1	
	5	New York Bar Association.	1304	2	Woman's Hospital.
	6	Racquet and Tennis Club (second site).	1305	1	St. Bartholomew's P. E. Church (present site).
	7	New York Hippodrome.	1307	1	Young Women's Christian Association (second site).
1260	1	Harvard Club.	1312	1	Fourth Mile-stone of 1822.
	2	New York Yacht Club.	1313	1	Arion Club.
	3	St. Nicholas Club (second site).	1320	1	Fourth Mile-stone of 1769.
	4	City Club (third site).	1325	1	Kissing Bridge.
	5	Church of the Divine Paternity (fourth site).	1344	1	James Beekman Mansion (Mount Pleasant).
1261	1	Fourth Mile-stone of 1801.	1346	1	Cato's Tavern.
	2	Lotos Club (third site).	1357	1	The Careening Place.
1263			1358	1	Turtle (Deutel) Bay.
1264			1359		Coale Kill.
1265			1365	1	Youle's Shot Tower.
1266			1371	1	Residence of Thomas Buchanan.
1264	1	Fifth Avenue Reformed Dutch Church.	1374		Central Park Plaza.
1267	1	House of William H. Vanderbilt.	1	1	Harmonie Club (second site).
1268	1	House of W. K. Vanderbilt.	1375	1	Metropolitan Club.
1269	1	St. Thomas's P. E. Church (second site).	2	2	Madison Ave. M. E. Church.
1270	1	St. Luke's Hospital.	3	3	Grolier Club (present site).
	2	University Club.	1376	1	Knickerbocker Club (third site).
	3	Hotel Gotham.	1377	1	Colony Club (second site).
1271	1	Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church (present site).	1378	1	Progress Club.
1272	1	House of William C. Whitney.	1379	1	Synagogue B'Nai Jeshurun.
1273	1	House of Cornelius Vanderbilt.	1380	1	House of John Jacob Astor.
1274	1	New York Athletic Club.	1381		
1275	1	Murray Hill Hotel.	1382		
1276	1	Rutgers Female Institute (second site).	1401		Hamilton Square.
	2	Hotel Belmont.	1402		
1277	1	Hotel Manhattan.	1384	1	Union Theological Seminary.
1278	1	Temple Emanuel.	1385	1	Presbyterian Hospital.
	2	Hotel Biltmore.	2	2	Lenox Library.
	3	St. Bartholomew's P. E. Church (second site).	1386	1	St. James P. E. Church.
1279	1	Delmonico's (present site).	1390	1	Temple Beth-El.
			1401	1	Seventh Regiment Armory.
			2	2	Mt. Sinai Hospital (second site).

THE LANDMARK MAP BLOCK KEY

1025

BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK	BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK
1401	3	Dove Tavern.	1719		Mount Morris Park.
1403	1	Normal College for Girls.	1		Snake Hill (Slangberg).
	2	St. James P. E. Church.			Carteret's Island.
1407	1	St. James's P. E. Church (second site).	1738		
1410	1	Sawkill Bridge ("Kissing Bridge").	bet.		
1411	1	German Hospital.	1742	1	145th Street Bridge.
	2	Hebrew Orphan Asylum.	and		
	2	Fifth Mile-stone of 1822.	1743		
1417	1	Fifth Mile-stone of 1769.	1748	1	Redoubt.
1434	1	Queensboro Bridge.	1756		Schorakin.
1443	1	First German Reformed Church	1762	1	Madison Avenue Bridge.
		(fourth site).	1769	1	Harlem Market.
1447		Yorkville	1770	1	Harlem Reformed Dutch Church
1458	1	House of Abraham K. Beekman.			(third site).
1476	1	House of Peter Schermerhorn.	1773	1	Eighth Mile-stone of 1801.
1481	1	Provoost (John Jones) House.	1782	1	New York Central Bridge.
1482	1	Provoost's Tomb.	1784		Harlem.
1486		Sawmill Creek.	1789	1	House of James Chesterman.
1488			1794	1	Kuyter Park.
1489		John Jay Park	1801	1	Harlem Reformed Dutch Church
1501					(second site).
1502				1	Third Avenue Bridge.
1503		Observatory Place.	bet.		
1504			1801	1	Harlem Reformed Dutch Church
1505			and		(first site).
1502	1	House of Andrew Carnegie.	1802		
1506	1	Eighth Regiment Armory.	1804	1	Willis Avenue Bridge.
1509	1	Sixth Mile-stone of 1769.	1811	1	Verveelen's Harlem River Ferry.
1529	1	Hopper Homestead.	2		Verveelen's Tavern.
1569	1	St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.	1813	1	Marriner's Tavern.
1584	1	House of John Jacob Astor.	1825	1	Eighth Mile-stone of 1769.
1586	1	House of the Good Shepherd.	1826		Cathedral Parkway.
1588	1	Astoria Ferry.	1829		Muscoota, or Montagne's Flat.
1591			1850		Morningside Park.
1592		Carl Schurz Park.		1	Block House No. 4.
1592	1	Hoon's Hook Ferry to Newtown.	1864	1	National Academy of Design (present
	2	Hoon's Hook.			site).
	3	House of Archibald Gracie.	1865	1	Leake & Watts Orphan Asylum.
1606	1	Mt. Sinai Hospital (third site).	1		Cathedral of St. John the Divine.
1612		Harlem Mill Pond.	1866	1	St. Luke's Hospital (second site).
1615	1	Bridge at Benson's Creek.	2		Block House No. 2.
1624	1	Sixth Mile-stone of 1822.	1871	1, 2	St. Michael's Church (first and second
1632	1	Benson's Mill (first site).			sites).
1639		Conykeest.	1878	1	Straus Park; Schuyler Square.
1644	1	Seventh Mile-stone of 1822.	1889	1	Ann Rogers house (the Abbey).
1655	1	Benson's Point Redoubt.	1892	1	Woodlawn (Nicholas Jones house).
1658	1	Benson's Mill (second site).	2		Bloomingtondale Reformed Dutch
1663		Otterspoor.			Church.
1682	1	Mansion of George Bradish.	1896	1	Nicholas de Peyster house.
1699	1	Montagne's Point (Rechewanes).	1897		Riverside Park.
1700	1	Benson's Point.	1		Tomb of Ulysses S. Grant.
1702		Great Kill; Harlem Creek.	2		Claremont.
1705			1902		
1706			1905		Harlem Square.
1707	1	Jefferson Park.	1922	1	Kilpatrick Square.
1712			1939	1	St. Philip's Church.
1713			1950		Hancock Square.
			1953		Point of Rocks.

BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK	BLOCK	REF.	LANDMARK
1957	1	St. Nicholas Park.	2113	3	Washington Bridge.
1972			2115	1	American Geographical Society (third site).
2049			2133	1	New York Juvenile Asylum.
2056			2134	1	John James Audubon's house, "Minniesland."
1957	2	Ninth Mile-stone of 1769.		2	Hispanic Society Building (Hispania Hall).
1963	1	Block House No. 3.	2136	1	N. Y. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
1973	1	Columbia University (third site).	2138	1	Tenth Mile-stone of 1813.
1974			2140	}	Fort Washington Park.
1974			2178		
1975			2142	1	Eleventh Mile-stone of 1769.
1978	1	Bloomington Asylum for the Insane.	2149		Fort George Park.
1978	1	Teachers' College.	2160	1	Laurel Hill.
1978	1	Fort Laight.		1	Fort George.
1979	1	Redoubt, sometimes known as Fort Laight.	2179	1	Fort Washington.
1983	1	St. Mary's P. E. Church.		1	Fort Washington Monument.
1986	1	Manhattan College.		2	Forest Hill.
1988	1	Montefiore Park.		2	Fort Tryon.
	2	Hebrew Orphan Asylum (second site).	2180	1	Blue Bell Tavern.
1992	1	Union Theological Seminary (second site).		2	Twelfth Mile-stone of 1769.
1995		Manhattanville.		3	Eleventh Mile-stone of 1813.
1996	1,1,1	The Hollow Way.	2182	1	Jeffrey's Hook (Ft. Washington Point).
2004	1	Ferry foot of 129th Street.		2	Lunette on Jeffrey's Hook.
	2	Fort Lee Ferry.	2187	1	University Heights Bridge.
2039	1	Harlem Lane Park.	2193	1	"Century House" (Nagel homestead).
2040			2209	1	Nagel Cemetery.
2040			2241		Dyckman Park.
2040				1	Dyckman Farm House.
2105	1	Macombs Dam Bridge.	2243		William H. Isham Park.
2040	2	Gloudie's (Bussing's) Point.	2244	1	Ship Canal Bridge.
2105	2		2255	1	Cold Spring.
2049	1	College of the City of New York (second site).		1	Giant Tulip Tree.
2056			2256	1	House of Mercy.
2057				2	Cock Hill Fort.
2050			2257	1	Tubby Hook.
2058	1	Hamilton Grange (present site).	3402		Marble Hill.
2058	1	Hamilton Grange (first site).		1	Kingsbridge.
	2	Church of Our Lady of Lourdes.		2	Farmers' Bridge.
2065	1	Ninth Mile-stone of 1813.		3	Fort Prince Charles.
2067	1	Tenth Mile-stone of 1769.		4	Spuyten Duyvil Ferry.
2075	1	Colored Orphan Asylum.		4	Wading Place.
2076		Carmansville.		5	Hyatt's Tavern.
2085	}	Trinity Cemetery.		6	Broadway Bridge.
2100				7	Jasper Nessepot's Mill at Kingsbridge.
2105				8	Thirteenth Mile-stone of 1813.
2106				9	Fourteenth Mile-stone of 1769.
2113	3	New York and Putnam Bridge.			
2109	1	High Bridge Park.			
2109		Roger Morris Park; Washington Headquarters Park.			
	1	Morris (Jumel) Mansion.			
2113		Fort George Park.			
	1	High Bridge.			
	2	Reservoir at High Bridge.			



